

ROMANÆ
HISTORIÆ
ANTHOLOGIA

Recognita & Aucta.

An English Exposition
OF THE
Roman Antiquities :

Wherein many

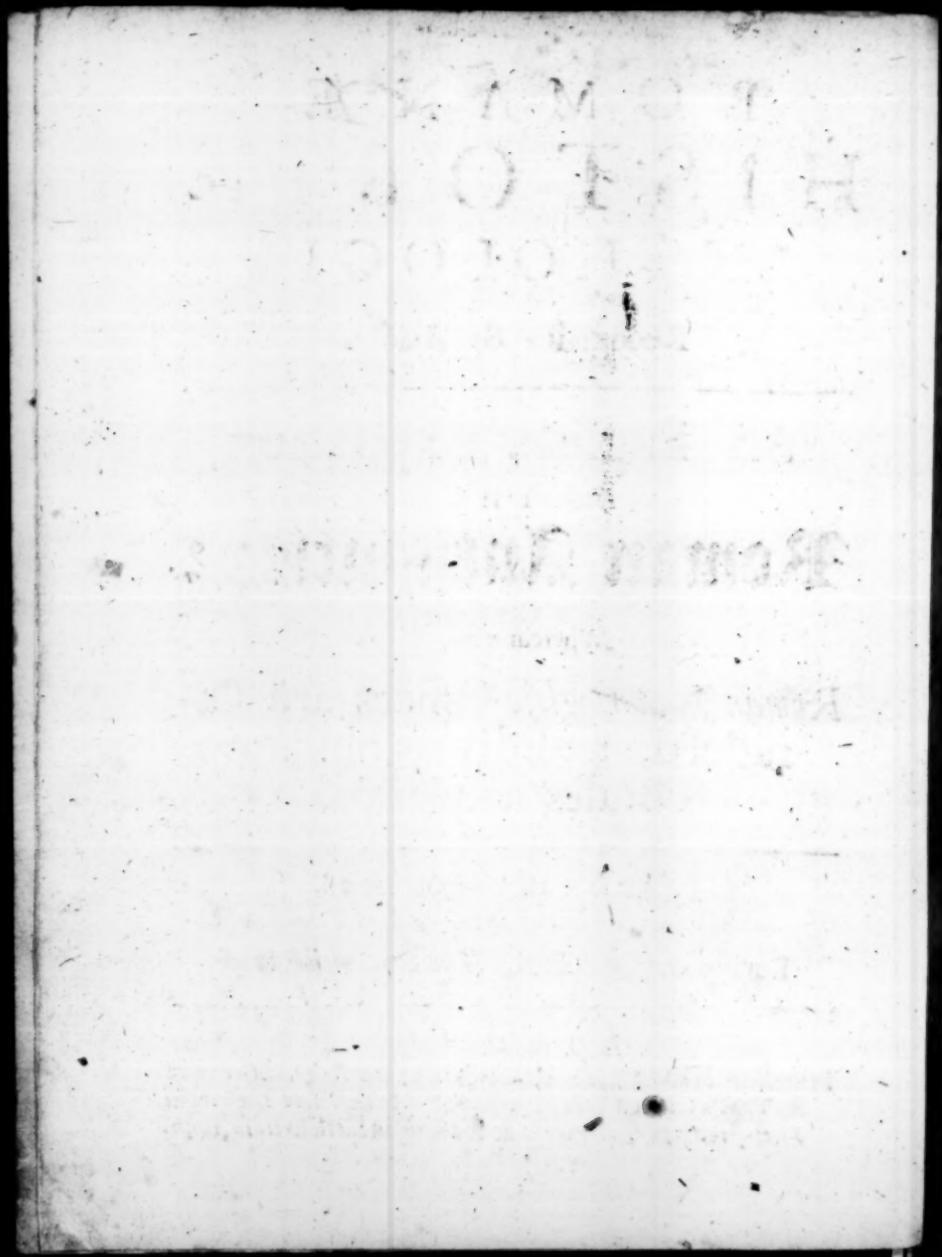
Roman and English Offices are Pa-
rallel'd, and divers obscure
Phrases explain'd.

for the Use of Abingdon School.

Revised and Corrected. *The Sixteenth Edition.*

LONDON,

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Viro Colendiffimo
D. JOHANNI. YOUNG,
SS. Theologiæ Doctori,
& Ecclesiæ Wintoniensis

Decano Ornatiſſimo.

Educauorisam dāyem.

Vir Ornatiſſime,

NON liberi quam libri pluribus exponi
periculis solent, cum primum prodeant
in lucem, utrisque pariter opus est tu-
telari aliquo numine obſteſtricante. Hoc
olim ſenſit. anthologia hac noſtra pri-
mum edita, idem ſenſit eadem in bodi-
erna duarum, ſectionum, & capituloſum aliquot ſuper-
fætatione. Nacta igitur ſecundas ſuas cogitationes te-
ambit patronum, qui faciem aliquam mihi in his Anti-
quitatibus abambulanti prætulisti, & quem multum fuif-
ſe in ſtudii meis promovendis, palam, & ſub dio-

predico, video, ne aliquoties alium à doctissimis viris,
& ab illorum sententia alienum: Veritate enim prepon-
derante, nullus apud me Plato, nullus erit Aristoteles,
(nolo ego istiusmodi insaniam insanire, necunque splen-
didam & Authoritativam:) Ceterum tacitus hoc facio,
& apud me, circa omnem velitationis pulverem, raro
admodum quovis protracto in arenam, ne videar ex il-
lorum numero, qui ex nuda pugna cum adversario aliquo
eximio commissa, gloriola nescio quos fumos sibi possi-
centur. Hac scribendi ratio si tibi placeat alios non
moror, quibus si simplex veritas non arriserit, cum
magis uominibus deviare per me licebit. Vale, & meas
Musas, ut soles, ama: Ille, quod jam faciunt, te
tolent semper, & omni obsequio prosequentur. Datum
Abingdonie 14. Calend. Decemb. Anno Xersoyrias,
1622.

Dignitati tuae

multiplici nexu Mancipatus,

THO. GODWYN.



Benevolo Lectori

Eὐπερέπειρον, Εὐκείρων.

Miraris forsan & redarguis, quod nondum desistem ab his elementaribus; quasi vita mihi vitalis foret, in his minutis integrum meam ætatem eludere, & votum unicum in his præviis studiis senium contrahere. Qui sic sentis, nec me satis noris: Nec ludi literarii, (pone lenocinium nominis, molerrinæ dices,) iniquas leges, aut miserias quotidianas & omnigenas. Sentio ego me in pistrinum damnatum, & cogita tu hanc Anthologiam è pistrino, prodeuntem. Si minus placeat, illut dabis puerorum circumstrepentium fusurris, inter quos nata es: Si placeat, illud debes puerorum crebris interrogatiunculis, quarum enodationes, me vel invitum indies reducunt ad hæc studia, quæ alias jamdudum jussissem suas sibi res habere. Sic me amet Theologia, sacratior mihi pagina in votis, cum hæc in manibus, ludo cogente. Interim te monitum velim, quæ accessere; non vulgaria, aut obvia, nec quæ vulgus hominum, aut docuit, aut didicit.

Vale.

A short TABLE, shewing the Argument of every Book and Section.

1 Of the Ro- man City. Sect.	1. Of the chief parts thereof. 2. Of the general Divisions of the Ro- man People.
2 Of the Ro- man Religi- on. Sect.	1. Of certain general Divisions of their Gods. 2. Of the Roman Priests, with some particular Gods: together with their Rites in Marriages and Burials. 3. Of the Roman Games, which endeth with their manner of taking meat.
3 Of the State Poli- tical. Sect.	1. Of their Assemblies called Comitia, which Section is begun with the Roman Year; concluded with two Chapters of the Roman Garments. 2. Of their Civil Magistrates. 3. Of their Civil Punishments. 4. Of all those Laws which I have observed to be touched in Tully's Orations.
4 Of the Art Military, as it was practised by the Ro- mans. Cap.	1. Of their manner observed in establishing their Leagues. 2. Of the Roman Legion, and the parts thereof. 3. Of the manner of Besieging a City. 4. Of the Punishments towards their Enemies Captivated. 5. Of Punishments towards the Roman Soldiers offending. 6. Of certain Rewards, after the performance of any Noble Exploit 8.



THE

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES

Exounded in ENGLISH.

LIB. I. SECT. I.

Of the Chief Parts of the City.

C A P. I.

De Modo condendarum, delendarumque Urbium.

Before we Handle the Description of the particular places in the Roman City, it will not be amiss to premise somewhat concerning the antient manner of building and raising Cities. In the Building of Cities, the Founders thereof did usually consult with their Gods in their *Augural* observations; and * this course was observed by *Romulus* himself, * *M. Tullius* in the first Foundation of *Rome*: After their *Augural* observations, they marked out the place where the Wall of the City should be built, by plowing up the ground: and because

because they left that place of ground unplowed, lightly lifting the plow over it, where they appointed the Gate of the City ; thence à portando, from carrying and lifting the Plough, they called the Gate *Porta*. This custom is fully described by *b* Cato, *Captato augurio, qui urbem novam condebat, taurō & vaccā arabat : ubi arāset, murum faciebat ; ubi portam volebat esse, aratum tollebat, & portam vocabat.* Virgil also alludeth unto it,

b M. Cato
in fragm.

In iera Aeneas urbem designat aratro.

The manner hereof was, that he who held the Plough, did cast up the Skirt of his Gown on the right shoulder, and girt himself about ; either because this was the usual habit of such who performed holy Rites, (in the number of which, this present Action was reputed;) or that he might the more readily address himself to the Business ; or lastly, that he might symbolically by that pacifical habit intimate, that the flourishing estate of the City, is not so much preserved by War as by Peace. Hence *Ovid*, l. 4. *Fastorum.*

*Ipse tenens stivam, designat mania fulco,
Alba jugum niveo cum bove vacca tulit.*

c Cœl. Rhod. The *c* like custom was used also in the razing or demo-
ant. l. 26. c. 5. lishing of Cities, when they had been vanquished by the Enemies : which observation giveth light to that of Horace, *Lib. Od. I. 16.*

— *Urbibus ultime
Stetere causa cum perirent
Funditus, imprimeretque muris
Hostile ararrum exercitus insolens.*

C A P. 2.

De Monte Palatino.

d Vid. Ant.
Constan. in
Ovid. Fast.

Touching the name of *Rome*, from what occasion the City should be so denominated, divers Authors conceit diversly. *d* Some are of opinion, that this City was built long before *Aeneas* came out of *Troy*, and was then called

Of the Chief Parts of the City.

called by the Latins *Valentia*, which was a Name of Strength; whence *Evander* coming into *Italy*, called it *Roma*, from *ρωμη Robur*. Others say, it was so called from *Ascanius* his Daughter, whose Name was *Roma*. But it is agreed upon by most Writers, that the Founders were *Romulus* and *Remus*; and from *Romulus* it was called *Roma*, not *Romula*, because the diminutive *Romula*, might ominate less Prosperity thereunto. *e* Some say, that they built it in form of a Quadrangle upon one only Hill, called *Mons Palatinus*. *f* Others say, that *Fabius* left *Rome* as it was first built, with the Fields thereof, painted in the form of a Bow, the River *Tiber* being the String thereof. Upon this *Palatine* Hill, was always the Seat of the *Roman Empire*, which from the Hill took the denomination of a *Palace*: and hence all *g* stately Buildings which we call *Palaces*, took their Name *Palatia*. This Hill had its first Appellation *h Balatinus à Balando*, from the bellowing of Cattel pasturing there in former times; and afterwards the first Letter being changed, it was called *Palatinus*, by the Figure *artis ourov*. *Virgil* seemeth to be of Opinion, that the Hill was called *Palatinus*, by *Evander*, in remembrance of his Grandfather, whose Name was *Pallas*, according to that,

— *Posuere in montibus Urbem,
Pallantis proavi de nomine Palantum.* Virg. *Æn. 1. 8.*

In process of time six other Hills by several Kings of *Rome* were added; whereby the City, and the *Pomærium*, that is, the Territories of the City were enlarged; and *Rome* called *Urbs septicollis*, i. e. the City upon seven Hills,

*Sed quæ de septem torum circumspicit Orbem
Montibus, Imperii Roma dèumque locus.* Ovid. *Trist. Lib. 1. Eleg. 4.*

Upon this *Palatine* Hill also stood the *Asylum*, or Sanctuary of Refuge, which *Romulus* opened *i* in imitation of *Cadmus*, who at the building of *Thebes*, was said to have opened a Sanctuary of Refuge, whither whatsoever Ma-

lefactor could escape, were he bond or free, he was not to be punished. It was much like unto a Custom of the people in the City of *Croton*, who flying unto the Altars of their Gods, obtained the forgiuenes of Faults not voluntarily committed. Whence these two Phrases are expounded alike: *Ad te tanquam ad Asylum*; and, *Ad te tanquam ad Aram configimus*; i. e. we fly unto thee as our only Refuge.

C A P. 3:

De Monte Capitoline.

1.
¶ Rosin. ant.
l. 1. c. 5.

2.
/ Plutar. in
Romulo,

3.
m Dion. Ha-
llcar. l. 4.
n Lips. de
magnitud.
Rom. c. 5.

THIS Hill was famous for three Names: it was called *Capitolium*, *Mons Tarpeius*, and *Mons Saturni*. It was named *Saturn's Hill* *k* from the Heathenish God *Saturn*, who vouchsafed to undertake the Protection of that Place. It was named the *Tarpeian Hill*, *l* from *Tarpeia* one of the Vestal Nuns, Daughter to the chief Keeper of the Capitole, (this Hill being the Castle of Defence for the whole Town.) For this *Tarpeia* betrayed the Capitole into the Enemy's hands, bargaining to have the Golden Bracelets upon her Enemies left Hands, for this her Treason. Now the Enemies when they were admitted in, did cast not their Bracelets alone, but their Bucklers also upon her, through the weight whereof she was pressed to death: upon which occasion the whole Hill was afterwards called, *The Tarpeian Mount*; but more principally a certain Rock of that Hill, called *Tarpeia rupes*, from whence Malefactors were sundry times tumbled headlong. The same was likewise called the *Capitol*, because when the Foundation of a certain Temple, built in the Honour of *Jupiter*, was laid, a Man's Head, full, fresh, and lively, as if it had been lately buried, *m* yea, hot Blood issuing out of it, was found there. *n* *Arnobius* saith, that the Name of this Man, being alive, was *Tolus*, and hence from *Caput* and *Tolus*, the whole Hill was called *Capitolium*.

C A P.

Of the Chief Parts of the City.

5

C A P. 4.

De Colle Quirinali.

His Hill being in former time called *Agenalis*, then began to be called *Quirinalis*, when certain *Sabines*, called in Latin *Curetes*, came and inhabited there, (truce being made between the *Romans* and the *Sabines*;) though *Rome* would therefore have it named *Quirinalis*, because there was a Temple erected in the Honour of *Romulus*, called also *Quirinus*. It was called in the time of the Emperors, *Mons Caballus*, that is, the Horse-Hill, taking its denomination from two Marble Statues of *Alexander* taming his Horse *Bucephalus*: which Statues *Constantine* the Emperor brought to *Rome*, and placed them in the midst of certain Baths, which he made upon this Hill. There do appear in this Hill three Risings, or Hillocks; the one being called *Salutaris*, the other *Martialis*, and the third *Latiaris*. All this may be collected out of ^o *Roman Ant. Rom.* _{l. 2. c. 6.}

C A P. 5.

De Monte Celio.

His Hill hath its name from a certain ^p Captain of ^p *Alex. Gen. Hetruria*, which assisted *Romulus* against the ^q *Sabines*. On this Hill King *Tullus Hostilius* erected stately Edifices, which for a time serv'd as his Palace, but afterward they became the chief Council-House, whither *Senators* assembled themselves, for the determining of State-matters: and because this *Curia* did far exceed all others, therefore Authors many times use this word ^q *Curia* ^q *Alex. Gen. Hetruria*, without any adjunction, to signifie *Curiam Hostiliam*, as if there were no other. It much resembleth our Privy-Council-Chamber, in respect that none might sit there but only *Senators*; whereas in the Court-House which *Pompey* built (being therefore called *Curia Pompeia*)

^r Rosin. ant. *peia*) ^r other City-Magistrates were admitted amongst the
 l. 7. c. 5. *Senators*: and in *Curia Julia*, *id est*, the Court-House
^f Rosin. ibid. which *Julius* made, were examined ^f foreign Matters, as
^s Munst. in Embassages: but in *Curia Hostilia* domestical Matters on-
 sua Cosmog. ly were treated of, and that only by the *Senators*. ^t At
 l. 2. c. 9. this present time, this Hill is beautified with many Chris-
^u Alex. Gen. tian Churches, as the Churches of *St. Stephen*, *St. Paul*,
^{dier. l. 6. c. 11.} and *St. John*, our Saviour's Hospital, &c. ^u It was also
 called *Mons Querculans*, from the abundance of Oaks
 growing there.

C A P. 6.

De Monte Esquilino.

^x Rosin. ant. ^t His Hill was so named, *quasi x excubinus*, *ab excubius*,
 l. 1. c. 8. *id est*, from the Night-watching which *Romulus*
 did undertake upon it, somewhat distrusting the fidelity
 of the *Sabines*, in the beginning of their League. In this
 Hill there were three Hillocks, named *Cispius*, *Opinus*, and
Septimius.

C A P. 7.

De Monte Aventino.

^z Alex. Gen. ^t HE *Aventine* Mount took its name ^a from *Aventinus*,
 dier. l. 6. c. 11. a certain King of *Albanum*, which was there buried.
 Upon this Hill stood *Hercules* his Altar, and certain
 Temples consecrated to *Juno*, *Diana*, *Minerva*, *Lucina*,
 and *Murcia*, *id est*, *Venus*: whence the Hill hath some-
 times been called *Diana* her Hill, and *Mons Murcius*. Up-
 on ^b this Mount, *Remus* would have built *Rome*, and there-
^b Plutarch. in fore it was called *Remonius Mons*: but since it hath been
 Romulo. called *Mons Rignarius*, as it appeareth by *Plutarch* in the
 same place. It had moreover the name of the *Holy*
^{Me} being called in Latin *Mons Sacer*.

C A P.

C A P. 8.

De Monte Viminali.

Because of the abundance of Wicker-twigs which did grow upon this Hill, it was called *Mons Viminalis*, *vimen*, signifying a Twig or Osier. I am not ignorant that some would have this Hill to be named *Viminalis*, from *Jupiter Vimineus*; whereas *Jupiter* himself was named *Vimineus* from this Hill, because he had here many Altars erected in the Honour of him. Both this Hill and *Jupiter*, were called *Fagutales*, from *Sylva Fagea*, *id est*, a Copse of Beech-trees, which did grow thereupon. *Vid. Rosin. Antiq. Lib. 1. Cap. 9.*

C A P. 9.

De tribus Collibus adiectis.

Three other Hills there were, which in process of *Rosin. ant.* time were added unto the City; which partly be- *l. 1. c. 11.* cause they were not included within the *Pomærium* so soon as the other, but chiefly because they were not of such note, therefore *Rome* retained the name *Septicollis*. The first of those Hills was called *Collis Hortulorum*, *i. e.* the Hill of Gardens; so termed because of the many Gar- *d. Bar. lat. in* dens near adjoining. *d* Here was the *Cirque*, or the Shew- *Verrin. Orac.* place of the Strumpet *Flora*, which made the People *7.* of *Rome* Heir to those Goods which she had gotten by prostituting her Body to young Gentlemen, leaving also a certain sum of Money to procure a Celebration of her Birth-day, which because of her Infamy, the People shamming to do, they feigned her to be the Goddess of Flowers, and that she must be first appeased by Sports and Plays performed in the Honour of her, before the Trees and Fruits of the Earth would prosper: *e* and that they *Lactant. de* might gain the better Credit unto this their Fable, they *fal. relig. 1. 1.* add further, that she was once called *Chloris*, and was mar- *c. 20.* ried

ried unto *Zephyrus*, from whom by way of Dowry she received power over the Flowers. The second was called *Janiculus*, from *Janus* that two-faced God, who, as Writers testifie, was there buried. It did lie beyond the River *Tiber*, and hath now changed its name, being called from the yellow Sands, *Mons Aureus*, and through negligence of the Printer, *Montorius*, *id est*, the Golden Mountain. The third was famous for the many Divinations and Prophecies uttered upon it, and thence was it named *Vaticanus*, from *Vaticinium*, a foretelling f. It is at this time famous for a Library in it, called *Bibliotheca Vaticana*.

f Munst. in
fua Cosmog.
l. 2. c. 8.

C A P. 10.

De Foro Romano.

Forum hath divers acceptions: Sometimes it is taken for a place of Negotiation, or Merchandising, which we call a *Market-place*: and being taken in this sense, it hath commonly some Adjective joined with it, as *Forum boarium*, the Beast-Market; *Forum Piscarium*, the Fish-Market; *Olitorium Forum*, the Herb-Market: other times it is taken for any Place, wheresoever the Chief Governor of a Province doth convocate his People together, there to give Judgment according to the course in Law: whence a Man is said, *Forum agere*, g when he keeps the *Affizes*; and *Forum indicere*, when he appointeth the place where the *Affizes* shall be kept. Thirdly, it is taken for a place where Controversies in Law are judicially determined, and Orations are had unto the People. At first, of this sort were only three, *Romanum*, *Julium*, and *Augustum*, as is clearly evidenced by that of *Martial*:

Atque erit in triplici par mibi nemo foro.

Afterward the number was encreased to six distinct *Forums*. One called *Forum Julium*, because it was built by *Julius Cesar*. A second was added by *Octavius Augustus*, called therefore *Augusti Forum*. The third *Forum* was founded

g Hubert. in
Cic. l. 3. ep.
fam. 6.

Of the Chief Parts of the City.

9

founded by *Domitian* the Emperour: but by reason of his sudden Death, *Nerva* had the finishing thereof. It had the Name of *Forum Transitorium*, the *Transitory Forum*, because there was *Transitus*, i. e. a Way or Passage through it into three several Market-places. The same *Martial* called it sometimes *h Forum Palladium*, because in the *b Lipsius de* middle thereof a Temple was erected in the Honour of *magnitud.* *Minerva*. A fourth was added by the Emperour *Trajanus*, wherin was erected a stately Column or Pillar 140 Cubits high, having all the noble Exploits performed by *Trajanus* engraven in it: another was called *Salustii Forum*, because *Salust* bought it with divers Gardens adjoining, which since have been called *Horti Salustini*. The last *Forum*, which indeed was first built, and in all respects excelled the rest, was called *Forum Romanum*, and *Forum vetus*, or by way of Excellency, the *Forum*, as if there were no other *Forum*: Where we must understand, that as often as *Forum* is used in this latter sence, namely, for a Pleading-place, it is so used figuratively, by the Figure *Synecdoche*: For in truth the Pleading-place, wherein Orations were had, was but one part of the *Forum Romanum*, namely, that *Chappel*, or great Building, which they called *Roftra*. ⁱ Round about this *Forum Romanum*, were built certain Tradesmens Shops, which they termed *Taberna*, and also other stately Buildings, called *Basilica* ^{i Hen. Sal-} ^{muth in Pau-} ^{cirol. lib. re-} ^{rum deper-} ^{dit. cap. de} ^{Basil. & Ta-} ^{ber.} *Pauli*. Here was the *Comitium*, or Hall of Justice; the *Roftra*, *ideft*, the Orator's Pulpit; *Saturn*'s Sanctuary, or the common Treasure-House; and *Castor*'s Temple: Of all which in their Order.

C A P. II.

De Basilicis.

Basilice were upper Buildings, of great State and much Cost, being supported with *Pila*, i.e. flat-sided Pillars, and having underneath them Walks, much resembling our Cloisters, saving that the *Intercolumnia*, or Spaces be-

tween

*¶ Sigon. de
judicis 1. 1.
c. 28.*

tween the Pillars, lay open unto the very Ground. That they were upper Buildings, may be collected by the Custom of many Men, which were wont to walk under these Basilical Buildings, and therefore were called *Sub-basilicani* by *Plautus*. The use of these were principally for the *k* Judges to sit in Judgment: but in their absence it was lawful for Merchants to deal in their Businesses. Those of chief note were three, thus named, *Pauli*, *Porcia*, and *Julia*.

C A P. 12.

De Comitiis.

*¶ Sigon de
jud. 1. 47.*

Comitium *1* was a part of the *Forum Romanum*, being a great large Hall of Justice, which for long time was open at the top, having no covering; and for that reason the Assemblies were often dissolved, in rainy or unseasonable Weather. In it stood the *Tribunal*, being a place erected up on high, in form of our Pulpits, but many degrees larger, and in the midst thereof, the *Sella Curulis*, *id est*, the Ivory Chair, from whence the Chief Magistrate administered Justice: other inferiour Magistrates sitting on Benches on each side, which were called *Subsellia*, because they were lower than the *Tribunal*. Those which sat upon these Benches had Power *cognoscere*, but not *pronunciare*; much like to our Justices at Assizes, which may examine or inform against a Malefactor, but not condemn him. Where we may observe the difference between *Comitium*, signifying such an Edifice or Building; and *Comitia*, signifying the *Roman Assemblies*: both being called *à coeundo*. This Hall was many times called by the name of *Puteal Libonis*. The reason of which name is rendred thus by *m* *some*: That in this *Comitium*, *Altius Navius* did once with a Razor cut in two a Whetstone, and in memory thereof his Statue was erected with a Hat upon his Head: for *Puteal* properly doth signifie the Cover of a Well, but in a large acceptation it signi-

*¶ Cœl. Rhod.
1. 10. c. 17.*

signifieth a broad-brimm'd Hat, as *Cælius Rhodiginus* noted in the same place. *n Cicero* toucheth them: *Cosem n Cic. de Di. illam, & novaculam defossam in Comitio, supraque impositum vinat.* *Puteal accepimus.* But why it should be called *Puteal Libonis*, is yet doubtful; except happily *Libo* was the first Erector of this Statue. That it was a common Court, and known place of Justice, *Horace* witnesseth: *Roscius orabat, sibi adesse ad puteal cras.*

C A P. 13.

De Roſtris.

Next to the *Comitium* stood the *Roſtra*, a goodly fair Edifice, in manner of the Body of a Cathedral-Church: In it stood an Orators Pulpit, deckt and beautified with the Stems of many Ships, which the *Romans* got from the People of *Antium*, in a memorable Battel upon the Sea: And hence from those Ship-Beaks, called *Huberr.* in Latin *Roſtra*, hath this place taken its name. It may *Cic. ep. lib. 8. ep. fam. 1.* be Englished, the great Oratory, or place of *Common Pleas.*

C A P. 14.

De Templo Caſtoris.

Another part of the *Forum* was a Sanctuary built in the honour of *Caſtor* and *Pollux*: The reason thereof was, because they appeared unto the *Romans* in the *Latin* War, in the likeness of two Angels sent from Heaven to lead the *Roman* Army, and to assist the *Romans* against the *Latinis*; who being vanquish'd, they suddenly were departed out of the Field, none knowing how: and even in the same moment they appeared upon their sweating Horſes unto the *Roman* Citizens in the *Forum*, who taking them for Souldiers, demanded what News they brought home from the Camp; they replied, that the *Romans* were Conquerors: Which News being delivered, they suddenly vanished, and were seen no more.

C

Upon

Upon this occasion did *A. Posthumius*, being at that time *Dictator*, build a Temple in that place of the *Forum* where they were seen, in honour of them both. Altho' in the after-Ages, it had the Name only of *Castor's Temple*. Whence arose the Jeſt of *M. Bibulus*, against his Fellow-
p Suet. in Jul. Cæl. Consul *Julius Cæſar*, ſaying, *p* it fared with him, as it did with *Pollux*, i. e. As this Temple which was erected in the honour of both the Brethren, carried the Name only of *Castor's Temple*; ſo the great Expences in exhibiting Shows in the time of their Consulſhip, though they were deeper on *Bibulus* his ſide, yet *Cæſar* carried away all the Thanks and Credit; inſomuch, that the People being ~~want~~ to ſubſcribe the Names of both Consuls at the end of their Deeds and Charters, for a remembrance of the Year, that Year they wrote, ſuch a thing done, not *Bibulus* and *Cæſar*, but *Julius* and *Cæſar* being Consuls.

C A P. 15.

De Aede Saturni.

q Plutarch. in Publicola. **S**aturn's Sanctuary *q* was the common Treasure-Houſe, wherein the Subſidy Money which the Commons paid unto the Treasurers, called *Quæſtores*, was to be laid up; whereof divers conjecture diverſly. r Alex. Gen. Neop. r dier. 1. 4. c. 13. *Saturn* found out the uſe of brazen Money; and therefore this Temple might be thought the fitteſt place for the Treasury. *Plutarch* thinketh rather that the making of the Treasury in that place, did allude to the Integrity of the time wherein *Saturn* reigned, *f* Alex. Gen. dier. 1. 2. c. 2. *ing* the World's Golden Age. *f* But the moſt received Opinion is, the Strength of the Place, whereby it was the ſafer from Thieves. The Temple, by reaſon of the uſe it was put unto, was call'd *Aerarium*, from *Æs*, *id est*, *Brass*; which Name now is common to all Treasure-Houſes; for that the firſt Money uſed by the *Romans* was of that Metal, until the Year of *Rome*, 485. (as *Pliny* wit-

witnessest, lib. 3. cap. 33.) q Some are of Opinion, that before the use of Brass, they made Money of Leather; whence *Numa Pompilius* is said to have given Leather Money in a Dole unto the People. Touching their order observed in the Treasury, we must understand that their care in providing against sudden Dangers was such, that they laid aside the 20th part of the Receipts, which they r called *Aurum vicesimarium, Incensarium, and Cimiliarchium*, into an inner-Chamber, or more sacred Room, named in Latin *Erarium sanctius*. We may read also of a third Treasury, called *Erarium militare*, wherein *Augustus* had appointed that the 20th part of certain Legacies should be laid up to defray Charges in extraordinary Wars, where it lay so privileged, that it was a Capital Crime to use any of it, but in extream and desperate necessity. Notwithstanding, howsoever it was used as a Treasure-House; yet divers Authors testifie that the Acts of their Senate, the Books of Records, together with such Books as were for their immeasurable bigness called *Libri Elephantini*, wherein all the Names of their Citizens were registred, and also their Military Ensigns, were contained there. And from those Statute-Books called *Tabula Publica*, this Treasury was also called *Tabularium*, because they were laid up there.

C A P. 116.

De Campo Scelerato.

Campus Sceleratus, the Field of Execution x lying within the City, joined to the Gate *Collatina*. It was the place where the Vestal Nuns, if they were deflower'd, suffered punishment after this manner: There was made a Vault under the Earth, with a hole left open above, whereby one might go down; and within there was a little Couch with a burning Lamp, and a few Victuals, whether the defiled Notary was to be brought, through the

q Alex. Gen.
dier. 1. 4. c. 1. 5.

r Alex. Gen.
dier. 1. 2. c. 2.

/ Servins 1. 2.
Virg. Georg

Alex. Gen.
dier. 1. 2. c. 2.

Plutarch. in
fuis Proble-
mat. vid.

Franc. Sylv-
um in Cati-
linar. 4.

x Munster. in
sua Cosmog.

Plutarch. in
Numa.

Market-place in a Litter, so closed up with thick Leather, that her Mournings might not be heard to the moving of Pity. She being thus brought to the place of Execution, was let down by a Ladder into a hollow Cave, and the hole presently stopped. And the reason why they suffered such a kind of death, was, because they thought it not fit that she should be burnt with Fire, which kept not the sacred Fire with greater Sanctity: And it was thought unlawful to punish them by laying violent hands on them, because they had in former time served in so holy a Function.

C A P. 17.

De Campo Martio.

b Robin. ant.
1.6. c. II.

THE *b* *Campus Martius*, otherwise called *Tiberinus*, (because it was near the River *Tiber*) was given unto the *Roman People*, by *Gaia Tarratia*, a Vestal Virgin; but *Tarquinius Superbus*, the last King of *Rome*, did take it from the People, converting it to his own private use, insomuch that he sowed Corn there; which, when he was deposed, the *Romans* did cast into the River *Tiber*, judging it unfit that any Man should reap any Commodity from so holy a Ground. In process of time the Sheaves of Corn being stopped in a shallow Ford of the River, became firm Ground, and was called, *The Holy Island*, or *Aesculapius* his Island; and presently after the expulsion of *Tarquinius*, this *Campus Martius* was restored unto its former use. Besides the natural pleasantness of the place it self, it was beautified with many Ornaments brought out of the *Capitol* (the *Capitol* being too full) as likewise with divers Images of well-deserving Men. Hither did the younger sort of the *Romans* come to exercise Chivalry, namely, the Horse-race, the Foot-race, Wrestling, Fencing, casting the Bowl, the Sledge, the Dart, using the Sling, the Bow, Vaulting, with such-like; and upon this occasion it was dedicated to *Mars*, and called by *Strabo*,

The

The Romans Great School of Defence. c The manner of ^c Cœl. Rhod. Vaulting, was in Riding, to leap from one Horse-back ^{l. 21. c. 29. 30.} upon another; their Custom being for their Horse-men in War, to lead a Spare-horse in their Hands, besides that whereon they did ride, that when the one did sweat, they leap'd upon the other's Back; à desiliendo, those Horses were called *Equi desultorii*: Whence an unconstant, wavering and unsettled Mind; which *Seneca* calleth *Volatilium ingenium*, others have called *Desultorium ingenium*. In this Field were Men of best Note burned, when they died. Here were the Kings and other Magistrates at first created. In this ^d Field of *Mars*, also was a place at first railed, like ^d Servius in a Sheep-pen, called therefore *Ovilia* or *Septa*; but afterwards it was mounted with Marble-stone, beautified with stately Walks and Galleries, and also with a Tribunal or Seat of Justice; within which Precinct the People often-times assembled, to give their Suffrages towards the Election of Magistrates. The means of ascending up unto these *Ovilia* was not by Stairs, but by many Bridges made for that time; every Parish in the assembly of Parishes, and every Tribe or Ward in the assembly of the Tribes, and every Hundred in the assembly of the Centuries, having his Bridge: Whence this Proverb was occasioned *De ponte dejiciendus*, i. e. he is to be debarred from giving his Voice. ^e These Bridges were not made over any River, but over the dry Land: Whence Men are said to be cast, *Non ut nius in Orat. pro s. Rof.* ^e Joan. Saxo. *periclitarentur de vita, sed ne suffragarentur in Comitatu.*

C A P. 18.

De Circa Maximo.

A Mongst other Places where the *Romans* exhibited their Plays unto the People, the most remarkable was a great Cirque, or Show-place, called in Latin *Circus Maximus*. It was a large piece of Ground lying near that part of the *Aventine* Mount, wherè *Dianæ*'s

na's Temple stood. It was built by *Tarquinius Priscus*, with divers Galleries round about it, from whence the Senators and Gentlemen of the City did behold the Running with great Horses at Lists, the Fireworks, Tumbling, the Baiting and Chasing of wild Beasts, &c. In former time all did stand upon the Ground, being shelter'd from the Rain by the help of Boards upheld with Forks, in manner of House-Pentices; and this Custom continu'd until the aforesaid *Tarquinius* erected those Galleries, called *Fori*, making thirty Distinctions of them, allotting every Ward or Company their several Quarters, all the Seats, being able to contain one hundred and fifty thousand Parties. *f* Under these Places were Cells or Vaults, where Women did prostitute their Bodies, and would buy stoln Goods: And for this reason *Horace* calleth it *Fallacem circum*, i.e. the deceitful Show-place. There was at one end of the Cirque certain Barriers, i.e. places barr'd, or rail'd in, at which place the Horses began the Race; and at the other end was the Mark, whither the Horses ran: It was called in Latin *Meta*, and the Barriers *Carcere à coercendo*. Whence we say, *à carceribus ad metam*, i.e. from the beginning to the ending.

C A P. 19.
De. Theatro.

g Joach. Camerar. in o-
rat. pro L. Flacco.
h Serv. l. 2.
Virg. Georg.

THE Theatre *g* hath its Name from the Greek Verb, *σταθαι*, i.e. to behold; because the People flockt thither, to behold Plays and Shows exhibited to them. The Custom *h* first sprang from the Shepherds, who leading a contemplative life, were wont to compose Dialogues in metre, and at their leisure to recite them under the Trees prestled down in form of an Arbor; whence this Theatral term *σκηνή* hath been derived from *σκιά* a Shadow; but afterwards learned Poets composed *Comedies* and *Tragedies*, which were publickly acted in the City upon a Stage: And tho' at first it was accounted infamous to frequent them, yet afterwards the Senators themselves, yea, the Emperour,

Emperour, and all the Chief of *Rome* assembled thither.

Neither for a long continuance were there any Seats ⁱ Alex. Gen. built, but Commons and Nobles, promiscuously one with another, all stood on the ground ; insomuch that those which stood behind, raised up places with Turfs of Earth, which gave the People occasion to call the place between those Turfs and the Scaffold, *Cavea*, *i. e.* a Cave or Den ; yea, the People that stood there, were so called from the place. Though the Theatre be now taken only for the Stage, yet then by it, was understood the whole Room where these Plays were acted : And it had divers parts ; some proper to the Actors, some to the Spectators. To the Actors, first belonged the *Proscenium*, *i. e.* the House whence the Players came, where they apparelled themselves ; though sometimes it is taken for the Scaffold, or Stage it self. Secondly, the *Pulpitum*, *i. e.* the Stage, or Scaffold upon which they acted : And, thirdly, the *Scena*, that is, the Partition, which was commonly made of Wood, not of Hangings. Now that they might change their Scene, according to their pleasure, they made it *versatilem*, *i. e.* so that with Engines it might upon ^k Servius l. 3. the sudden be turned round, and so bring the Pictures of ^{Virg. Georg.} the other side into outward appearance ; or otherwife *Ductilem*, *i. e.* so that by drawing aside of some Wainscot-shuttles (which before did hide the inward Painting) a new Partition might seem to be put up : And I think, because those Shepherds did act no more at a time than one of our Scenes ; hence have we distinguished our Plays into so many Parts, which we call Scenes. The Places which were proper to the Spectators, were distinguished according to their Degree and Rank ; for the remotest Benches were for the Commons, and called *Popularia* ; the next for the Knights and Gentlemen of *Rome*, and called therefore *Equestria* ; the others wherein the Senators did sit, were commonly called *Orchestra*. This may be collected out of ^l Lipsius. ^m Cæl. Rhodius faith, that the *Orchestra* was that place joining ^l Lipsius de amphit. c. 14. ^m Cæl. Rhod. to l. 8. c. 8.

to the Stage, where *Chorus* spake to the People at the end of every Act. Divers Authors are of *Cæl. Rhod.* his Opinion, deriving the word *Orchestra*, from the Greek ὄρχεστρα to dance; but it seemeth more probable to have been a peculiar place, allotted for the Senators: *Juv. Sat. 3.*

Equales habitus illuc, similemque videbis

Orchestrām & Populum--- id est optimates & plebem.

The whole Building made for entertainment of the Spectators, resembled a Triangle or Wedge, sharp towards the Stage, and broad behind; whence the whole was denoted by the name of *Cuneus*: when *Cuneus* signified any particular place about the Theatre, then by it we are to understand that which formerly we called *Popularia*, the place for the meaner sort of People: *n* whence when we would point out a base and ignoble Person, *Inter cuneos resiliere dictitamus*. There was also another kind of Scaffold, built quite round, made as it were of two Theatres join'd together; it was called *Amphitheatum*, and differ'd from the Theatre, only as the full Moon doth from the half, or a compleat Rundle from a Semi-circle; it *o* resembled an Egg. Upon this kind of Scaffold did the Masters of Defence play their Prizes, and wild Beasts were baited. *p* *In Amphitheatro gladiatoriis ludi, & conclusarum ferarum venationes exhibebantur.* The *Amphitheatre* it self, in the Judgment of *Lipsius q*, was termed *Cavea*, *ab interiore parte qua concava erat*; and *Arena*, because it was strewed with Gravel and Sand, that the Blood of such as were slain in the place, might not make the place too slippery for the Combatants. Hence cometh that Phrase, *In arenam descendere*, to go into the Field; and the Combatants were thence called *Arenarii*. Here we must note, that howsoever the *Amphitheatre* was strewed commonly with common and ordinary Gravel, yet sometimes in their extraordinary Shows that Gravel was cover'd, and as it were new coated, with Scrapings and Dust of some extraordinary Stone, to add the greater

n Cæl. Rhod.
lib. 8. c. 8.

o Turneb. ad-
vers. l. 5. c. 5.

p Hosp. de
orig. feft.

q Lips. de
Amphith. c. 3.

r Plin. lib 36.

lustre unto it: thus much r Pliny intimateth, Invenere &
alium

Of the Chief Parts of the City.

19

alium usum ejus lapidis, in ramentis quoque Circum maximum sternendi, ut si in commendatione & candor, &c. Again, sometimes the hollow Places or Dens under the *Amphitheatre*, in which the wild Beasts were kept, and likewise Men to be committed with wild Beasts, out of which these were let loose by the lifting up of Trap Doors to be hunted or baited upon the *Amphitheatre*, were called *Cavea*. For we must know that the *Amphitheatre* was full of hollow Passages for many Reasons, as for the convenient keeping of wild Beasts and Beftiaries, so sometime for the better conveying of Waters thither, by the means whereof *real Ships and Sea-Skirmishes were oftentimes exhibited upon the Amphitheatre.* Sueton. in Domitian.

C A P. 20.

Moreover, for the better understanding of Classical Authors, it will not be impertinent to point at the General Names by which the Religious Places were called, and to declare the proper Acceptation of each Name: the Names being these, *Templum, Fanum, Delubrum, Aedes saera, Pulvinar, Sacrarium, Lucas, Scrobiculum, Ara, Altare, Focus.* De Templo.

This word *Templum*, doth sometimes signify those ^{**} *Rosin*, ant Spaces and Regions in the Air and Earth, which the *An-* ^{1. 2. c. 2.} *gures* did quarter out with their crooked Staff at their Sooth-saying: sometimes it doth signify a Sepulchre or Grave, ^b because in old time Men did superstitiously ^b *Lilium Gy-* pray and worship at the Tombs and Monuments of their ^{rald. de Diis} *deceased Friends*, as if it had been in *Temples or Churches*; ^{gental. syn-} and in this sense may *Virgil* be understood. ^{tag. 17.}

c Præterea fuit antiquo de marmore Templum
Conjugis antiqui — — —

c Lib. 4. Aene-
id. v. 457.

Most commonly it doth signify a *Church* or *Temple*; in which fence as often as it is used, it is *d* said à *tem-* ^{d Franc. Sylv.} *plando*, from beholding; because when we be in the *inorat. pro* *Church*, by lifting up our Hearts by a divine Contempla- ^{L. Murzen.} *tion*, we do as it were behold the great Majesty of God.

D

De

De Fano.

It is also called *Fanum à fando*, from speaking; not from the speaking of the Priest, but because the People do there speak unto God, and God again to the People.

f Turneb. ad *f* Some are of opinion, that *Fanum* in propriety of Speech, ver. 1. 3. c. 9. signifyeth the *Church-yard*, or Court before the Temple; *Templum* signifieth the Edifice, or Church built.

De Delubro.

Thirdly, A Church was called *Delubrum Synedochias*, because it was the principal part of the Church, namely, the place where the Idol-God stood; and it was *g* Rosin. ant. called *Delubrum*, from *Deus*; *g* as we call the place where the Candle is put *Candelabrum* from *Candela*. As concerning the outward form of the Churches, some were uncovered, because they counted it an heinous matter to see those Gods confined under a Roof, whose doing good consisted in being abroad; other-some covered; some round, some otherwise; but within they much resembled our great Churches. They had their *Pronaon*, or *Church-porch*, whereabout they were wont to have the Image of the Beast *Sphynx*, which was so famous for his obscure Riddles; so that by this Image was signified, that the Oracles of the Gods, which were treated off within the Church, were dark and mystical. They had certain Walks on each side of the Body of the Church, which they called *Porticus*; and in these Places it was lawful for them to Merchandise, make Bargains, or confer of any worldly Business; as likewise in the *Basilica*, or Body it self. But their Choir, called *Chorus*, was counted a more holy Place, set apart only for Divine Service. The man-

b Rosin. ibid. ner of hallowing it was as followeth: *b* When the place where the Temple should be built, had been appointed by the *Augures* (which appointing or determining the place, they called *Effari Templa, & sistere Fana*); then did the *Parte*, which formerly in time of need, upon condition of help from the Gods, had vowed a Temple, call together the *Auspices*, which should direct him in what form

form the Temple should be built ; which being known, certain Ribbands and Fillets were drawn about the *Area*, or Plot of Ground, with Flowers and Garlands strewed underneath, as it was probable, to distinguish the Limits of this Ground now to be hallowed. Then certain Soldiers marched in with Boughs in their Hands, and after followed Vestal Nuns, leading young Boys and Maids in their hands, who sprinkled the place with Holy Water. After this followed the *Prator*, some *Pontiff* going before, who after the *Area* had been purged, by leading round about it a Sow, a Ram, and a Bull, sacrificed them ; and their Entrails being laid upon a Turf, the *Prator* offer'd up Prayers unto the Gods, that they would bless those holy Places, which good Men intended to dedicate unto them. This being done, the *Prator* touched certain Ropes, where-with a great Stone, being the first of the Foundation, was tied ; together with that, other chief Magistrates, Priests, and all sorts of People did help to pluck that Stone, and let it down into its place, casting in Wedges of Gold and Silver, which had never been purified, or tried in the Fire. These Ceremonies being ended, the *Aruspex* pronounced with a loud Voice, saying, *Ne temeretur opus, saxo aurove in aliud destinato : i. e.* Let not this Work be unhallowed, by converting this Stone or Gold into any other use.

De *Aedes sacra*.

Fourthly, A Church was called *Aedes sacra*, an holy House, because of the Sacrifices, Prayers, and other holy Exercises performed therein. Although (as *Gellius* hath long since observed) every holy House was not a Church. For the proper note of distinction between a Church and a Religious House, was this, That a Church, beside that it was dedicated unto some God, it was also hallowed by the *Augures*, without which hallowing, the Edifice was not called a Church, but a Religious House ; of which sort was the Vestal Nunnery, and the common

Treasury, called *Ædes Saturni*. We may add hereunto Barthol. La- this word *Pulvinar*, i which doth often signifie a Church ; tomas in Phi- the reason being taken from a Custom amongst the *Pai-* lippic. 4. am. *nims*, who were wont in their Churches to make certain Beds in Honour of their Gods, and those Beds they called *Pulvinaria*, from *Pulvis*, because they were filled with Dust or Chaff.

De Sacraria.

Cic. pro Milone. Sometimes *k Sacrarium* signifieth a Temple, though pro- perly it signifieth a Sextry or Vestry, *nempe l Sacrorum re-*

Franc. Syl- vius in orat.

pro L. Mu- zzen.

atorum. Near unto divers Temples stood certain Groves dedicated to some of the Gods : they were called in Latin *Luci*, *& non lucendo*, as divers say, by the Figure *Antiphrasis*. But others are of a contrary Opinion, giving it that Name, because of the exceeding Light it had in the Night-time, by reason of the Sacrifices there burnt.

De Scobiculo, Ara, & Altari.

The places upon which they sacrificed either in their Religious Houses, or their Groves, were of three sorts ; which we in English term Altars : But the *Romans* distin- guished them by three several Names, *Scobiculus*, *Ara*, & *Altare*.

De Scobiculo.

in Alex. Gen. 1. 5. c. 16. *m Scobiculus* was a Furrow, or Pit, containing an Altar in it, into which they poured down the Blood of the Beast slain, together with Milk, Honey, and Wine, when they sacrificed to an infernal God.

De Ara.

The second kind of Altar was called *Ara*, either *ab ar-* *dendo*, because their Sacrifices were burned upon it ; or from their Imprecations used at that time ; which in Greek they called *ἀρές*. It was made four-square, not very high from the Ground, or, as some say, close to the Ground ; and upon this they sacrificed unto the ter- rrestrial Gods, laying a Turf of Grass on the Altar ; and this gave

Of the Chief Parts of the City.

23

gave Virgil occasion to call them *n. Aras gramineas*, i. e. ⁿ Virg. *En.*
grassie Altars. ^{12.}

De Altari.

The third sort was called *Altare*, either because it was exalted, and lifted up somewhat high from the Ground; or because he that sacrificed (by reason the Altar was so high) was constrained to lift up his hands *in altum*, on high; and upon this they sacrificed unto their Celestial Gods only. ^{Serv. in Eccl. 5.}

De Foco.

*Focu*s is a general name, signifying any of these Altars, so called à *fovendo*; because, as *Servius* hath observed, that is *focus*, *quicquid foveat ignem, sive ara sit, sive quicquid aliud in quo ignis foveatur*. But in strict propriety of Speech, it is taken for that Altar on which they sacrificed to their Domestick Gods, such as were their *Penates* or *Lares*; as it appeareth by *Plautus* p.

^p *Aulular.*
act. c. Sc. 5.

Hec imponentur in focum nostrum Lari,
Ut fortunatas faciat gnata nupicias.

Whence ariseth that Adage, *Pro Aris & Focis certare*, sounding as much as to fight for the Defence of Religion, and ones private Estate; or (as our *English* Proverb is) for God and our Country; the Proverb being in its original, part of the Oath that was administred unto the *Roman* *Souldiers*; and thus it was expounded by *q. Turneb.*

^q *Turneb.*
adv. 10. c. 7.

LIB.



LIB. I. SECT. II.

The general Divisions of the Roman People.

C A P. I.

De Populo Romano, & ejus prima Divisione.

THUS having premised a short Treatise concerning the fist situation of *Rome*, and the most remarkable Parts thereof, I purpose to proceed to the Inhabitants, which Antiquity hath styled *Citizens of Rome*. And *Erasmus* rather describing a *Roman* than defining him, saith, A *Roman* was grave in his Conversation, severe in his Judgment, constant in his Purpose. Whence *Cicero* in his Epistle often used this Phrase, *More Romano*, for *ex animo*, i. e. unfeign-
• Sig. de jur. Rom. I. c. I. edly. a *Sigonius* rendring the definition of a *Roman Citizen*, averreth, that no Man is *Lege optima*, i. e. in full and compleat manner a *Citizen of Rome*, but he which hath his Habitation there, which is incorporated into a *Tribe*, and which is made capable of *City-Preferments*. By the first Particle, those which they term *Municipes*; by the second, those which they call *Inquilini*; and by the third, those which they call *Libertini*, are in a manner disfranchised. But whereas *Sigonius* saith, that they must have their Habitation at *Rome*, he would not be so understood, as if a *Roman Citizen* might not remove his Habi-

Habitation to any other Country : For, saith he, a *Roman* Citizen may be as long absent from *Rome*, and the Fields belonging to *Rome*, as he pleaseth, so that he suffer himself to be lessed and taxed in common with others toward the Subsidy Payments, and denieth to be incorporate into another City. For *T. Pomponius* was a true Citizen of *Rome*, though he dwelt at *Athens*. The *Roman* Citizens being by these Privileges, as by a more proper and peculiar Character, distinguished from other People ; and being planted in the City according to the appointment of *Romulus* their King, it seemed good unto him to divide them into ^b Tribes, not taking the note of distinction only from the divers places they then inhabited, ^{b Sig. de jar.} as we read that *Ser-
vius* the sixth King of *Rome* did, making therefore four Tribes *rumas*, local, namely, *Suburbanam*, *Palatinam*, *Col-
linam*, and *Esquilinam*, (which number of local Tribes in process of time encreased unto the number of 35) but dividing them according to their several Nations, which at the first were *donati Civitate*, i. e. made free Denizens of *Rome* : And they being in number three, 1. The *Sabines*, which were named *Tatienses*, from their King *Tatius*. 2. The *Albanes*, called *Rhamnenses* from *Romulus*. 3. Other Nations, promiscuously flocking out of other Countries to the *Roman Asylum*, placed in a Grove, called in Latin *Lucus*, (which gave *Romulus* an occasion to name them *Luceres* :) He made in all three Tribes *rumas*, or National. After that *Romulus* had thus divided the whole Body of the *Romans* into three Tribes, he then subdivided each Tribe into ten lesser numbers, which he called *Curiæ*, or Parishes ; and then followed five other Divisions, in respect of their different Degrees and Callings, of which in their several Order.

C A P 2:

*De prima divisione Romanorum, in Senatores five Patres,
Patricios five Patronos, & Plebeios five Clientes.*

THE first Division of the *Romans* in respect of their Degree and Place, was this: The elder, wealthier, and gravest sort of *Romans*, were called sometime *Patricii*, either because of their Age or Gravity; or because they had many Children (for great Priviledges were granted unto Fathers of three Children;) and sometimes *Patroni*, because they were as Patrons and Fathers in helping and assisting the Causes of the common People seeking to them. The younger, poorer, and simpler sort were called, as they had relation to their *Patricii*, *Plebeii*, i.e. the Commons; as they had relation to the *Patroni*, they were named *Clientes*, *id est*, Clients; between whom there was such a mutual and reciprocal intercourse of Love and Duty, that as the *Patrons* were ready to protect their Clients, so the *Clientes* were bound with all Faithfulness to cleave unto their *Patrons*; and that not only to credit them with their Attendance in publick Assemblies, but to disburse out of their own Purses towards the bestowing of their Daughters, the paying of publick Mulcts, in giving of Largees in suing for Offices, &c. Neither was it lawful for either of them to inform, to depose, to give their Voices, or to side with Adversaries one against another, without the guilt of Treason; for which Crime of Treason they were *ad infernus devoti*, i.e. cursed to Hell, and the Law gave Liberty for any Man to kill them. Out of the *Patricii* did *Romulus* elect 100 Counsellors to assist him in determining Matters concerning the Common-wealth: To these did *Romulus* after add another 100; and *Tarquinium Priscus*, as divers Authors testifie, made them a compleat 300, which they called *Patres*, or *Senatores*, and their Sons *Patricii*. But in process of time

*• Lazio de
Repub. Rom.
l. 12. c. 3.*

the

the Commons also were eligible into a Senators place. Some say, that *Tarquinius Priscus* added the second hundred to the Senate out of the Commons, who were called *d Senatores minorum Gentium, id est, Senators of the lower House.* *Brutus* added the last hundred, and made them 300, at what time they began to be called *Patres conscripti.* And this accordeth with *Johannes Rosa* in his Epitome to the Roman History, in his *Ch. de Regibus Romanis:* where he saith, that *Tarquinius Priscus* did double the number of the Senators: and likewise *e Alexander Neop.* *f Alex. Gen. dier. 1.9. c.2.* saith, That *Brutus* made them compleat 300.

C A P. 3.

De secunda divisione Romanorum in tres ordines: Senatorium, Equestrem, Popularem, seu Plebium.

After that, through *Tarquinius Superbus* his Tyranny, the very name of a King became odious to the Romans, not only the present King was exiled, but the Authority of a King ever afterward detested and perpetually abrogated; so that the Office which was before Monarchical, then was divided between two, called *Consuls:* Neither were they admitted for any longer space than one Year. At which time of change the Romans were divided into three Orders or Ranges. 1. Into *Senators*, of whom before. 2. Into *Gentlemen*, called of the Romans *Ordo Equestris:* by which we do not understand those 300 *Celeres, id est, Pensioners*, called sometimes *Equites*, for that was a place of Service, this a title and token of Gentility; who although they were inferior to the chief Senate, yet they were of great esteem among the Romans; and although they might not wear the same Robe as the Senators did, namely the *Laticlavium*, or Garment bespotted with flourishings of Purple Silk in manner of broad Nails-heads: *f* yet they might wear the *Angusticlavium*, a Garment different from the former. *l. 1. c. 17. Rosin. and*

E only

only in this, because the purple Studs wherewith it was purfled, were narrow, and not so large as the *Laticlaviū*. They also at the time of their Election received from the *Censors* a Horse called by them *Equus publicus*, because of the yearly allowance out of the common Treasury to keep him; it was also called *Equus militaris*, because of their ^g *Lipſ. māgnitud. Roma.* Service in War, ^g (they having their Horses kept as well in Peace as War.) They received also a gold Ring, ^{l.1. dial. 5.} ^b *Alex. Gen. dier. l.2. c. 29.* ^h whereby they were distinguished from the *Populacy*; for it was not lawful for any to wear a gold Ring under the Degree of a Senator, or Gentleman. The estimation and value of a Senators Estate ⁱ until *Augustus* his time, was *octingenta ſeſtertia*, that is, 6000 *l.* ^k Of a Gentleman's Estate it was *quadrigenta ſeſtertia*, i.e. of our English Money 3000 *l.* The third Order or Degree in the *Roman* Common-wealth was *Populus*, the *Populacy*, or *Commons*, which should exercise Trading, manure the Ground, look unto the Cattel, &c. Where by the way we must understand, that the baser ſort of the *Romans* which did wander up and down to and fro, not ſettling themſelves to any Vocation, were not contained within this *Division*; for unto them there was no Name vouchſafed, but according to the Poet, they were *sine nomine turba*, or, as *Livy* ſaith, *ignota capita*, Men of no account, and therefore of no name.

C A P. 4.

De tertia divisione in Nobiles, Novos & Ignobiles.

THIS *Division* was taken from the Right or Priviledge of having Images; for they were accounted Noblemen, which had the Images of their Predeceſſors: Those which had their own Images only, were called *Novi*, that is late quoined Nobles or Upstarts. *Saluſt* ueth this word often in the Disgrace of *Tully*, calling him *Novum & repitiuum Civem*, one that lately crept into the City. The third ſort, called *Ignobiles*, were thoſe that had no Images, therein

neither of their Predecessors, nor of themselves. Before we proceed, we must understand that it was not lawful; for who would, to have his own Image, if he so desired; for none might be thus privileged, but those alone, to whom the right of riding in a Curule Chair belonged; and to these the right of Images was permitted, as well for the Credit of their House, as to incite others to the like Achievements, when they would consider the divers Ceremonies used unto these Images in an honourable remembrance of those whom they did represent. Whence it followeth, that *Jus Nobilitatis* is nothing else but *Jus Imaginis*: Insomuch that this word *Imago*, doth sometimes signific Nobility; and the right of having Images with them, was the same as the right of having Arms with us. ¹ The superstitious conceit which the Romans had of these Images was such, that upon Festival Days, and all occasions of Joy and Mirth, those Images should be beautified and adorned with Garlands and Flowers; upon occasion of Grief and Mourning, they would take from them all their Ornaments, making them in a manner, partake of their Mourning. Some they kept in private Closets, ² others they exposed to the publick view of Passengers, placing them in the gates of their Houses, together with the Swords, Targets, Helmets, Ship-beaks, and such other spoils as formerly they had taken from their Enemies; ³ which it was not lawful for any, though they bought the House, so much as to deface. Yea, they were so annexed to the Freehold, that they passed always in the conveyance of the House. The matter of which they were commonly made, was Wax, as that *Juvenal* doth sufficiently witness.

p Toto licet veteres exornent undiq; cera.

Atria, nobilitas sola est atq; unica virtus.

p Juv. Sat. 8 :

Again, We may not think, that they made in Wax a compleat Statue, or a full Portraiture of the whole Body, but only from the Shoulders upward.

C A P. 5.

*De quarta divisione Romanorum in Optimates
& Populares.*

*q Cic. pro
Sextio.*

*Geor. Meru-
la in orat. pro
Ligario.*

THIS fourth division of the *Romans* hath been occasioned through the faction and siding of the Citizens. Those (according to the description of *q. Tully*) were *Optimates*, *id est*, the best Citizens, who desired their actions might be liked and approved by the better sort: Those *Populares*, *id est*, popular, who through desire of vain glory, would not consider so much what was most right, as what should be most pleasing unto the populace. So that hereby this word *Popular*, we understand not the Commons as formerly we did, *n* but be he Senator, Gentleman, or Inferior, if he do more desire that which shall be applauded by the major part, than that which shall be approved by the better part, him the *Romans* called *Popular*, *id est*, such a one that preferreth the popular applause before the right.

C A P. 6.

*De quinta & ultima divisione Romanorum, in Libertos, Li-
bertinos, Ingenuos: Item de Manumissione.*

*Justin. inst.
I. 1. tit. de in-
genuis, vid.
Franc. Sylv.
in Datalin. 4.*

THE difference of the Freedoms in the City of Rome, hath given occasion of this division: for he or she that had served as an *Apprentice*, and afterwards was manumised, was named *Libertus* or *Liberta*. The Son whose Father and Mother were once Apprentices, was called *Libertinus*; but that Son whose Father and Mother were both *Libertines*, or both free-born, /yea whose Mother only was free, was called *Ingenuus*, *id est*, free-born. But after *Apoll. Cæc.* his Censorship, then began *Liberti* and *Libertini* to signify one and the same degree of Freedom; so that *Liberti* and *Libertini* were taken for those which served

served for their Freedom; and *Ingenui*, were taken for those which were Free-born, whether their Parents were *Liberti* or *Libertini*. Here is occasion given us to consider the manner of their Freedom, and such Ceremonies which belonged thereunto. The Freedom of the City of *Rome* was three ways obtained; 1. By *Birth*, both, or at least one of the Parents being free; and such were called *Cives originarii*. 2. By *Gift* and *Cooptation*, when the Freedom was bestowed on any ~~stranger~~, or Nation; and they were termed *Civitatem donati*: and so we read, that *Cesar* took in whole Nations into the Freedom. Lastly, by *Manumission*, which was thus; when as the Servant was presented by his Master before the *Consul* or *Praetor*, the Master laying his hand upon his Servants head, used this form of words, *Hunc liberum esse volo*; and with that turning his Servant round, and giving him a Cuff on the Ear, he did *emittere servum è manu*: the *Praetor*, then laying a certain Wand or Rod, called *Vindicta*, upon the Servants head, replied in this manner, *Dico eum liberum esse more Quiritum*. Then the *Lictor* or Sergeant taking the Wand, did strike therewith the Servant on the Head, and with his Hand struck him on the Face, and gave him a push on the back, and after this, he was registred for a Free-man. Moreover, the Servant having his Head shaven, purposely at that time, received a Cap as a token of liberty; whence *ad pileum vocare aliquem*, is to set one at liberty, as likewise *Vindicta liberare*. According to *Tertullian*, at this time of their Manumission, the Servants received from their Masters a white Garment, a Gold Ring, and a new Name added unto the former. Whose Authority, if we admit, then the having of three Names among the Romans, was rather a sign of a Freedom, than of Nobility. And that of *Juvenal*,

Tanquam habeas tria nomina —

is not to be expounded, as if you were a Noble-Man, but as if you were a Freeman. Here we may also consider the two several kinds of Servants; the first were called *servi*, and

^t P. Ramusius
orat. pro C.
Rabirio.

^u Tert. de
refur. carn.

and they could never attain to any Freedom, without the
 x Dion. Hal. consent of their Master. x For those that were thus Ser-
 car. I. 4. vi, were commonly Captives, either bestowed as a re-
 ward upon this or that Souldier, or bought *sub Corona*, or
 of other Citizens that had gotten them one of these two
 y Sig. de Jur. former ways. The second were called properly y *nexi*
 Rom. I. I. c. & *addicti*, because though they were free, yet by reason
 31. of their Debt, *addicebantur*, that is, they were delivered
 up unto their Creditors by the *Prætor*, to work out the
 debt, so that after the payment thereof, either by Money
 or Work, they did recover their Liberty; whence they
 z Mic. Toxita were said, z *nomine sua liberare*, when they paid the debt;
 in orat. Pro as on the contrary, they were said *nomina facere*, when
 P. Quintio. they became in debt. And their Creditors when they sued
 for the Payment, were said *nomina exigere*: *nomen* in
 these and the like places, signifying as much as *debitum*, a
 a Fr. Sylv. in debt, a because their Creditors did use to write down
 ep. virorum their Debtors Names. b The manner of suing for their
 illust. I. I. debts, was as it followeth: The Debt being confessed,
 ep. 6. thirty days were allowed the Debtor for payment of
 b Vid. Cœl. the Money (those days of respite they called *dies justos*,
 Rhod. I. 12. c. 20. *velut justitium quoddam*, id est, *juris inter eos interstitutionem*
 It. A. Gel I. 2. & *cessationem*. The Money not paid, the Debtor was de-
 c. 21. livered up as a Servant to his Creditor; yea, he was some-
 times cast into Prison: and unless the Creditor were in
 the mean time compounded with, he remained three-
 score days in Prison; and three Market-days one after
 the other, being brought before the Judge, the Debt was
 solemnly proclaimed, and upon the third Market-day he
 was either sold to Foreigners for a Slave, or else was pu-
 nished with Death; each Creditor being suffered, if he
 would, to cut a piece off his dead Body instead of Pay-
 ment.



LIB. II. SECT. I.

The general Divisions of the Roman G O D S.

• *De Diis.*

THough Satan had much blinded the Hearts of Men in old time, yet was not the darkness of their Understanding so great, but that they did easily perceive, and therefore willingly acknowledge, that there was some Supream Governour, some first Mover, as *Aristotle* saith, some first Original of all Goodness, as *Plato* teacheth. So that if any made this question, whether there were any God or no? he should be urged to confess the truth of that, rather *Argumento bacillino, quam Aristotelico*, rather with a good Cudgel, than with any long Dispute. But as they were most certain that there was a God, so were they again very blind in discerning the true God: and hence hath been invented such a tedious Catalogue of Gods, that (as *Varro* averreth) their number hath exceeded thirty thousand, and proved almost numberless. Wherefore I shall omit to make any distinct Treatise of the Gods, intending obiter, and by the way to speak of them, which either

either had Priests, or Sacrifices instituted for them. Only I purpose to shew what is understood by those general distinctions of the Gods which divers Authors have used. *Tul. lib. 2. de legibus*, reduceth all unto three heads; Gods Cœlestial, which *Varro* calleth select; and others have stiled Gods *Majorum Gemium*, i. e. of the greater Nations, because their Power was greater than the others.

a Alex. Gen. dier. 1.6. c. 6. *a Alexander Neapolitanus* saith, That twelve of these were the *Panates* which *Aeneas* did take forth with him at the destruction of *Troy*. *Ovid* calleth them *Deos Nobiles*, noble Gods: others call them, *Deos consentes, quasi consentientes*, because *Jupiter* would do nothing without the consent of all. *Ennius* hath delivered them in this Distich:

*Juno, Vesta, Minerva, Ceres, Diana, Venus, Mars,
Mercurius, Jovis, Neptunus, Vulcanus, Apollo.*

b Serv. in lib. Georgic. The second sort of Gods were called *b Semidei, id est, Demi-gods*; also *Indigites, id est, Gods adopted or canonized*; Men deified. For as the select Gods had possession of Heaven by their own right: so these Gods canonized, had it no otherwise than by right of Donation, being therefore translated into Heaven, because they lived as Gods upon Earth; but because their Merit was inferior, and could not parallel the deserts of the Gods select,

c In Eneid. lib. 5. therefore they were called Gods of inferior note. *c Servius* would have these called *Divi*; observing this difference between *Di* and *Divi*, that *Di* should signifie those that had been Gods perpetually, but *Divi* should signifie Men made Gods; though commonly they are

d Rosin. ant. l.3 c. 18. vid. Hospin. de orig. Christ. F. p. 21. vid. exemplum hujus consecrationis in Severi sepul- tar. Herod. l. 4. p. 298. used one for another. Whence they call all their Emperors *Divi*, because for their deserts they thought them worthy to be Gods. Now the *d* manner how a Man became deified, was this; The party to be canonized being dead, a Pile of wood was made in form of a great Tent, or Tabernacle, with three other lesser Tabernacles, one on the top of another, the lowermost having in it dry combustible Matter, but on the out-side adorned richly with Gold, Ivory, and painted Tables; hither the dead Corps

Corps was to be carried with great Solemnities, the Senate, the Gentlemen, and all the chief Magistrates, going before, with Hymns and Songs, and all kind of Honour which was to be performed even to the Gods themselves. He being in this manner brought, and laid within the second Tabernacle, the Fire was kindled, by him who was to succeed in the Empire; for I find none canoniz'd but only Emperors at their decease: Forthwith at the kindling of the Fire, a living Eagle was let fly from the top of the Tabernacle, which was supposed to transport the Soul of the dead Body into Heaven, insomuch that ever after he was canonized amongst the Gods, and worshipped as a God. And because they were thus turned into Gods, some have called them *Deos animales*, *quoniam anima humana verterentur in Deos*. This ^e Canonization was by the Greeks termed *anagēsis*, by the Latins *consecratio*. The third sort were those moral Vertues, by which as by a Ladder Men climbed into Heaven; and therefore did Men stile them Gods, because by their means Men became deified. Late Writers perceiving that all the number of the Gods could not be reduced into these three heads, have added a fourth sort, which they ^f call ^f Rosin. ant. *Sermones, quasi semi homines*, because ancient Writers, as ^{lib. 2. c. 19.} Rosinus hath observed, called Men *hemones*, not *homines*; in which point I shall willingly condescend unto him; but I shall leave to the Judgment of others, to determine how justly he hath restrained the Gods *minorum gentium*, of the lesser Nations, only unto this last *Classis*: Whereas my Opinion is, that the Demi-gods, the moral Vertues which have been stiled Gods, and these *Sermones*, may all of them be called Gods of the lesser Nations, standing in opposition with the Gods select, which are called Gods of the greater Nations. But that we may understand what is meant by these *Sermones*, we must remember that by them are signified unto us not those Gods, which do appertain to Man himself, but to the Necessaries of Mans living, his Victuals, his Cloathing, and

and the like: not to the being of a Man, but to the well-being of him; of which sort is *Salus*, *Fortuna*, with others. We read likewise of other Names given in common to divers Gods, not as to opposite Members of a Division, but as notes of distinction, drawn from the diversity of help, which they severally did afford unto Man. In this respect some were called *Dii Patrii*, or *Tutelares*, such as had undertaken the protection of any City or Town: Which Opinion had sometimes been entertained by our English-men, and thence have risen these and the like Speeches, St. *George* for *England*, St. *Denis* for *France*, St. *PATRICK* for *Ireland*, &c. And the *Romans* being fully perswaded of the truth thereof, whensoever they went about to besiege any Town, by certain Enchantments or Spells, they would first call out these Tutelar Gods; because they deemed it a matter impossible, to captivate the City, as long as these Gods were within; or at least they thought it a crime unexpiable to take the Gods as Prisoners. And lest other Nations might use the same means in besieging *Rome*, therefore, ^g as divers Authors have

^g *Sylvius* in epist. *viro-rum illustri-um*.

thought, the true Name of the *Roman* City was never known, lest thereby the Name of their Tutelar God might be descryed. Others, namely, the *Tyrians*, have tied fast their God *Hercules* with a golden Chain, thereby the more to secure themselves of his residence among them.

^b *Alex. Gen.* ^h Others have been called *Dii Communes*, namely, *Mars*, *Mer. I. 6. c. 4. Bellona*, and *Victoria*, because in the time of War they are not bound to either side; but sometimes they help one side, and sometimes the other. And as they supposed some Gods to have the Protection of whole Countries, so did they believe that others had the charge of particular Men; and that as soon as any was born, two Spirits did presently accompany him invisibly, the one termed the *bonus Genius*, or good Angel, perswading him to that which should be good; the other called the *mal Genius*, or evil Angel, tempting to that which should be hurtful: Insomuch that they thought all the actions

actions of Men to be guided by these Angels, called *Genii*: So that if any Misfortune befel a Man, they would say that the matter was enterprised *Diis iratis, id est*, our *Genius* being displeased with us. *Virgil* calleth these bad Angels *Manes*, as it appeareth by that *Quisq; suos patitur manes, id est*, every Man hath his evil Angel, *id est*, some misfortune. These *Genii* were thought to be a middle Essence between Men and Gods. They are therefore called *Genii*, because they have the tuition over us so soon as we are *Geniti*, i. e. born. It is most certain that old Authors used *Geno* for *Gigno*; whence *i Tully* saith, *Si mihi filius genitur*; and *k Varro*, *Antequam genat filius*: although every place had also his *Genius*, as hereafter shall appear. This Opinion was the more confirmed by a Vision which appeared unto *l Brutus* in *Asia*, near unto the time of his death; for *Brutus* watching upon a certain night in his Pavilion, the Candle being near spent, saw a fierce tragical Person appear unto him, somewhat bigger than a Man; and he presently, being of an undaunted spirit, demanded, whether he was a God or a Man? To whom the Vision answered, *Brutus*, I am thy evil *Genius* which haunteth thee; thou shalt see me at the City of *Philippi* again: And the same Vision appeared unto him, as he was fighting at *Philippi*, which was the last Fight that ever he fought. And because *Juno* was wont to be invocated in the time of Child-birth, therefore many have thought that every Man hath not his two Angels, but one Angel, and *Juno* to observe him: But it is agreed upon by best Authors, that as the Angels or Spirits which did attend Men were termed *Genii*; so those which guarded Women were termed *Junones*. This *Genius*, as often as he is understood for the good or evil *Angel*, which hath charge of a Mans Body, is painted in form of a Man, as we read, did appear to *Brutus*; though sometimes he is painted as a young Boy, sometimes as an old decrepit Man, *m* but always with a Crown of Plane-tree, which therefore was called *Genialis arbor*, in the right hand he held a Platte over an Altar

*i Cic. l. 2. de
orat.
k Varro Rei
Rust. l. 1.
c. 13.
l Plut. in Brut.*

garnished with Flowers; in the left he held a Scourge hanging down. The Sacrifice that was performed unto the *Genius*, was Wine and Flowers; whereupon (as if by Wine and fragrant Odours, were signified all kind of Pleasures) certain proverbial Speeches have been occasioned; as when we see a Man given much to his Pleasure and dainty Feeding, we say he doth *indulgere genio*, i. e. pamper or make much of his *Genius*: On the contrary, he that is abstemious, and debarreth himself of his Pleasure and dainty Feeding, is said, *defraudare Genium*, to defraud his

ⁿ Vid. Erasm. adag.

^o Ccel. Rhod. 1. 28. c. 6. It was also the custom after Meals to have a Cup pass round the Table, much like unto our *poculum charitatis*, and it

was called *poculum boni Genii*. ^o The *Grecians*, had a like custom, whence that Cup was called by them, *τερπνός αγαθοῦ δαιμονός*. But the reason why they would not sacrifice unto their *Genius* by killing some Host, as they did to their other Gods, was, because they judged it unfit to deprive any Creature of his Life upon that Day, when they first began their Life (for this Sacrifice was performed yearly by every one upon his Birth-day.) *Horace* notwithstanding doth more than intimate the killing of a young Pig in that Sacrifice.

— *cras Genium mero*

Placabis, & porco bimestri. Hor. Lib. 3. Od. 17.

The other *Genius*, which is supposed to have chief Power over High-ways and Places, being therefore called *Genius loci*, was pictured in form of a Snake, in which form *Virgil* feigned him to have appeared to *Aeneas*, when he performed the funeral Rites due unto his Father *Anchises*, *Aeneid.* l. 5.

— *aditis cum lubricus anguis ab imis*

Septem ingens gyros, septena volumina traxit.

And *Persius*,

Pinge duos angues, puri, sacer est locus, extra

Adite; id est, duos Genios.

Another sort of Gods was supposed to have the keeping of

of mens houses: *p* which they painted in form of a Dog, because those to whom the charge of houses is committed ought to resemble Dogs, that is, to seem fierce and angry towards strangers, but gentle and kind to those of the household. Other Properties wherein these *Lares* do resemble Dogs, are recited by *Ovid. Fast. 5.*

Servat uterq; domum, domino quoq; fidus uterq; est,

Compita grata Deo, compita grata cani:

Exagitant & lar, & turba Diania fures,

Pervigilantq; Lares, pervigilantq; canes.

They were named *Lares*; and because of the Charge, they had over men Houses; this word *Lar* is sundry times taken for an house it self, as *parvo sub lare*, *Horat.* in a little Cottage: *homo incertilaris, id est*, a Man that hath no house to dwell in, *Sen. in Med.* And the Custom in sacrificing unto them, was to eat up all whatsoever was left at the offering, for they thought it an heinous matter to send any of that Sacrifice abroad, either among their Friends or the Poor: and thereupon when we see a Glutton leave nothing in the Platter, not so much as the Courtesie-morsel, we say, *Lari sacrificat, id est*, he sacrificeth to his Household God.



LIB. II. SECT. II.

Of the Roman Priests, with some particular GODS.

Faunus, the ancientst of all the Kings in *Italy*, was the first that brought any form of Religion into *Italy*. He consecrated Groves, gave names unto Cities, erected Temples, ordained Sacrifices, &c. from whom the Churches, as some say, were named *Fana*. But after *Faunus*, *Evander* coming out of *Arcadia*, and afterwards being King of *Latium*, he instituted and appointed many other Ceremonies, which before were unknown to the *Latins*. After him *Aeneas* coming from *Troy*, taught many of the *Trojan* Ceremonies; by whose examples *Romulus* and *Numa* were incited to add many other kinds of holy Rites, and so at length reduced the whole Religion into a certain Order, especially *Numa*, who, that he might gain the more Credit and Authority to his new-invented Superstitions, feigned that he had conference about them every night with the Goddess *Egeria*. My intent therefore is, to speak first of the Gods in whose Honour these holy Rites were performed, and then to descend unto the Priests, which were to perform them, shewing withal the Ceremonies they used in performance.

C A P. 2.

*De Pane Lyceo, sive Juno : De Lupercis
& Lupercalibus.*

PAN was supposed to be the God of the Shepherds, and is ^a thus described: He is pictured naked, having Horns in likeness of the Sun-beams, a long Beard, his Face red like the clear Air, in his Breast the Star *Nebris*; the nether part of his Body rough, his Feet like a Goat; in one Hand he holdeth a Pipe, in the other a Shepherds Crook, and always is imagined to laugh. ^b He was worshipped first in *Arcadia*, and there called the God *Pan Lycæus*, but afterwards he was had in great esteem at *Rome*, ^c and in the Honour of him certain Sacrifices and Games called *Lupercalia*, were solemnized by the Romans. ^d There he took the name of *Inuus*, or as some say *Junus*. Concerning the time when these Sacrifices were to be performed, it was upon the ^e unfortunate Days of the Month *February*, which hath his name *à februando*, from purging: Whence the Feast or Game is a Purification; though the Latin word signifieth as much as a Feast of Wolves, in a memorial that *Romulus* and *Remus* were nursed by a She-wolf. This seemeth very probable, because the Priests, which were called *Luperci*, began their Course at the foot of Mount *Palatino*, called by the Romans, *Lupercal*, *id est*, the Place where the Wolf nursed *Romulus*. The Ceremonies were these: The Host (being two Goats) was to be slain, and two Noble-mens Sons ^f *Romul*, were to be present, whose Foreheads, being bloodied with the Knives of them that had slain the Goats, by and by were to be dried up with Wooll dipped in Milk. Then the young Boys must laugh immediately after their Foreheads were dry. That done, they cut Goat-skins, and made thongs of them, which they took in their hands, and ran with them all about the City stark naked (sa

they

^a *Serv. in Virg. Ecl. 2.*

^b *Fenest. de sacerd. c. 1.*

^c *Fenest. lib.*

^d *Pomponius Lætus de Sa-*

^e *cerd. cap. de Luper.*

^f *Plutarch. in Romulo.*

^f *Plutarch. in*

they had a cloth before their privities) and so they struck with those thongs all they met in the way. The young Wives did never shun them at all, but were well contented to be stricken with them ; believing it helped them to be with Child, and also to be easily delivered. Moreover, it is to be noted, that a Dog was sacrificed at this time, because there is a natural antipathy, or contrariety of nature, between the Dog and the Wolf, whereby *Romulus* thought to testifie his gratefulnes unto the Wolf for her pains in nourishing him. The reason why the Priests ran up and down in the streets naked, was, because that *Pan* the God of this Sacrifice was painted naked. As the Feast, so also the place from whence they came, and likewise the Priests had their Names à *Lupa*, which signifieth a Wolf. Some Authors have observed three sorts of the *Luperci*; some called *Fabiani*, some *Quintiliani*, from *Fabius* and *Quintilius* their Governours : the third sort, which ^g *Rosinus* affirmed to have been added in the Honour of *Julius Caesar*, I cannot find according to the Quotation in *Suetonius*. But thus much *Suetonius* saith in ^h another place, namely, that *Augustus Caesar*, when he was chief Pontiff, did restore those Games again, being formerly abolished.

^g Rosin. ant.
1. 3. c. 2.

^h Sueton. in
August.

C A P. 2.

De Cerere, & Sacris ejus.

Ceres, otherwise called *Eleusina*, was honoured first among the *Grecians*, afterward among the *Romans*, as a Goddess which first taught Men the Skill of Husbandry.

*Prima Ceres ferro mortales vertere terram
Instituit.* Virg. *Georg.*

Whence she is sometimes *metonymicā* taken for Corn, as *Credenda Ceres arvis*, *Ovid*, it is Seed-time. She is called *Ceres*, *i quāsi Ceres*, à *gerendis frugibus*, from bearing nat. *Deor.* Fruit ; because, as some say, by *Ceres* is understood some-

sometimes the Earth it self ; whence also *δημήτρη*, being the Greek name of *Ceres*, is said *καθεὶς γῆ μήτηρ*, i. e. the Earth, which is the common Mother of us all. ^k She is painted in the Habit of a Matron, wearing a Garland of Corn, sometime sorrowful, with a Lamp in her hand, as if she were seeking out her Daughter *Proserpina*, carried by *Pluto* into Hell ; and sometime with a handful of Corn or Poppy-seed. Upon the fifth of the Kalends of *April*, the Romans were wont to perform Sacrifices unto her, which they called *Sacra Graca*, i. e. the *Gracian* Sacrifices : as likewise they termed the chief Woman which did perform them, *sacerdotem Gracam*, i. e. the Greek Mistress, because they were translated into *Rome* out of *Greece* by *Evander*. The time of their Solemnities was at the dawning of the Day, and the Priests, which were only Women, ran up and down with Lamps in their hands in manner of mad Women, into whose Temple none that was guilty of any fault committed, might enter ; whose Mysteries were to be buried in silence, and by no means to be babbled abroad. And as it is to be supposed, that was the reason why all Wine was forbad in this Sacrifice. So that hence we say, *Cereri Sacrificat*, he sacrifices to *Ceres*, when he makes a Feast without Wine. ^l Plautus *Amulius*.

C A P. 3.

De Potitio, & Pinarii, *Herculis* sacerdotibus.

Hercules had an Altar erected in the memorial of him, near unto *Tiber* by *Evander*, upon occasion of the Herdfmens complaint brought unto *Evander*, of him whom they accused to have slain their chief Herdsman *Cacus*, the History being thus : *Hercules* after his con- ^m *Serv. M.* quest over *Geryon*, brought away with him certain good- ^{l. 8.} ly Oxen, and as well to rest himself, as to pasture his Oxen, he laid him down to sleep in a green field near the River *Tiber* : In the mean while, a certain Herdsman called *Casus*, who hapned to come that way, and perceiving

Hercules to be in a sound sleep, he stole away two of his Oxen, which he hid in a Cave or hollow Rock, pulling them in by the tail backward, thinking that *Hercules*, when he should look his Oxen, and see the print of their Foot-steps, would easily believe that his Oxen had rather gone out from the Rock, than into it, as indeed he did for a time believe: But afterwards by the bellowing of the Oxen within, answering their Fellows without, *Hercules* entred the Rock, and finding the Thief *Cacus* there with his Oxen, he kill'd him: By reason of which Murder, he was brought before *Evander*; and after a while known to be the *Hercules* of whom the Prophetess *Garmanta* had foretold unto *Evander*, that he should be a God; whereupon *Evander* presently saluted him by the name of *Hercules* the Son of *Jupiter*, and in honour of him, caused an Altar to be built there in that place: Upon which yearly was to be offered up an Heifer which had never born Yoke; and that this Sacrifice might be had in the more esteem, two Noblemen well stricken in years, and of good Repute amongst the *Romans*, one of them being called *Potitus*, and the other *Pinarius*, were appointed as the Priests to perform these Sacrifices; from whom ever after *Hercules* his Priests were called *Potitii* and *Pinarii*. Whereby the way we must observe that *Pinarius* was not the Surname of this Nobleman, but a Name added unto him, intimating his and his Successors punishment, for not coming soon enough according to the time appointed by *Hercules*. For as *n* divers Writers testifie, the Intraills of the Beast were almost eaten up by the Family of *Potitus*, before *Pinarius* and his Family came; and in punishment of their negligence, *Hercules* enjoined the *Pinarii* never after to eat of the Intraills, giving them this name *Pinarii* at that time, from the Greek word *μία*, which signifieth Hunger.

n *Serv. Aen.*

C A P. 4.

De fratribus Arvalibus.

THIS Colledge, or Company of *Roman Priests*, may be
englisht the *Arval Fraternity*; the number of them
being twelve, eleven of them natural Brothers, Sons to
Acca Laurentia, *Romulus* his Foster-mother; ^o for which ⁷ *Fenest. de*
respect *Romulus* yielded himself her adopted Son, institu- ^{Sacerd. c. 3.}
ting this Order in the honour of *Ceres* and *Bacchus*, for
the plenty of Wine and Corn, unto whom they did offer
up certain Sacrifices called *Ambarvales hostiae*, *quod ante-* ^{Hospin. de}
quam mactarentur ter circum arva ducebantur, according to ^{orig. Monach}
that of *Virg. Georg. Terq; novas circum felix eat hostia* ^{c. 10.}
fringes, that they being therewith appeased, might the
willinger cause the Earth to fructifie, and added himself to
the former eleven, as the twelfth Priest, or Brother, to help
in the performance of this publick Sacrifice. Moreover,
besides the performance of this Sacrifice, these twelve were
appointed *Arbitrators*, or *Judges*, to decide Controver-
sies concerning Land-marks, and bounds of the Field,
from whence they took their name *Fratres Arvales*. Their
Sacerdotal Ornament, was a Garland of Wheat bound up
with a white Ribband, this being as ^p *Pliny* writeth, the ^p *Plin. 1. 17.*
first Crown or Garland among the *Romans*. ^{c. 2.}

C A P. 5.

De Sexaginta Curionibus.

AFTER that *Romulus* had divided the whole Body of
the *Romans* into three Tribes, or Wards, and sub-
divided those three Wards into thirty Parishes, called
Curia, he ordained out of each *Curia* two Parish-Priests
or Curate, called *Curiones*, or *Flamines Curiales*; which
were publickly to offer up Sacrifice in the behalf of the
People. Neither was every one equally capable of this
honour

^q Dion. Hal. honour of Priesthood, ^q but he was to be at the least fifty years old, of a life unspotted, and a body unmaimed. And over all these there was one which had chief rule, and therefore was called *Curio maximus*, the Bishop or chief Prelate; and these Sacrifices were called *Curinia*. ^r Their Sacrifice being ended, each Parish had a Feast in a common Hall built for that purpose; it was called *Domus Cenialis*, and sometimes *Curia*.

C A P. 6:

De Auguribus, & eorum Collegio.

^A Mōngst other kinds of Foretellers, we read of three principally used in former time, named *Auspices*, *Auspices*, and *Augures*; all which we English Soothsayers, though the Latin words do import a main difference worth

Ovid. Trist. our observation; all are alluded unto by Ovid.

^{l. 3. Eleg. 2.} *Hoc mihi non ovium, fibra tonitrusve sinistri,
Linguave servata pennave dixit avis.*

The *Auspices* did divine or foretel things to come, by beholding the Intrails of Beasts sacrificed; whence they had their name, *ab aras inspicio*, from beholding the Altars. The *Auspices* did foretel things by beholding the Flights of Birds; so that *Auspices* are said, *quasi avis splices, ab avis spicio*. The *Augures* did divine from hearing the chatting or the crowing of Birds; whence they are called *Augures*, *ab avium garris*, from the chirping and chatting of Birds. These two last kinds of Soothsaying, have occasioned these and the like Phrases, *bonis avibus*, or *Auspiciis*, with good luck, *mali avibus*, i. e. with ill luck; and because they would begin

^s Fr. Sylv. in ^t nothing *inauspicio*, i. e. without the Counsel of the *Augures*; hence *Auspicari rem* hath been translated to begin a matter. The Colledge of the *Augures* at *Rome*, was first appointed by *Romulus* himself, being very expert in

^u Pomp. Lx- Soothsaying, there being at the first but three, namely, one ^{own}
tus cap. de ^u *Augur*. of each Tribe; (the word *Augur* being not taken in his

own proper sense and signification above mentioned: but generally, by the trope *Synecdoche*, signifying all kinds and sorts of Divining whatsoever, whether it were by observing the Intrails of Beasts, the flying, screeching, and chatting of Birds, or thundring or lightning in the Heaven, or marking the rebounding of crums cast unto Birds, (which kind of Divining was called *Tripludium*.) *x* *Servius* *x Rofin. an.*
Tullius the sixth *Roman King*, when he divided *Rome* in. *l. 3. c. 8.* to four local *Tribes*, i. e. *Regions* or *Quarters*; then did he add the fourth *Augur*, all of them being elected out of the *Patricii*, or the *Nobility of Rome*. *y* In process of *time*, *Quintus*, and *Cenus Egulinus* being chosen *Tribuni plebis*, i. e. *Protectors of the Commons*, obtained, that five other *Augures* should be chosen out of the *Commonality*, and added unto the former four: at which time the *Senate* decreed, that the *Colledge of Augures* should never exceed the number of Nine. *z* Notwithstanding *Sella* *x Rofin. ib.* being *Dictator*, added six more, insomuch that their *Colledge* increased to the number of 15; the eldest of which was called ** Magister Collegii*, the *Master*, or *Rector* of the ** Alex. Gen. Colledge*. The *Augures* excelled other Priests, in *b* this *dies 15 c 19.* respect, because if any of them had been convinced of any *b Alex. ib.* heinous Crime, he did not lose his Office; neither was any other subrogated into his room, although the *Roman Custom* was, that if any other Priest had committed any notorious Offence, he should presently be discharged of his Office, and another chosen in his place. *c* The manner *c Pomp. Læsus de Aug.* how the *Augur* did observe, was this: He sat upon a Castle, or Tower, the Air being clear and fair, without Clouds or Rain, holding a crooked Staff (called in Latin *Litus*) in his hand; where sitting in his Soothsaying Robe called *Lana*, and in Greek *χλαινα μεγά το χλιάρεν* a *eale-faciendo*, from heating, because it was well lined within, being garded on the out-side with Purple and Crimson Gards, having his Head covered, and his Face turned toward the East, so that his Back was westward, his right side southward, and his left northward. Being thus placed

placed, he quarter'd out with his crooked Staff the Heaven into certain *Templa, id est, Regions or Places, observing in what Region the Birds did appear: Then killing his Sacrifice, and offering up certain Prayers called *Effata, he proceeded in manner as followeth. But first, suppose we for our better understanding hereof, that now the *Augures were to resolve the People, whether the Gods would assent that *Numa Pompilius should be King. The *Augur having done as above is shewed, his *Bituus being in his left hand, he reached forth his right hand, putting it upon *Numa Pompilius his head, using this form of words, *Jupiter pater, si fas sit Numam Pompilium, cuius ego caput teneo regem Rome esse, fac uti nobis signa certa ac clara sint inter eos fines quos feci, i. e. If it be lawful for this *Numa Pompilius, whose Head I hold, to be K. of *Rome, shew some manifest tokens within these Regions or Quarters, which I have described. Then if he observed lucky signs and tokens, he presently pronounced *Numa Pompilius King of *Rome; if he perceived unlucky tokens, then did he *obnugliare, or gainsay, and shew that the matter proposed was not pleasing to the Gods. Whereby the way we must note, that nothing was confirmed by the *Augures without the appearance of two lucky tokens one after another, neither was any thing gainsaid by the appearance of the only evil token. The distinctions of the Soothsayings have been taken, some from the event, and thence are they called *prospera, lucky, or *adversa, unlucky; some from the manner of appearing, and that was either wished being called therefore *impetrativa; or unwished, called *oblativa; some from the diversity of things which offered themselves in time of divining, and so there were five distinct sorts: The first was by the observing of Lightning and Thunder from Heaven, the second from the flying and chatting of Birds; the third from Bread cast to Pullets or little Chicken; the fourth from four-footed Beasts, which either should cross the way, or appear in some unaccustomed place; the fifth from those casualties whereby the Gods******************

Gods do make their anger appear unto us. Of this sort are those Voices which we hear we know not whence (as *e. G. I. m. us* heard, when he overcame the Serpent) the falling of Salt towards us at the Table, the shedding of Wine *audita est, ne-* upon our Cloaths; from which Casualties and the like, the *que erat c. au-* *gures* would pronounce either good Fortune or bad to *guoseere* *trumper.* ensue. And these Tokens were therefore called *Dira*, be- *Unde, sed au-* cause thereby *Dei ira nebis innescit*, the Gods anger is *dit. est.* made known unto us. Now the things that in divining- *Ovid Met. I.* time appeared on the left hand, were commonly Tokens *3. Fab. 1.* of good luck, because the givers right hand in bestowing a Benefit, is opposite to the receivers left hand. Whence *f* *Serv. Aenei.* *finistrum*, though in humane Affairs it signifies as much as *lib. 2.* unlucky, yet in those holy Rites of Divining, *finistrum* is taken in a contrary sense, as *Avis sinistra*, good luck; *Intonuit levum*, it hath hundred luckily, we shall have good success; and it is said, *à sinendo*, because the Gods thereby do suffer us to proceed in our proposed Projects. And therefore *Tully* faith, *1. De divinatione, à sinistra cor-* *nicie ratum, & firmum Augurium fieri*; and in the Law of the *12 Tables* it is said, *Ave sinistra populi magister esto.* *g* The Grecians from hence, in the Judgment of *Lipsius*, *g Lips. Elect.* have called the left hand *æsere* from *æsor*, signifying *l. 2. c. 2.* best.

C A P. 7.

De Tripudiis & Pullariis.

THIS kind of conjecturing is called *auspiciu[m] coactu[m]*, *quoniam necesse erat offa objecta cadere frustum ex pulli ore, cum pascitur.* The word *h* *Tripodium* is used by a *syn-* *Cic de divi-* *nat. l. 1.* *copation* for *Terripodium*, which is as much as *Terripavium*, *id est*, a dancing or rebounding of any thing upon the ground: for *Pavire*, is the same with *Ferire*. * Others say, * *Humbert. in Tripodium quasi tertio pedum.* It is here taken for the divi- *l. 6. Ep. sam.* ning, or conjecturing of Good or Evil to come by the rebounding of Crumbs cast to Chicken in a Coop or Penn: whence the *Augur* from these *Pullets* or *Chicken* was called

Alex. Gen. led *Pullaris*, i. e. a Bird-Prophet i. The manner in observing was this; as often as by this kind of conjecturing they desired to know the Gods pleasure concerning the enterprising of any matter, early in the morning those that were skilful in this kind of observation, repaired unto the place where the Chicken were kept, where silence being commanded, and the Coop opened, they cast crumbs of bread to the Chicken: Now if the Chicken either came slowly, or not at all unto the Bread, or if they walked up and down by it not touching it, then was it a token that the matter to be enterprized was displeasing unto the Gods; but if contrarily the Chicken did hastily leap out of the Coop, and eat so greedily the crumbs, that some should fall out of their mouths again, then the *Pullarius*, that is, the *Augur*, pronounced that it was well-pleasing unto the Gods, and encouraged the enterprizing of what they had intended cheerful: and this was called *Tripudium solistimum*. This kind of conjecturing may seem to have its original

k Alex. ibid. from the *Lycians*, k who as often as they desired to foreknow the success of any Enterprize, they went unto the Fountain dedicated unto *Apollo*, into which they cast Baits for the Fish: Now if the Fishes did eat them, it did betide good luck; if otherwise they neglected the Baits, then did it betoken some evil Event.

C A P. 8.

De Aruspicibus, Aruspicina, & Extispicino.

This kind of Soothsayers, as they were called *Aruspices*, ab *aras* *aspicio*, from beholding the Beast upon the Altar; so were they called *Extispices*, ab *extra* *aspicio*, from beholding the Bowels or Intrails of the Beast, called in Latin *Exta*. In this kind of Soothsaying, *I* *Senec. Oed.* the *Aruspex* observed the manner as followeth: First, *I* *Ag. 1. scen. 2.* whether the Beast to be sacrificed came unto the Altar willingly, without plucking and hailing; whether he died without much strugling, or lowd bellowing, at one blow,

or

or many ; whether any unlucky object were seen or heard by them whilst they were sacrificing. Again, after the Beast was slain, then would they observe whether the Bowels were of an unnatural colour, whether they were not ulcerous, exticcate, or impostumated : moreover they would divide the Bowels into two parts, the one they would call *partem familiarem*, from whence they would foretell, what should befall themselves and their Friends ; the other they would call *partem hostilem*, whence they gathered Predictions touching their Enemies. Hence *Manto in m Seneca*, describing the Entrails of his killed ^{m Cel. Act. 2.} Sacrifice, saith, *Hostile valido robore insurgit latus*, meaning ^{scen. 2.} by *hostile latus, partem hostilem*. Afterward when the Sacrifice was to be burned, they considered whether the flame of the fire was smoaky, whether the smoak rolled and tumbled in the Air, whether it were of any continuance or no : for all these were unfortunate tokens, as the contrary did betoken a good and fortunate issue to their designation. These last which observed the fire and smoak, were called by a more peculiar name *Capnomantes*, smoak-Augures, from the Greek word *καπνός*, signifying, smoak, and *αὐγῆς*, *id est, vates*, or a Sooth-sayer. The first instructions that the *Romans* received, were from the *Hetrusci*, who (as they themselves say) received their knowledge from a little Boy, which they named *Tages*, the History being thus ; ⁿ When the *Hetrusci* were plowing their Lands, upon a sudden up started this *Tages* out of one of the Furrows, using divers speeches unto the Plow-men ; but they being much affrighted at this sudden and strange Vision, began with a loud cry to lift up their Voices ; upon occasion whereof many other people flocked thither, where he gave many good instructions concerning this kind of Sooth-saying, which were presently recorded in Books, and practised afterward by the *Hetrusci*.

ⁿ Cic. de divinat. Indigenæ dixerunt Tagem, qui primus Hetruscam E- docuit gentem causus a- perire futu- ros. Ovid. Met. lib. ult.

C A P. 9.

De Flaminibus.

THE Mitre or Head-Ornament which these Priests did wear, was called in Old Time *o Flama*, whence the Priests took their names *Flamines*. The *p* custom amongst the *Grecians*, as likewise afterwards amongst the *Romans*, was, that the King should as well perform Ceremonies and holy Rites of Religion, as civil Businesses. But *Numa Pompilius* perceiving that foreign Wars did oftentimes occasion the Kings absence, insomuch that those Religious Ceremonies which he himself personally should perform, were of necessity sometimes neglected; hereupon he ordained out of the *Patricii*, three Priests to perform that divine Service unto *Jupiter*, *Mars* and *Romulus*, which he himself otherwise ought to have performed, calling the first *Flamen Dialis*, the other *Flamen Martialis*, and the last *Flamen Quirinalis*, from *Romulus*, which was often called *Quirinus*:

*Sive quod hasta quiris priscis est dicta Sabinis,
Bellicus at telo venit in astra Deus.*

*Sive suo regi nomen posuere Quirites,
Sen quia Romanis junxerat ille Cures.*

In proces of time, twelve others chosen from the Commons were added to these, but with this Note of distinction, that the three first were had in great esteem, and were called *Flamines Majores*, High Priests; the other of less Note, called *Flamines Minores*, Inferior Priests; the chief of all was the *Flamen Dialis*, *Jupiter's* High Priest. And whereas, every one did wear a certain Bonnet in form of a Mitre, which sometimes was called *Pileum*, sometimes (by the figure *Syneccdoche*) *Apex* (whereas *Apex* doth properly signify only the top of the Bonnet) *q* none *g Alex. Gen.* *dier. 1.6. c. 12.* might wear *Albo-galerum*, *i. e.* a white Mitre, but only *Jupiter's* Priest, and that was to be made of white Sheep-skins, after the Sheep had been sacrificed. Whatsoever Malefactor could escape unto this Priest, he should not be punished

punished that day. None was eligible into this Office, but he that was married; neither was it lawful for him to marry twice, but if his Wife died, *Flaminio abibat*, i.e. he resigned his sacerdotal Office. To him was permitted a rich Robe of State, and a Curule Chair; none might fetch Fire out of his House, unless it were to perform some Sacrifice therewith, & none might barb or poll him but ^{Se v. A. 1.} a Free Man, and that with brazen Scissars. Many other ^{l. 1.} Ceremonies there were, which concerned this *Flamen*, as likewise Time added many other *Flamines*, namely ^{l. 1.} *Flamines Curiales*, ^{Feneſt. deſiſc. c. 5.} ^{t Alex. Gen. dier. l. 5. c. 10.} every God one; yea, sometimes those threescore Parish-Priests which formerly were called *Curiones*, were called *Flamines Curiales*, and divers Emperors after their death had also their *Flamines*. Moreover, we must note, that those Priests Wives were called *Flaminica*; their Ministers (for they were wont when they went to Sacrifice, to take a Boy or Maid with them) *Flaminii*, or *Flaminia*, and the chief *Flamen's Dwelling-House*, were called *Aedes Flaminea*, or *Flamina*. But as it seemeth probable, *Numa Pompilius*, and so the other Kings succeeding him, did still reserve their Right and Authority in holy matters so far, that they would instruct other inferior Priests, yea, and specially perform some special Sacrifices themselves: whereupon after that, the King's Authority was Abrogated amongst them, then that these Sacrifices might be continued, they chose a certain Priest, which they preferred before the *Flamen Dialis*, but judged him inferior to the *Pontifex maximus*, or Arch-Pontiff, and him they called *Rex sacrificulus*, and *Rex sacrorum*, the King-Priest. To him once every year the Vestal Nuns repaired, and used this form of words, *u Vigilaſne, Rex? Vigila*. King, ^{u Serv. in A. En.} art thou awake? awake. For unto him it did belong to ^{10.} bid Holy-days, and to provide all things necessary for publick Sacrifices. He was to instruct those that sought unto him, the causes of the Holy-days, and tell them what was lawful and unlawful every Month; and upon the Fifth of the Ides of January, he sacrificed a Ram to *Janus*.

He was likewise wont to offer up a Sacrifice in the *Comitium* or great Hall of Justice, which being finished, he ran as fast as he could out of the Market-place without delay. His Wife was called *Regina sacrorum*, the Queen-Priestess, and was wont upon the Kalends of every month to sacrifice a Porker, or a Lamb in her place, in the honour of *Juno*.

C A P. 10.

De Maris, sive Mavorte, & Saliis Palatinis Marti dicatis.

Mars, otherwise called *Mavors* by the Figure *Epenthesis*, as we say *Induperator* for *Imperator*, was reputed the God of War, and so *Metonymicēs* is used for War, as *vario Marte pugnatum est*, the Battel was doubtful; *proprio Marte* by ones own strength and labour. He was the Son of *Juno* only, without company of her Husband: for when *Juno* was greatly displeased with her self, that *Jupiter* by striking his Head, without the company of a Woman, did bring forth the Goddess *Minerva*, she, by the counsel of the Goddess *Flora*, touched a certain Flower in the Field of *Olenius*, by vertue whereof she immediately conceived the God *Mars*. This God, by reason of his dominion in War, the *Romans* painted fiery, sometimes in his Chariot, sometimes on Horseback, with a Javelin in one hand, and a Scourge in the other. In old Coins there was sometimes the Picture of a Cock joined with him, to shew the Vigilancy and Carefulness that

* Rosin. ant. l. 2. c. 10. Soldiers are to use. He was called *x Gradivus à gradiendo*, from marching in Battel against his Enemies. He had a Temple without the City, whence he was called *Extra-muraneus*.

y Rosin. Ibid. Near unto this Temple, without the Gate *Capena*, did lye a Stone of great note, which upon great droughts the People would bring into the City, and presently Rain would follow; whereupon it was called the Rainstone, *Lapis manalis, à manando*. *Numa Pompilius* in the honour of *Mars*, surnamed *Gradivus*, ordained twelve dancing

dancing Priests, called *Salii* à z. *saliendo*, from Dancing, which number afterward we find to have been doubled by *Tullus Hostilius*, in the War against *Fidena*, a Town of the Sabines. The former twelve being called *Salii Palatini* from the Palatine Mount, where they did begin their maurisk. The other *Collini*, from the Hill where their Chappel stood; *a* and sometimes *Quirinales*; and sometimes *Ago-* ^a Dion. Hal. *nales*: So that the whole Colledge contained 24 Priests. *b* The occasion of their first institution was this; Upon a certain time, in the Reign of *Numa*, the Plague, or some other contagious Sicknes was very hot among the *Romans*, insomuch that no Sacrifice or holy Offering could remove it: at that time a certain brazen Target or Scutcheon, called in Latine *anea pelta*, or *ancile*, big at both ends, but cut like an half Moon on each side, fell from Heaven into *Numa* his hands, with a certain voice, promising all Health unto *Rome*, so long as that brazen Target could be kept safe. Whereupon *Mamurius*, a cunning Workman, by the appointment of *Numa*, made eleven other *Ancilia* ^b Plutarch in *Numa*. so like the first, that neither could be known from the other (to the intent that if any should be so wicked minded as to steal it, he might fail of his purpose, by mistaking one for another.) These 12 Priests had the custody and keeping of them committed to their charge, and in the Month of *March*, every year they apparelled themselves with a party-coloured Coat, called *tunica versicolor*, girt close to their Body with a Belt or Sword-girdle, and a Breast-plate of Harness, called *aneum regnum* upon that, and a Robe of Estate, called *Trabea*, clapsd about them uppermost of all: upon their Heads they did wear *apices*, i.e. caps much like unto the *Persian* Bonnets, called in Greek *xupēa* ^c Dion. Hal. *daia*, or *ndēas*. They did somewhat resemble our Head-pieces in War, made close unto the Head, with a Crest of Cloth upon the top, whence some have called them *Galeas*. They being thus apparelled, danced about the *Forum* or Market-place; and the *Capitol*, with short Swords by their side, a Javelin in their right-hand, and their *ancile* in the

the other ; using certain Songs, either of the Gods, and those they called *J. mualii*, *Junonii*, and *Minervii* ; or of Men, and those they called *Axamenta*, because in those Songs they did *exare*, i. e. nominate and call upon the names of some well deserving Men ; as *Mamurinus* which made those eleven Scutcheons, was often called upon in those Songs. Upon their Festival-days they had excess of

d Horat. l. 1. Ode 37. *Cheer, whence d Horace hath used *Saliares dapes*, to signify dainty Fare.*

C A P. II.

De Facialibus, & Patre patrato.

These *Faciales* were Officers at Arms, or Heralds, to denounce War, or proclaim Peace, appointed ^e *Pomp. Læ-* thereunto at first ^e by *Numa Pompilius*. ^f The chief part ^f *Dion. Hal.* of their Office was to dissuade the *Romans* from molesting any Confederate Nation, with unjust War : and if any Confederate Nation did offer Injury unto the *Roman People*, then did these *Faciales* go as Embassadors unto them, persuading and exhorting them to yield the *Romans* their Right : but if they continued thirty days obstinate, refusing to yield to that which should be just and right, then did they presently denounce War against them, casting forth a Dart in token thereof; which Denunciation was ^g called *Clarigatio*, ^g *Serv. Aen.* ^g *clara voce qua utebantur Faciales*. Others are of opinion that whensoever War was denounced, this Herald ^h *Vid. Eraf.* Arms should ^h turn loose a Ram unto their Enemies ^{Adag.} of Borders; signifying thereby, that their Fields should shortly become Pasture for the *Romans*; from which custom we say of one that challengeth another into the Field, *A frrietem emisit*. Again, if the *Imperator*, or Lord-General had done ought against his Oath, these *Faciales* by their Sacrifice did avert the wrath of the Gods from him. The chiefest of them was called *Pater-patratus*, a perfect Father : for he only could be *Pater-patratus*, which had both Children of his own, and his Father also alive. The

well

were called *Faciales*, à *fædere faciendo*, from making a League or Peace between Nations. This League which we in Latine do call *Fœdus*, the Romans in old time i did i Pighius Se- call *Fides*, as *Ennius* and *Pighius* witness; whence these prim. l. 1. *Faciales* were termed also *Fidei Flamines*.

C A P. 12.

De Duumviris, & Decemviris, & Quindecimviris Sacris faciendis, item de Sibyllis.

His Priesthood had its first institution from *Tarquinius Superbus*, whose Office was as well to expound as to keep the Oracles of those ten Prophetesses, so famous throughout the World, called *Sibylle*. Concerning whom, *k Munster* hath these words; in times past there *l. Munst. in sua Cosmog. 1. 2.* and came a strange Woman to *Tarquinius* the King, offering to the nine Books full of the *Sibylline* Oracles to be sold: but *Tarquinius* thinking the Books too dear, refused to buy them to them; the Woman departing, burned three of these continued Books, and came the second time unto *Tarquinius*, demanding as much for those six Books, as formerly she had done for the nine; *Tarquinius* began to deride her, whereat the Woman departed, and burned three more, returning again unto *Tarquinius*, and asking as much for the three left, as she asked at the first for all nine. Then *Tarquinius* more seriously to bethink himself there- enemies of, and sent for his *Augures*, asking counsel and advice of short them. And they understood by certain signs observed, custom that the King had refused some special Goodness sent from the Gods; and for the Books that remained, they general advised, that the Woman should have what she asked. As soon as the Woman had delivered her Books, she presently vanished, and was never seen again; only warning them, to keep the Books as safe as possible they could. For the safe keeping of these, *Tarquinius* chose two of the Noblemen, or *Patricii*, calling them *Du- merviri*, appointing them, as well by study to expound, as with

with care to keep those Oracles. In process of time, the People obtained, that ten should be appointed to this office, *l* five of them being chosen out of the Commons and five out of the Nobles: and then they were called the *Decemviri*. Afterward by L. Sylla, as it is thought five more were added; so that they were then called the *Quindecimviri*; nay, the number was increased by Sylla unto forty, *m* as Servius thinketh, but still called by the name of *Quindecimviri*. Of these Women that had the spirit of Prophecy, ten were very famous: the first was called *Perfica*, the second *Libya*, the third *Delphica*, the fourth *Cumea*, the fifth *Erychrea*, the sixth *Samea*, the seventh *Cumana*, the eighth *Hellepona*, the ninth *Phrygia*, the tenth *Tiburtina*: They all prophesied of the Incarnation of Christ. The place where these Books were kept, was within the Capitol under-ground, in a Chest of stone, where they remained safe, until the burning of the Capitol, at which time they also were burned. Notwithstanding many of the Prophecies have been known partly by Tradition, and partly being taken out of other Copies in other Countries. One of the Prophecies concerning our Saviour Christ, was uttered by *Sibylla Delphica*, in manner as followeth: *n Nasceretur Propheta absque matris coitu ex utero ejus*, that is, There shall be a Prophet born without any copulation of the Mother, even out of her Womb. It was spoken at *Delphos*. All their Prophecies were of that certainty, that when we would aver any thing to be undoubtedly true, we use to say, it is *Sibylla folium*, as true as *Sibylla's* Oracles. The *Cumea Sibylla* did write her Oracles at the mouth or entrance of her Cave in leaves of Trees, which the fierceness of the Wind did oftentimes so scatter, that they could hardly be brought in order again; insomuch that when we would shew the great difficulty of bringing things in order, we may use o Politian his words, *Laboriosius est quam Sibylla folia colligere*, it is easier to gather *Sibylla's* Leaves.

This name Sibylla is not a proper name, but an appellative,

*l Venest. de
sacerd. c. 13.*

*m Serv. En.
lib. 6.*

*n Mun. in sua
Coim. lib.*

**Credite me
vobis folium
recitare Si-
byllæ.**

*o Epist. 1. 2.
Epist. 1.*

tive, common to all Women, endowed with the spirit of Prophecy, taking their denomination from *prophetae*, which *pro* *Serv. Et. I. 6.* *servi* God, and *prophetae* God, and *pro* *enim Deos*, is in the *Adick* Dialect; the same that *prophetae* God, and *pro* *enim Deos*, *non Deos* *et* *consilium non* *aduliu*, *sed* *betaui*, *Appel-* *labant* *Adolico. ge-* *nere sermo-* *nis. Lact. de* *falsa religio-* *ne, I. 1. C. 2.*

Adick, *i. e.* counsel, because they did open and declare the counsel and determination of God unto the People. It appertained also unto these *Quindecimviri* above-mentioned, to see that Sacrifice and Divine-Service, that Supplications and Processions, Expiations, and all Ceremonial Rites were duly performed.

C A P. 13.

De *Bona Dea*, & *Sacris ejus.*

THIS Goddess, which is so famous by the Name of *Bona Dea*, is the Globe of the Earth: which is therefore termed *Bona Dea*, the good Goddess, because we reap so many good things from the Earth. She is also called *Ops*, the helping Goddess; *ab ope*, from help, because by her help we live. She is called *Fatua* and *Fauna*, *i. e.* the Goddess of Speech, because young Children do never speak until they are able to go, and so have touched the Earth. The *Grecians* called her *γυναικία θεά*, the Female Goddess, because that no Male might be admitted to her Sacrifices; nay, the very Pictures of men were at that time to be covered. The inner Room, where her Sacrifices were, was called *γυναικεῖον*, the place for Womens Assemblies. *q* Those that were chief in these Sacrifices, were the Vestal Nuns. This good Goddess was supposed to be the Wife of *Faunus*, and upon a time to have been taken drunk with Wine by him: for which fault *Faunus* was said to have beaten her to death with Rods of Myrtle-tree; but afterward being sorry for that he had done, in amends he made her a Goddess, and as it were, ever after detesting the Myrtle-tree, he hallowing all other Herbs and Flowers to be used in these Sacrifices, forbad the Myrtle-tree. Some say, he was so chaste, that she was never seen by any Man but by her Husband; and in respect of

q Cic. orat. de
Arusp. re-
sponfis.

her chastity, the Myrtle-tree is forbid, because it was consecrated to *Venus*: but whereas in this Sacrifice they used Wine, they called it not by the name of Wine, but Milk or Honey; whence they called the Vessel wherein the Wine was put *Amphoram mellarium*, i. e. the Honey-Vessel.

Alex. Gen. dier. 1.6. c.8. This Sacrifice became very famous by reason of *Clodius*, who being in love with *Pompeia*, *Julius Caesar's* Wife, came unto these Sacrifices in Womens Apparel, and was found out by *Aurelia*, *Julius Caesar's* Mother. This *Clodius* became so infamous for this, and other his adulterous Pranks, that he occasioned a common Proverb amongst the *Romans*, *Clodius accusat Mæchos*, answerable to which, our English Proverb is, *One Thief accuseth another*.

C A P. 14.

De Cybèle, & Sacerdotibus ejus.

THE Goddess *Cybèle*, or rather *Cybelle*, was in her infancy exposed unto wild Beasts, upon the Hill *Cybellus*; where she being nourished by the wild Beasts, afterward became a Woman of admirable Beauty, and being found by a Shepherd's Wife, was brought up by her as her own Child, and called *Cybelle*, from the Hill *Cybellus*. She excelled in natural Gifts, and was the first that used a Taber and Pipe, and Cymbals among the Greeks. Moreover, she tenderly loved Children, and therefore was called *Magna Mater*; she was also called *Mater Deorum*, the Mother of the Gods;

Ipsa Deum fertur genitrix. Berecynthia. Virg.

She was called *Rhea à ποτε, to flow, because she doth flow and abound with all kind of Goodness. She was also named *Pessinuntia*, from the City *Pessinus*, a Mart-town in *Phrygia*, where she had a Temple. Moreover, she was called *Berecynthia*, from the Hill *Berecynthus* in *Phrygia*, where she was worshipped. Her Priests were called *s. Galli*, & their chief Governor *Archis-Gallus*; they took their name from a certain River in *Phrygia*, called *Gallus*; of which*

Pomp. Læt. de sacerd.

which whosoever drank, he became so mad, that he would presently geld himself, (as in truth all her Priests were enjoyned to geld themselves with a Fish-shell) the original of which custom is rendred thus: *Cybelle* loved a young Man of *Phrygia*, called *Atis*, and him she appointed chief Overseer of her Sacrifice, upon condition that he would keep himself chaste perpetually: But he not long after deflowered a Nymph, for which fact *Cybelle* bereft him of his Wits and Understanding, so that he in his madness did geld himself, and would have killed himself also, if had not the Gods in their commisseration ^{Ætys Exxit} towards him, turned him into a Pine-tree. In remembrance of him ever after, her Priests were gelded. Every year the *Prætors* did sacrifice unto this Goddess. But the performance of the holy and religious Rites at ^{hic hominem truncum que induerit} *illo. o. d.* that time did belong unto a *Phrygian* Man and *Phrygian* ^{Met.}

Woman, chosen for that purpose: Which, according to the manner of their Country, being appareled with a party-coloured Garment, called in Latine *Synthesis*, or *Amictus variegatus*, and carrying the Picture of their Goddess about with them in the streets, they struck their Breast with their Hands, keeping tune with the Tabers, Pipes, and Cymbals, which other People following plaid upon. The Priests were also called *Corybantes*, from one *Corybantus*, which was one of her first Attendants; and hereupon we call the Cymbal *Æra Corybantia*. In this manner dancing about the streets, they begged Money of the People whom they met; and hence were they named *Cybelle* her Collectors, or her *Circulatores*, *id est*, Jugglers. Some called them *μαρτυραὶ* from *μάρτυς*, which in this place signifieth *Cybelle*, called the great Mother, and *αὐγυπτης*, a Beggar, or Gatherer of Alms. ^u Others have ^u *Rofin ant.* called them *Mitricia*: But by what name soever they ^{l. 3. c. 27.} were called, the place was so infamous by reason of their Drunkenness and Incivility used at these times, that when they would point out a notorious naughty Fellow, they would call him *circulatorem Cybelleum*, *Cybelle*

belle her Jugler. Neither was it lawfull for any Free-born to undertake that office.

C A P. 15.

De Collegio Pontificum, & Pontifice Maximo.

THIS word *Pontifex* is commonly translated a Bishop or Prelate, being called *Pontifices* in Latin, as also *Pontif* in English, from one part of their Office, which was to have the over-sight of a great wooden Bridge, called in Latin *Pons publicus*, being so great, that Carts and Wains might pass over it, having no arches to uphold it,

x Plutarch. in
Numa.

but only great Piles and Posts of Wood : *x* and that which is most remarkable in it, was that it was joyned together only with wooden Pins, without any Iron at all. Others are of opinion, that they were termed *Pontifices quasi Pontifices*, from *postis* and *facio*, of which opinion *Lucan* seemeth to be, according to that, *Pontifices sacri qui*

y Feneſt. de
facerd. *bus est commissa potestas.* Concerning the *y* number of them, only four were appointed by *Numa*, all which then were to be chosen out of the *Patriciis*: afterward four more were added out of the Commons. These were called *Pontifices majores*, or chief Pontifices, to diſtinguifh them from seven other, which afterwards *Sylla*

z Rofin. ant.
l. 3. c. 22. added, and *z* called them *Pontifices minores*, inferiour Pontifices. The whole company of them was called the College of Pontifices. This College was privileged

from all Allegiance, being not bound to render account of their doings, either to the Senate or Commonalty. They were to determin all questions concerning Religion, as well betwen their Prests as betwen Private Men: they had authority to punish any inferiour Priest, if he either detracted or added unto those Religious Rites which were prescribed unto him. They had their Pontife, whom they called *Pontificem maximum*. These Pontifices were wont to exceed in their diet, insomuch that when the Romans would shew the greatness of a

Feast,

Feast, they would say it was *Pontifica Cœna*, i. e. according to our English Phrase, A Feast for an Abbot. *Cœna adicialis* is taken for the same: a *Lipsius* in the Exposition of the latter Phrase, taxeth the Printers negligence, *magn. Rom.* and is of opinion, that it should have been printed *Cœna adicialis*, understanding hereby a solemn Feast made by Magistrates in *aditu honoris*, at their entrance into their Office, and at their day of Inauguration.

C A P. 16.

De *Epulonibus*.

THE Pontifes in old time appointed three Men, whom they called *b Trium-viros Epulonum* (from *Epulum a b Lazius de Feast*) to have the over-sight of the Feasts made at Sacrifices, afterward by reason of two twice added, they ^{1. 3. cap.} were called first *Quinqueviri*, and at length *Septemviri Epulonum*.

C A P. 17.

De *Titiis*.

ANOTHER sort of religious Men there were, which lived in the Suburbs of the City, and practised Soothsaying; they were called *c Titi*, from the name of the Birds, which they observed; which in Latin were called *Titiae*.

C A P. 18.

De *Virginibus Vestalibus*.

NEAR unto *Cæsar's* Temple, stood the religious House or Nunnery, dedicated to the Goddess *Vesta*: where at the first were four, after six Virgins or Votaries elected, whose Office was chiefly to keep the sacred Fire: the extinction whereof proved ominous, and did portend some evil Event shortly to happen. And therefore for their negligence herein, as for all other small Faults, they being had into a dark corner, strip't naked, and

*Panci. ol. 1.
rerum de-
perdit. c. de
mole Hadri-
ani.*

a Curtain drawn half way over them, the chief Pontif scourged them; neither was it lawful to kindle the Fire once put out, with any other Fire, but from the Sunbeams: for which purpose they had certain Instruments, named *c. σκάπτια*, which were formed in the manner of a *Pyramis*, but hollow; so that the Beams being collected within the circumference, and meeting in the *Vertex*, did easily kindle any combustible matter put into it; but chiefly if the matter was of black colour; because, as Philosophy teacheth, a dark colour doth congregate, or collect the Beams, whereas whiteness doth disperse them. A second part of their Office was to work reconciliation between Parties offended, as appeareth by *d. Suetonius*, where we may read, That by their intercession, *Sylla* was reconciled to *Cæsar*. They were chosen into this place between the sixth and the eleventh year of their age: and they were to remain in this Nunnery thirty years space, ten years to learn their Ceremonies and Mysteries, ten years to exercise them, and ten years to instruct others: within which space, if they had suffered their Bodies to be defiled, they were to undergo that fearful Punishment * aforementioned. But these thirty years being expired, Marriage was lawful for them; so that they laid aside their Scepters, their Fillets, and other their Sacerdotal Ornaments. Notwithstanding those which did marry, in the end died fearful Deaths: whereupon they chose rather to abstain commonly. The *Romans* had them in great honour, so that they never walked abroad, but with an Iron Scepter in their Hands, and whatsoever Malefactor met them (if the Nun would take her Oath, it was by chance,) he escaped Punishment. They were named *Vestals*, from their Goddess *Vesta*, which word (as *e. Munster* writeth) is derived from the sua *Colsmog. Hebrew Radix*, signifying Fire. The eldest was called *l. 2. c. 9. Maxima Vestalis Virgo*, i. e. the Lady Prioress, or chief Governess.

e. Plutar. in Numa.

d. Suet. in Julio.

* *Vid. sup.*
p. 14.

e. Munst. in sua Colsmog. Hebrew Radix, signifying Fire. The eldest was called *l. 2. c. 9. Maxima Vestalis Virgo*, i. e. the Lady Prioress, or chief Governess.

C A P. 19.

De veterum sacrificiis, & ritu sacrificandi.

Whatsoever was burnt or offered up unto the Gods upon an Altar, it had not the name of a Sacrifice, and sometimes it was called *Victima, quod vincita ad aras stabat*, because the Beast to be sacrificed stood bound unto the Altar; sometimes *Hostia*, from an obsolete Verb *Hostio*, which is to strike, because certain under-Officers, called in Latin *Popæ* (standing by the Altars, all their upper part naked, and a Laurel-Garland upon their Head) did *Hostiare victimam, id est, strike down and kill the Sacrifice*. Others are of opinion, that this name *Hostia* is taken from *Hostis* an Enemy, according to that of Ovid, *Hostibus à domitis, Hostia nomen habet*; because either before War, to procure the Gods Favour, or after War, in token of Thankfulness, they did *hostium ferire, id est, offer up the Sacrifice*. The second difference of Sacrifices hath been occasioned in respect of the time, and so they have called *præcidanea, or succidanea, quasi præcedanea & succedanea*. Those Sacrifices which were offered up the day before any solemn Sacrifice, were called *præcidanea hostia*, fore-Sacrifices, as we English *præcursorum*, a fore-runner: which fore-Sacrifices, if by any token they found unlucky, then would they offer up a second Sacrifice, which they termed *hostiam succidaneam*; and because these second Sacrifices were to be offer'd only instead of the other, when they were unlucky or faulty; hence hath *Plautus* used this Speech: *Meum tergum fulsitia tua subdes succidaneum?* Must I be whipped for thy fault? The manner of Sacrificing was as followeth; Some certain days before any Sacrifice was to be performed, the Priest was wont to wash his whole Body, f especially his Hands and Feet, f vid. Eras, which if he had not washed, the Sacrifice was accounted Adag, polluted: and alluding unto this Custom, we say, a Man doth.

doth *accedere ad rem illotis manibus, or ill:is pedibus*, as often as he enterpriseth any busines without due reverence or preparation therunto.

*Μηδὲ ποτὲ οὐκανέται τελεταίνειν αὐτονομίαν,
Χερσίν αὐτοποιεῖν. Ηφεστός. Εργα λόγην.*

Moreover, the Priest was to abstain from his Marriage-bed, as likewise from divers kinds of Meats, and at the time of his going to Sacrifices, either himself or some inferiour Sexton going before him with a Rod or Wand ^g Plutarch in his hand (called *commentaculum*) ^g used this form of words unto the People, *Hoc age*, attend this you are about : which custom seemeth to have had its original from the *Grecians* ; for before the time of Sacrifice, the *Grecian* Priest used almost the like Speech unto his People, as *ποιεῖς; i. e.* who is here ? The People answered, *πολλαὶ καὶ ἀγαθοί*, *i. e.* many Men and good. After this preparation, then did the Priest, laying his hands upon the ^b Serv. Acc. ^{lib. 1.} Altar, rehearse certain Prayers ^b unto the God *Janus*, and the Goddess *Vesta*, because the *Romans* were persuaded, that without their intercession, they might not have access unto the other Gods: his Prayer being

ⁱ Panciro. l. ended, then did he lay ⁱ upon the Beasts Head a little rerum deper- Corn, together with a Cake made of Meal and Salt, cal- dit. c. de sale led in Latin *Mola*, ^k *Mola erat far tostum, sale asper-* Ammoniaco. ^k *Textor. in sum.* From this Ceremony the act of Sacrificing hath been sua officina, termed *Immolatio*. After this, the Soothsayer drank Wine Sparge saltā out of an Earthen or Wooden Chalice, called in Latin *Simpulum*, or *Simpurium*. ^l It was in fashion much like our colla tauro- Sen. Oedip. ^l *Pancir. lib. 2. scen. 2.* Chalice was afterward carried about to all the People, rerum de- that they also might *libare*, *i. e.* lightly taste thereof; perdit. c. de which Rite hath been called *Libatio*. Now every one having tasted thereof, the rest of the Wine, with Frankincense mixt in it, was to be poured upon the Beasts head, ^m Media in- ^m between the horns; one crying out with a loud Voice, ter cornua fundit. Virg. *Multa est hostia, i. e. magis antea, more encreased, and made* ^{Æacid.} *more pleasing unto the Gods, as Virgil saith, Malle nova,* *virtute*

virtute puer, i. e. O good Child, which encreasest in virtue. And hence, even from this term, we may conjecture that the word *Macto*, which signifieth to kill, and sometimes to sacrifice, hath had its original, because they did immediately after that voice, *mactare hostiam*, that is, slay the Sacrifice, and that was done in this manner;

First the Priest did pluck off some of the Beasts Hairs ^{“ Rosin. ant.} between the Horns, and cast them into the fire, calling ^{l. 3. c. 33.} them his *prima libamina*, i. e. his first Offerings: Then did he, turning his face towards the East, draw a long crooked Knife upon the Beasts back, commanding his under Officers (which I call *Pope*, others *Cultarii*, from their Knife; *Vitimarii*, from the Host; and *Agones*, because they standing ready to give the stroak, often used this word *Agon*, for *Agone*, i. e. Must I to my work?) to kill the Beast. The other people standing by, some did with Vessels save the Blood, others did flea or skin the Beast, others washed it. Anon, some Soothsayer or Priest did observe the Intraills, turning and winding them with a Knife, which was called *Secespita à secando*: for he might not touch them with his hand, they conceirited that if the Sacrifice had proved polluted, his hand would then have perished. Now after the Soothsayer or Priest had sufficiently turned the Intraills, and found no ill token therein; then did those *Pope*, or Church-butchers, cut off from every Bowel some portion, which after they had rolled in Barly-meal, they sent it in baskets to the Priests, and the Priests taking it up into a broad charger or platter, called *discus*, or *lanx*, laid it upon the Altar, and burnt it, and this was properly termed *litare*, or *reddere*, i. e. to satisfy by Sacrifice, or to pay the Sacrifice which was owing unto the Gods. After that the Portion laid out for the Gods had been burnt, then did all the People repair unto a common Feast; where, as they were eating, they sung Hymns and Songs in the praise of their Gods, and playing on Cymbals, they danced about the Altars, intimating thereby, that there was no part of their Body,

but should be employed in the service of their Gods. Now until all their Ceremonies and Mysteries were finished, it was not lawful for any to taste of this Feast: insomuch that we since have used to check a Glutton, or Greedy-gut, which cannot abstain from his Meat till Grace be said, in this manner, *Sacra haud immolata devorat.*

C A P. 20.

De Nuptiis, & Nuppiarum renuntiatione.

SEEING that Marriages and Burials have such dependence upon the Priests, it will not be amiss to conclude this Section with two Chapters, briefly opening the Ceremonies of both. Before we come unto the solemn Ceremonies used by the Romans in their Marriages, we will first shew the manner of their Contract, which were called by the Romans, **Sponsalia à spondendo*, because in their Contracts each did promise other to live as Man and Wife. Now the manner of contracting was commonly thus: They did, for the greater security, write down the form of the Contract upon Tables of Record, as appeareth by *Juvenal, Sat. 6.*

*Si tibi legitimis pactam, junctamque tabellis,
Non es amaturus.*

These Tables were also sealed with the Signets of certain Witnesses there present, who were termed from their act of sealing, *Signatores*. Moreover, before they would begin the Ceremonies of their Contract, the Man procured a Soothsayer, and the Woman another, with whom first they would consult. Whence *Juvenal, Sat. 10.*

— *Veniet cum signatoribus auspex.*

The token or sign which these Soothsayers in time of observing accounted most fortunate, was a Crow: *q Ea enim corniculum societas est, ut ex duabus sociis altera extincta, vidua altera perpetuo maneat.* The Man also gave in token of good-will, a Ring unto the Woman, which she was to wear upon the next finger unto the little finger of the left-hand,

hand, *c* because unto that finger alone proceeded a certain Artery from the Heart. The word *Nuptia*, which signifies Marriage, had its derivation à *nubo*, *d* which Verb in old time signified to cover: the custom being, that the Woman should be brought unto her Husband with a yellow Veil (called *Flammeum*) cast over her face. Again, *e* Plin. 21. because of the good success that *Romulus* and his Followers had in the violent taking away of the *Sabine* Women, *f* they continued a custom, that the Man should come and take away his Wife by a seeming violence, from the lap or bosom of her Mother, or the next Kin. She being thus taken away, her Husband did dis sever and divide the hair of her head with the top of a Spear, wherewith some Fencer formerly had been killed. This Spear was called by him *Hasta calibaris*, *g* and the Ceremony did betoken, that nothing should disjoin them but such a Spear, or such like violence. The next day after the Marriage, or solemn Feast was held, where all the Bride-man's and Bride-woman's Friends met to make merry; this Feast they called *Repotia*. We must note, that *h* three manner of ways a Woman became a Man's lawful Wife: *Usu*, *i.e.* by prescription or long possession, if that she were wed with the consent of her Overseers, and so did live with a Man, as with her lawful Husband, a whole years space, *nullo interrupro usu*, *i.e.* i she being not absent from him three nights in the whole year: and some have thought, that the counterfeit violence in taking away the Maid from her Friends, was used only in this kind of Marriage. A Woman became a Man's Wife *confarreatio*, *i.e.* by certain Solemnities used before a Pontiff, or chief Bishop, when the Woman was given unto the Man using a set form of words, ten Witnesses being present, and a solemn Sacrifice being offer'd, at which the couple married should eat of the same Barly-cake which formerly had been used in the Sacrifice. Which Sacrifice was termed, à *farre confarreatio*, and the Marriage

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Pancirol. lib.

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Uſu, picor. 2. vid.

Cael. Rhod.

l. 28. c. 17.

Rom. l. 1. c. 9.

*Cic. in orat. it self Ferracia, & and sometimes Sacra, simply; the dis-
pro Muræn. solution of this kind of Marriage, Diffarreatio. A Woman
became a Man's Wife, Coemptione, i. e. by buying and sell-
ing, when the Woman did under a feigned form of sale
buy her Husband, by giving him a piece of Coin. Veteri
Romanorum lege, nubentes mulieres tres ad virum asse ferre
solabant: atque unum quidem, quem in manu tenebant, tan-
quam emendi causa marito dare.*

I Sig de jure Rom. l. 1. c. 9. To these three some
teach, that a fourth sort of Marriage was in use among the
Romans, namely, when a Woman became a Man's Wife,
Sortitione, by a kind of Lottery; and of this they say

*m Suet. in Tib. c. 35. In that kind of Marriage which was
n Cic. orat. per Coemptionem, the Man was not named by his proper
pro Muræn. name, nor the Woman by hers, but the Man was named
Item Fr. Syl. *Caius*, and the Woman *Caia*, in the memory of the chaste
ibid. and happy Marriage of *Caia Cecilia*, Wife to *Tarquinius
Priscus*; from whence sprang a custom among them,
that the new married Wife, when she was brought home
unto her Husband's house, was to use this Proverb, *Ubi tu
Caius, ibi ego Caia*, by which words she signified, that she
was now owner of her Husband's Goods, as well as himself;*

*o Col. Rhod. by these words, *Ut tu Dominus, ita ego Domina*: o And she
l. 28. c. 17. that was thus married per Coemptionem, was properly cal-
led *Mater-familias*.*

*p Hier. Fer- rarius in Phi- lippic. orat. If any of these Ceremonies were
omitted, then was the Marriage termed *Nuptia innup-
tae*, in which sense we call our Enemies Gifts no Gifts,
"Exspav adwæz ðwæz. These Ceremonies being ended, to-
wards night the Woman was brought home to her Hus-
band's House with five Torches, signifying thereby the
need which married Persons have of five Gods or God-
desses, i. e. Jupiter, Juno, Venus, Snadela, and Diana,
who oftentimes is called *Lucina*, the reason of the name
being rendred by Ovid,*

*— Dedit hec tibi nomina *Lucus*,*

*Aut quia principium tu Dea *Lucis* habes.*

*There are of opinion, who think, that the use of these
Torches*

Torches was not only to give light, but to represent the element of fire; for no Marriages were thought happy, which were not contracted *Sacramento ignis & aquae*, for which reason the custom likewise was, to besprinkle the new married Woman with water; yea, they did both in the time of their contract, touch water and fire provided for that purpose. The signification of this Ceremony some think to be thus; the fire, because it is an active Element, to represent the Man; the Water because it is passive, to represent the Woman. Others say, that in the community of these two Elements, was intimated the community between Man and Wife, of all other their Goods and Possessions, which was more fully declared in that fore-quoted Proverb used by the Wife, *Ubi tu Caues, ibi ego Caia*. The matter whereof these Torches were made, was a certain Tree, from which a pitchy liquor did issue; it was called *Teda*, and hence have the Poets figuratively called both the Torches and the Wedding it self *Tedas*. When the Woman had been thus brought to the door, then did she anoint the posts of the door with Oil, *q* from which Ceremony the Wife was called *uxor q Serr. Aen. quas iunxori*. This Ceremony of anointing being ended, the *l. 4* Brideman did lift her over the threshold, and so carried her in by a seeming force, because in modesty she would not seem to go without violence into that place where she should lose her Maiden-head. At her carrying in, all the company did cry out with a loud Voice, *Talassio, Talassio*: for which custom, *r* *Plutarch* alledgeth many occasions, this being one. Among those who ravished the Pompeii. Daughters of the *Sabines*, there were found some of the meanner and poorer sort carrying away one of the fairest Women; which being known, certain of the Citizens would have taken her from them; but they began to cry out, that they carried her to *Talassius*, a Man well beloved among the *Romans*; at which naming of *Talassius*, they suffered her to be carried away, themselves accompanying her, and often crying, *Talassio, Talassio*. From

Panciroli. lib.
rerum de-
perdit. cap.
d: Nuptiis.

r *Plutarch. vit.*

From whence it hath been continued a custom among the Romans, ever at their Marriages to sing *Talaffio, Talaffio*, as the Greeks did *Hymen, Hymenae*. From this custom of leading or bringing home of the new married Bride, cometh that comical Phrase, *Ducere uxorem*, to marry a Wife. She being thus brought home, received the keys of her Husband's house, whereby was intimated, that the custody of all things in the Housè was then committed

f Alex. Gen. unto her. *f* The Marriage-bed was called *Genialis lectus*, dier. l. 2. c. 5. as we may suppose, *quasi genitalis*. *t* Sometimes it was *t Lipp. Elect.* called *Lectus adversus, quod hunc lectulum religiose servari mos fuit, & in atrio collocari janua ex adverso*; i. e. They placed this Bed in the Court, directly opposite to their gate, keeping it as some religious Monument or Pledge of Matrimony. The next day after the Marriage, the Bride-woman received Gifts of her Friends, which the

u Vid. F. S. l. Lawyers term *Nuptialia Dona*. *u* But *Cicer* expoundeth p. o. Client. these *Dona Nuptialia*, to be certain tokens, which the Husband sent to his Wife before the betrothing. If after the Marriage any discontent had fallen out between the

** Sig. de jur.* Man and his Wife, ** then did they both repair to a cer-* Rom. l. 1. c. 6. *tain Chappel, built in the honour of a certain Goddess,* called, *Dea viri-placa, à viris placandis*. Whence after they had been a while there, they returned Friends. VVe have thus seen the Rites and Ceremonies which the Romans used in their Contracts and Marriages; it would not be impertinent to annex the manner of their Divorce-

x Rosin. ant. *1. 5. c. 38.* *x* There were two manner of Divorcements, the one between parties only Contracted, the secon^d between parties Married. The first was properly called *Repudium*, in which the party suing for Divorcement, used this form of words, *Conditione tua non utar*. The secon^d was called *Divor- rium*, wherein the party suing it, used these words, *Restuas tibi babeto: vel res tuas tibi agito*. Both these kinds were termed *Matrimonii renunciations*, renouncing or refusal of Marriage. VVhere we must note, that instead

of this Verb *renunciare*, divers good Authors use this Parase, *Mitteve, or Remittere nuncium*; as *C. Caesar Pompeia nuncium remisit*, *C. Caesar* hath divorced *Pompeia*. And alluding hereunto *y Cicero* saith, *Virtuti nuncium y Ep. fam. I. 5.* *remisit*, i. e. he hath cast off all Goodness, he hath even divorced Virtue. Secondly, we must note, that this Verb *Renuncio*, doth not only signifie to renounce or to refuse, but many times in *Tully*, it signifieth to declare or pronounce a Magistrate elected, as *Renunciare Consulem, Praetorem, &c.* The reason why in Matrimonial Contracts it signified to renounce or refuse, was, because in these Divorces they did sometimes send to their Wife, *per nuncium*, by a Messenger, some Bill or Scroll of Paper, containing the causes of the Divorce. Moreover, we are to observe, that in these Divorces the Ceremonies were quite contrary to those Marriages; the just causes being fore-signify'd to the Censors, the Marriage-tables were broken, the Dowry restored, the Key of the House taken from the Woman, and she turned out of doers: all which Ceremonies are at large treated of by *Thomas Dempster*, *I. 5. Antiq. Rom. c. 38.*

C A P. 21.

Quo apparatu, quibusque ceremoniis apud veteres defuncta corpora igni tradebantur.

THE Romans in ancient time, when they perceived a Body dying, had such a custom, that the next of the kin should receive the last gasp of breath from the sick-body into his mouth, as it were by the way of kissing him: (to shew thereby how loth and unwilling they were to be deprived of their Friends) and likewise should close the eyes of the Party being deceased. Whence *Anna* said unto her Sister *Dido* now dying,

— *z Extremus si quis super halitus errat,*

Ore legam —

z Virg. En. 4.

And *Penelope* wishing, that her Son *Telemachus* might outlive

Lib. 2. Sett. 2. Rights and Customs

live her self and his Father, writeth to her Husband in this manner: *Ille meos oculos comprimat, ille tuos.*

After the Body had thus deceased, they kept it seven days unburied, washing the Corps every day with hot water, and sometimes anointing it with Oil, hoping that if the Body were only in a slumber, and not quite dead, it might by these hot Causes be revived.

*Per calidos latices aliena undantia flammis,
Expediunt, corpusque lavant frigentes & ungunt.*

In these seven days space, all the dead Mens Friends met together now and then, making a great out-cry or shout with their Voices, hoping that if the dead body had been only in a swoon or sleep, he might thereby be awaked. This action was termed *conclamatio*. Whence when we have done the best we can in a manner, and cannot effect it, we say proverbially *conclamatum est*, for this third conclamation or general out-cry (which was always upon the seventh day after the decease) was even the last Refuge, at which, if the Body did not revive, then was it carried to burial, being invested with such a Gown as the party's Place or Office formerly had required. Those who had the dressing, chesting, or imbalming of the dead corps, were called *Pollinatores*: After they had thus embalmed the Corps, they placed it in a Bed fast by the gate of the dead Man's house, with his face and heels outward toward the street: according to that of *Persius*;

— *Tandemque beatulus alto
Compositus lecto, crassisque lutatus amomis,
In portam rigidos calces extendit* —

Herewith accordeth *Homer*, speaking of *Patroclus* his Funeral;

"Ος μοι ἐν κλοιν διδαγών οὐδὲ οὐδὲν χαλκῷ
Κέτησιν ἀντι προδυνεν τερπανει. — id est,
Qui mihi in tabernaculo confosus acuto ere
Facet ad vestibulum conversus.

This Ceremony was properly called *corporis collocatio*: and fast by this bed, near the gate, also was erected an Altar,

tar, called in Latin *Acerra*; upon which his Friends did ^{Alex. Gen.} every day offer Incense until the Burial: The Gate on ^{dier. l. 3. c. 2.} the outside was garnished with Cypress Branches, if the dead Man were of any Wealth or Note, for the poorer sort, by reason of the scarcity of the Tree, could use no such Testimony of their Mourning.

u Et non pleibeios luctus testata cupressus.

n Lucanus.

In the seven days space, certain Men were appointed to provide all things in readiness for the Funeral; which things were commonly sold in the *x* Temple of ^{Alex. Gen.} *Libitina*, from whence those Providers were termed *Li-* ^{dier. l. 5. c. 26.} *bitinarii*, though sometimes this word *Libitinarius* doth signifie as much as *capularis*, an old decrepit Man ready for the Grave. Upon the eighth day, a certain Crier in the manner of a Bell-man, went about the Town to call the People to the Solemnization of the Funeral in this form of words; *Exequias y L. Tito L. Filio quibus est y Rosin. ant.* *commodumires. Jam tempus est. Ollus ex adibus effertur.* ^{1. 5:} After the People had assembled themselves together, the Bed being covered with Purple, or other rich covering, the last Conclamation being ended, a Trumpeter went before all the company, certain poor Women called *Præfica* following after, and singing Songs in the praise of the Party deceased: where we must note, that none but the better sort had a Trumpet sounded before them; others had only a Pipe; *z Senatoribus & patriciis tuba,* ^{Alex. Gen.} *minoribus plebeis tibia canebant scicines,* this word *Siti-* ^{dier. l. 3.} *cines*, signifying either a Trumpeter or Piper, because they did both *ad fitos*, i. e. *mortuos canere*. Again, except it were one of the Senators, or chief Citizens, he was not carried out upon a Bed, but in a Coffin upon a Bier. Those that carried this Bed, were the next of the Kin, so that it fell often among the Senators themselves to bear the Corps; and because the poorer sort were not able to undergo the charges of such Solemnities, thereupon were they buried commonly in the dusk of the Evening, and hence *à vespertino tempore*, those that carri-

ed the Corps were termed *vespa* or *vespilloes*. In the burial of a Senator or chief Officer, certain waxen Images of all his Predecessours, were carried before him upon long Poles or Spears, together with all the Ensigns of Honour which he deserved in his life-time. Moreover, if any Servants had been manumized by him, they accompanied the Mourners lamenting for their Master's death. After the Corps, followed the dead man's Children, the next of the kin, and other of his friends, *at rati*, i.e. in mourning apparel. From which Act of following the Corps, namely *à sequendo*, these Funeral Rites have been termed *Exequia*, as *Donat*. hath observed upon that of *Terence*, *Funus interim procedit, nos sequimur*; which Rites, because they were performed as Debts due unto the party deceased, hence were they also called *Justa*. *Eo dicuntur iusta, quod jure mortuis factitari debent à vivis*. *Polyd. de Invent. l. 6. c. 9.* The Corps being thus brought unto their great Oratory, called the *Rostra*, the next of the kin *lau-
dabat* * *defunetum pro Rostris*, i. e. made a Funeral Oration in the commendation principally of the party deceased, but touching the worthy Acts also of those his Predecessors, whose Images were there present. The Oration being ended, the Corps was in old time carried home again in manner as it was brought forth.

Sedibus hunc referente suis & conde sepulchro.

But afterward by the Law of the twelve Tables, it was provided, that no Man besides the Emperour and Vestal Nuns should be buried within the City, though some upon especial Favour have obtained it. The manner of their Burial was not by interring the Corps, as in former

*¶ Salmuth. in times it had been, but burning them in a fire, b the re-
Panciro. lib. son thereof being to prevent the cruelty of their En-
rerum deper- mies, who in a merciless Revenge would at their Con-
dit. de exc-
quiis.*

also Subjects of their implacable wrath. This fire before the burning was properly called *Pyra*: in the time that it burned, it was called *Rogus*, c *quid tunc temporis*
Rogus

Rogari solerent Manes; after the burning, then was it called *Bustum, quasi bene ustum*. This *Pyra* was always built in form of a Tabernacle, as it is * above more at * *Vid. Sup.* large to be seen; whither after the dead man had been brought, his Friends were wont to cut off one of his fingers, which they would afterward bury with a second solemnity. The charges at Funerals growing by this means to be doubled, the law of the 12 Tables provided in these words, *Homini mortuo offa ne legito, &c.* that no man's finger should be cut off, except he died either in the War, or in a strange Country. Where we must observe, that *lego* in this place doth signify as much as *adimo* or *ausero*, in which sense we call him *sacrilegium, qui legit*, i.e. *qui adimit & ausert sacra*. After the dead Body had been laid upon the *Pyra*, then were his eyes opened again to shew him Heaven, if it were possible, ^d and withal an ^d *Alex. Gen.* Half-penny was put in his mouth, they superstitiously dier. l. 3. conceiting that that Half-penny was *nauum Charonis*, the pay of *Charon*, the supposed Ferry-man of Hell, who was to carry Mens Souls in his Boat over the *Stygian Lake* after their decease. About this *Pyra* were first many boughs of Cypres-trees, to hinder the evil scent of the Corps to be burned. The dead body being thus laid upon the *Pyra*, the next of the kin turning his face averse from the *Pyra*, did kindle the fire with a torch: After this, commonly certain Fencers hired for this purpose, did combat each with other, till one of them was killed, they were termed *bustuarii* from *bustum*. The blood of those that were slain, served instead of sacrifice to the infernal gods, which kind of sacrifice they termed *Inferia*. ^e *In-* ^e *Servius.* *Inferia sunt sacra mortuorum que inferis solvuntur*. Anon, after the body had been burned, his nearest Friends did gather up the Ashes and Bones, which being washed with milk and wine, were put into certain Pitchers called *urne*; whence this word *urna*, is often used by the Poets, to signify a Grave or Sepulchre, as,

— *Una requiescit in urna*: *Ovid. Met. 1.4.*

Though properly *Sepulcrum* was in old time a Vault or
Rofin. ant. arched Roof, *s* round about the Walls whereof were placed certain Coffins called *loculi*, within which those former *urna* were laid up and kept, namely, two or three in each Coffin. Now these Funeral Solemnities were commonly toward night, insomuch that they used Torches;

g Serv. in
Æn. 18. l. 1. these Torches they properly called *g funalia à funibus*
Hub. c. n. Cl. *cera circumdati*, unde & *funus* dicitur. *b* Others are
Ep. ant. l. 4. of Opinion, that *funus* is so said from the Greek word
φόρος, signifying death or slaughter. The Bones of the
buried Body being thus gathered up, then did the Priest
besprinkle the Company with clean Water thrice, and
the eldest of the mourning Women, called *Prafice*, with a
loud voice pronounced this word *Ilicet*, thereby dismiss-
ing the Company, (the word signifieth as much as *Ire
licet*;) Then presently did the Company depart, taking
their farewell of the dead Body in this form of words;
*Vale, vale, vale; nos te ordine quo natura permiserit seque-
mur.* If any of these Ceremonies had been omitted, then
 Hier. Ferari. was it termed *sepultria insepulta*, in the same sense as
us in Cic. o- *nuptia* formerly were termed *innupta*. The old and aged
rat. Philip. Men were invited, after the Burial, to a Feast, or Funeral-
banquet, called *silicernium & quasi silicenium*, i. e. *cena sup-
pra silicem posita*, their custom being to eat that Feast upon
an Altar of Stone; and because this Feast was only eaten
Antesfig. in at Funerals, and by the elder sort, *h* hence figuratively
Ter. Adelph. this word *silicernum* doth sometimes signifie an old Crip-
Act. 4. ple ready for the grave. The poorer people, instead of
a Feast, received a dole or distribution of raw Flesh: this
dole was termed *Visceratio*. Moreover, there was a por-
ation, or drinking of Wine after the Burial, called *Mur-
rhata*, or *Murrhina potio*, which afterwards the Law of the
12 Tables, for the avoiding of expences, did prohibit, as
likewise for the moderating of grief in the mourners, it
did prohibit the use of this word *Lessum*, [*Neve lessum
funeri ergo habento*,] for that word was often ingemina-
ted in their mourning as a doleful Ejulation, or note

Servius in
Æneid. l. 5. of

Antesfig. in
Ter. Adelph.
Act. 4.

of inward Sorrow. This sorrowing or mourning was in some cases utterly prohibited, in others limited; ^m namely, an Infant dying before he was three years old, ^m Alex. Gen. should not be mourned for at all; because he had scarce- dier. I 3. c. 7. ly yet entred into this Life. Elder Persons were to be mourned for so many Days as they were Years old. Wives were permitted to mourn for their Husbands (*Alexander addeth, also Children for their Fathers*) ten months, if they would, within which time the Widow could not marry another Husband without infamy and discredit, *Polyd. de Inven. l. 6. c. 9.* Here we may with *Revardus* observe a distinction between *Lugere* and *Elugere*; *Lugere* signifieth no more than to mourn some part of the time prescribed, *Elugere* to mourn the whole and full time.



LIB. II. SECT. III.

Of the Roman Games.

C A P. I.

De ludis Megalensibus.

THE Plays usually exhibited by the *Romans*, may be divided into three sorts; some were *Ludi sacri*, others *Honorarii*, others *Ludicri*. Those were termed *Sacri*, which were instituted immediately to the honour of the gods: Such were these that follow in their several Chapters. *Megalenses ludi*, they are called simply *Megalesia*, from the Greek word *μεγαλειας*, signifying *Magnus*, because they were performed in the honour of *Cybele*, called *Magna Mater*: of which I have spoken formerly, and there also discovered the manner of this Feast. Only here take notice of that which is not mentioned there, namely, that these Games began *pridie Nonas Aprilis*, i. e. on the fourth of *April*, and continued six days after: as appeareth by divers Authors, but more especially by *Ovid*, who could not easily be corrupted. *Ovid. Fast. lib. 4.* He having spoken of the rising of the *Pleiades*, which is on the second of *April*, addeth,

Ter.

*Ter sine perpetuo cælum versetur in axe,
Ter jungat Titan, terque resolvat equos,
Protinus inflexo Berecynthia tibia cornu
Flabit, & Idea festa parentis erunt.*

This I note, that the Error crept into * *Livy*, may be * *Liv. I. 29.* observed, who treating of the matter in hand, saith, *In adem victoria qua est in Palatio, pertulere Deam pridie Idus Aprilis, isque dies festus fuit: populus frequens dona Deo in Palatium tulit; Lebisternium, & Ludi fuere, Megalesia appellata.* That is, that these Plays were celebrated upon the twelfth of *April*. But in the judgment of many Expositors, we are to read *Pridie Nonas*, for *Pridie Idus*. Moreover, Servants might not be Spectators here. And because the *Prætors* did frequent these Sports in their purple and best Robes; whence grew that Proverb, *Purpura Megalensis*. ^b *Ant. Conſt. in Ovid. Faſt. I. 4.* To the younger sort at this time, liberty was granted to counterfeit all mens gestures and speeches, without distinction of degree or age. ^c *They were sometimes termed Ludi scenici: though properly Ludi scenici Poet. I. c. 29. Jul. Scalig.* signifieth Stage-plays, and were performed in the honour of *Bacchus*.

C A P. 2.

Ludi Cereales.

THAT these Games were performed in the honour of *Ceres*, is by none doubted. In them was represented by the *Roman* Matrons, *Ceres* her lamentation of her daughter *Proserpina*, taken away by *Pluto*. The *Roman* Men beheld these Plays in white gowns: the Women performed the sacred and holy Rites in a white garment also. Among whom it was observed, that then they thought their service grateful to the Gods, when it was performed by those that were joyful, and free from all funeral pollutions. At this time there was a solemn going in procession, and carrying about their Gods in the Cirque; this Solemnity was properly called *Pompa*.

Cirque

*Circus erat Pompa celeber, numeroque Deorum,
Primaque ventosis palma petetur equis,
Hic Cereris ludi, &c. Ovid. Fast. 1. 4.*

The manner of this solemn shew, which as I noted, was properly called *Pompa*, is described ^d thus by its particulars; that there was *Simulachrorum series, imaginum agmen, currus, thense, armamaxa, sedes, corone, exuviae*; i.e. *First*, In this solemn Procession were carried about the Images of the Gods. *Secondly*, The Images of well-deserving Men. *Thirdly*, Chariots led up and down for greater state and magnificence: Unto this *Virgil* alludeth,

*Hic illius arma,
Hic currus fuit.*

Fourthly, Pageants, so I interpret *Thense*, which were so

^e Vid. Franc. called *quasi tensæ à tendendo*, as ^e *Ascanius* noteth, because jun. annot. in they were carried up and down by the help of certain Tert. de Ropes, which to touch they counted a point of Religion. Spec. It. de ^f *Turneb. 26.* *Fifthly*, Horse-litters, for that these *armamaxa* were not ^{27.} *Chariots, or Waggons, appeareth by him, f Qui ex curr in armamaxam deponebatur.* They seem to have been of a compounded Form, in part like Chariots, called *äqua*, in part like Wains, called *äquæ*, and thence *äquæ* hath its Appellation, *äquæ inquit Phavorinus, οὐ πρὸς ἀρπαῖς οὐδὲ παρ ματοκενασμένην ἀρχα, οὐδὲ ἀρχα οὐ ἀμητα πρὸς ἀρπαῖς οὐδὲ οὐδὲ παρ ματοκενασμένην ἀρχα.* In which Words

besides the Etymology expressed, the use hereof is declared to be for the carriage of Men. That as the Chariots went empty for greater magnificence, and as in their Pageants were carried the *Simulachra Deorum*, according to ^g *Alex. ab A. lex. 1. 2. c. 30.* that *Thense Deorum vehiculum*, so in these Horse-litters were carried Men; or rather that same *agmen imaginum*, which was the second particular. *Sixthly*, Chair of State. *Seventhly*, Crowns. *Lastly*, Spoils taken from their Enemies. These three last I take to have been used chiefly and principally in the Roman Supplications, or publick Thanksgivings for any great Victory: the custom being in such shews, when they came to such and such remarkable

remarkable places in the Cirque, to pitch a certain chair adorned with Crowns of Victories, and Spoils taken from the Enemy, reputing it not the least Office, ^b thus to honour their Emperor, though absent, with the Prerogative of such a Chair. Now in the preparation to this particular shew, we read that an Egg was especially provided. It is observed by ⁱ many out of *Macrobius* whose words are, *Ovumque in cerealis Pompa apparatu numerabatur primum*. The observation is general, but the reason thereof, *Inter arcana Cereris*, quite suppressed, and by none that ever I could meet with yet explained: if my conjecture may satisfie in a matter so obscure, conceive it thus: These pompous shews were various, and in the honour of divers gods, and accordingly the *Romans* made choice in every such Solemnity, of some one principal thing in their shew, unto which the Glory of the present Solemnity should in a more especial manner belong. Thus in the *Pompa Circensis*, which was celebrated in the honour of the ^k Sun; great Horses were led up ¹⁵⁰ solis honore and down for greater state; ^l *Quia equis, & equestribus exercitamentis sol praefesse credebatur superstitione antiquissima.* Hence the Cirque place it self was called ^m *irmū*, ^{novi grati spectacula} ^{Circi Antiqui} ^{fanxere pa-} and *irnōs ēquov*. After this same manner in this *Pompa Cerealis* (which was also sometimes called *Circenses*, from the place where it was exhibited) an Egg was chiefly and principally provided: for seeing that under the name of *Ceres*, this Solemnity was performed to the *Earth*, how could the *Earth* be more honoured, than by bearing about the Hieroglyphick of the whole World? as if they did intimate thereby, that even Heaven it self was beholden to the *Earth*.

— *Pecori frondes; alimentaque mitia fruges
Humano generi, vobis quoq; thura ministro.* *Ov. Met. l. 2.*

As such an Hieroglyphick ^m *Calius Rhodiginus* provereth ⁿ *Cœl. Rhod.* an Egg to be, partly from its circular and Globe-like ^{l. 27. c. 17.} form, partly from the matter whereof it consisteth; the hard shell resembling the solid Earth; the more spirituous

^b *Vid. Isaac.*
*Cœl. sub. in
Sueton. Jul.
c. 76.*

<sup>orig. fest. Ro-
fin. l. 5. c. 14.</sup>
<sup>Alex. ab Alex.
l. 6. c. 19.</sup>

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ous part thereof, the air; the moist and liquid part, the water; the yolk, the element of fire; yea, he noteith also, as there is *in mundo*, so likewise, *in ovo vis vitalis*, a kind of quickning and enlivening power in both. Otherwise if this opinion give not content, we may interpret the carrying about of the Egg, to be in the honour of *Castor* and *Pollux*: for as there were marks, or goals in the Cirque, some in the form of *Dolphins* in the honour of *Neptune*; so there were others *n̄ οὐειδῆς δημητρίαδες*, marks of a long roundness in form of an Egg, in memory of *o Castor* and *Pollux*, which were *ovo editi*, according to that of *Horace*,

Dion. l. 49.
• *Tertul. de spect. c. 8.*

Ovo prognatus eodem. Hor. Serm. 2. Sat. 1.

For the same reason haply it was, that an Egg was at this time carried up and down, as the chief and principal Ensign.

C A P. 3.

Ludi Florales.

These Games or Sports were instituted in the honour of the Goddess *Flora*, that she being therewith appeased, the Earth might bring forth Flowers and Fruits in great abundance. Of the Goddess it hath been spoken before. The time of the year when these Sports were observed, *lex. ab A. 6. c. 8.* was upon the four last days of *April*, and the first of *May*, whence is that of *Ovid*, *fast. 5.*

Incipit Aprili, transis in tempora Maii;

Alter te fugience, cum venit alter, haber.

The manner thereof was, that shameless Strumpets did then run up and down the Streets naked, using many lascivious and obscene Gestures and Speeches: they were called together by the sound of a Trumpet, unto which *Juvenal* alludeth,

Dignissima prorsus

Florali matrona tuba.

Moreover, whereas in other Games, Boars, Lions and Bears

were

were publickly baited, to recreate the Spectators; here only Goats and Harcs, and milder Beasts were hunted, because the Goddess *Flora* had not the custody of Woods and Forests, *q* where the wild Beasts ranged, but *q* *Hof. de* Gardens and Meadows. At this time also Elephants *orig. fest.* were brought forth into the publick view of the people, which were taught *r* to walk on Ropes; and that there *Suet. in Gal.* is an aptnes in Elephants to go forward and backward on Ropes, *s* *Pliny* testifieth.

s Plin. l. 8. c. 3.

C A P. 4.

Ludi Martiales.

Of these Sports there is not much spoken: *t* these were, *Dion. l. 60.* observed upon the first of *August*, because on that day the Temple of *Mars* was consecrated. They were first instituted *u* by *Numa Pompilius.*

u Tertul. de spect. c. 5.

C A P. 5.

Ludi Apollinares.

There was an ancient Poet called *Martius*, *x* out of *z Liv. lib. 52.* whose Writings, as likewise out of the *Sibylline Ora-* *dec. 3.* *cles*, the Romans were admonished to dedicate certain Games to *Apollo*. At the first celebration of them, *y* it is *Macrob. l. 1.* reported, That a sudden and unexpected Invasion of *Ene-* *Sat. c. 17.* *mies* inforced the Roman people to forsake their Sports, and to betake themselves to Weapons: in which time of their distraction, a cloud of Darts and Arrows was seen to fall upon their Enemies, so that they presently returned Conquerors unto their Sports, where *z* at their return *z Suet. Pomp.* they found one *C. Pomponius*, an old Man, dancing to a *Fest. vid.* *Hof. de orig.* Minstrel, and being very joyful, that their Sports had been continued without interruption, they cryed forth, *Salva res est, salta, senex.* Which Speech after became proverbial, and is fitly used, when a sudden Evil is seconded with a good Event; beyond hope or expectation.

M 2

C A P.

C A P. 6.

De ludiis Romanis, qui & magni, & Consulares, & Circenses dicti.

These Solemnities are sometimes called *Romani ludi*, because of their Antiquity among the *Romans*, being first instituted by *Romulus*; sometimes *Magni ludi*, either because of the great charge and expence of Money at that time, or because they were performed in the honour of their great God * *Neptune*, called also *Consus*, because he was reputed the God of secret *Councils*, whence the Solemnities themselves are sometimes called *Consualia*: whereas many of the *Roman Temples*, for certain mysterious significations had their peculiar manner

* Ter. de
spect. c. 5.

b Serv. in Vir.
Æn. l. 8.

c Alex. ab
Alex. l. 3.
c. 26.

d Vid. Suid. Asses with Garlands, wherein *d* they thought that *Neptune* was honoured, who was the first Author and Inventor of Horse-riding: hence *Neptune* himself is called *ἵππος*. This Festival was first instituted by *Evander*, in the honour of

e Dion. Hal.
lib. 1. *Neptune*, under the Name of *ἵππος*, and *e* thence the Feast was called *ἵπποπαστα*. Afterward it was renewed by *Romulus*, in the honour of *Neptune* likewise, but under the Name of *Consus*, because *Romulus* needed a God of Counsel to assist him in that designation of his, for the violent taking away of so many *Sabine Women*, as were taken away at the first celebration of these Games. The reason of *Romulus* his institution of them, being no other but that upon the fame of these new Sports, many *Sabine Women* flocking thither to be Spectators, his project might be the sooner effected. These and the Cirque-
shews,

shews, so often mention'd in ancient Authors, at first were all one, as appeareth by that of *Valerius*. *Ad id tempus* ^f *Val. Max.*
Circensi spectaculo contenta erat civitas nostra, quod primus ^{1 c. 4.}
Romulus raptis virginibus Sabinis Consualium nomine celebavit. Touching these Cirque-shews, some are of opinion, that they were performed in the honour of *Ceres*; this *Julius Scaliger* ^g disliketh, and he is of opinion, they were ^g *Jul. Scal.* celebrated in the honour of *Neptune*: others are of opinion, they were instituted in the honour of the *Sun*. All opinions may be reconciled, if we understand first, those Authors who ascribe these Cirque-shews to *Ceres*, to speak of the *Cereales Ludi*, which we read sometimes to be called *Circenses*, because they were exhibited in the Cirque. Secondly, if we distinguish the *Pompe Circenses*, from the *Circenses Ludi*, and from the *Cereales Ludi*: the *Cereales ludi*, were instituted in the honour of *Ceres*, the *Circenses ludi*, in the honour of *Neptune*; the *Circenses Pompe*, in the honour of the *Sun*. And furthermore, for the full understanding hereof, we must know that the Horses brought into the Cirque at this time, were of two sorts; some were only *sequosi*, such as were led up and down for shew and state; I understand *Alex. ab Alex.* to speak of these Horses, when he saith ^b *Horses were consecrated to the Sun*: Nay, I understand those Horses mentioned, ^{b Alex. ab Alex. 1. 3. c. 12.} *2 Kings 23.* to have been of the like superstitious invention, where it is said, that *Joshua* did put down the Horses given to the *Sun*, and the *Chariots of the Sun*. That practice, I say, hath near affinity with this of the *Romans*, but I think it to have been originally derived to the People of *Juda*, from the *Persians*, who also accounted them holy to the *Sun*; ⁱ and the *Persian King* when he would shew ^{i Cœl. Rhody} himself in great state, caus'd an exceeding great Horse to ^{ant. 1. 8. c. 2.} be led up and down, which was called *Equus solis*. Other Horses were for Exercise and Race, we may call them *sequosi*, the institution of these I suppose to have been in the honour of *Neptune*. The prizes of Masteries exercised in time of this Cirque-shew were many; fencing, and

and that until one of the Combatants were killed in the place, fighting with Beasts; wrestling, running of races on foot, jumping, and leaping, horse-racing, sea-skirmishes exhibited in some river, coach-races, and fighting at whorle-bats. Howsoever, the nature and manner of these Games are in some measure understood by the very names; yet a more large Discourse concerning the two last, will be very behoveful, for the more full understanding of the Roman History. These coach-races, when this manner of race was first instituted, were divided into two Companies, which they termed *Factiones albas & rufas*, distinguishing each faction or company by the different colour of their *k* coats. Afterward they were divided into four Companies, distinguishing'd always by their colours, whence came that distinction, *Factiones, Praesina, Russata, Veneta, Albata*, which Colours may thus be Englished: The first signifying a deep green: the next a kind of Russet inclining to red: the third a *Venice* blue, or Turkey colour: and the last a perfect white. Of these *1 Tertullian* speaketh as followeth: *Aurigis coloribus idolatriam vestierunt, & ab initio duo soli fuerunt, albus & rufus. Albus hyemi ob nivis candidas, rufus astatu ob solis ruborem voterant: sed postea tam voluptate, quam superstitione proiecti rufum alii Marti, alii album Zephyris consecraverunt: Praesinum vero Terra matri, vel verno: Venetum Calo & mari, vel autumno.* As the Emperour, so the People sometimes favoured one Faction or Company, sometimes another: and accordingly as they favoured the company, they would lay Wagers on their side, which Wagers they termed by a

m Turneb. ad. 1. S. c. 4. peculiar name *Sponsiones*, thus *m Turnebus* interpreted *Tertullian*, where he saith, That the people flockt to these

n Tertul. de spect. c. 6, races, sometimes for one reason, sometimes for another, but sometimes *n Sponsionibus concitatus*, i. e. stirred up with *o Suet. in Do-* a desire of betting, or laying of wagers. To these four *o Do-* mitian in his time added two other Companies, the one *wearing cloth of God*, the other of purple, but these lat-*ter* remained not long in use. Their fighting at whorle-bats

they

they termed *Bellare cestu*. The manner of a fight conceived thus; the combatants had in each hand a strap of leather, with which each struck at the other (for we must know, that this kind of fight succeeded fistcuffs; and because in fistcuffs the party striking, did by the Blow as well hurt his own fist, as he did him that was strucken, hereupon they invented this other kind of fight with leathern Switches) these leathern Switches they called *Cestus*, from the Greek *κεστος*, signifying a Belt or Girdle; to make the fight more dangerous, *p* they did in after times *p* Jul Scal lib. tie pieces of Lead or Iron at the end of these leathern poet. c. 22. straps, so that they did with the force of the stroak, often dash out one anothers Brains; and because by the weight of the Lead or Iron, the Strap might chance to fly out of their hands, they caused each Strap to be tied fast to their arms and shoulders; neither was this without reason; for those Iron or Leaden pieces could not but be very weighty, being made in the bigness and *q* form of Rams *q* Aldus Ma-Horns. Lastly, these Cirque-shews had their appellation, *nut. l. 2. de Circenses*, either from the great Cirque, or shew-place, *quest. per epistola ep. 8. vid Rosin. ant l. 5. c. 5.* called *Circus max.* where the Games were exhibited; or from the Swords wherewith the Players were environed, as one would say *Circa enses*. They much resembled those Grecian Games called *certamina Olympica*, where the runners with Chariots were hem'd in on the one side with the running River, on the other with Swords pitched point-wise, that they should hold the race on directly, and not swerve aside without danger. *r* Some have thought *r* Rosin. ant. them to be the same with *Iudi Gymnici*, so called from *l. 5. c. 5.* *γυμνος*, naked, because that those which did perform those kind of Exercises, did either put off all or the greatest part of their cloaths, to the intent that they might the more readily and nimbly perform their Games; for which purpose, they did also anoint their Bodies with Oil, whence we say, when a man hath lost his cost and labour, *Operam & oleum perdidit*; *oleum* in this place signifying cost and charges:

charges: so that the Proverb was the same with that of the Coblers Crow, *Opera & impensa periit.*

C A P. 7.

Ludi Capitolini, & Agones Capitolini.

* Liv. dec. 1.
& lib. 5.

§ Steton. in
Domit. c. 4.

* Rosin. ant.
l. 5. c. 18.

THE first institution of these Games ^r *Livy* sheweth where likewise he intimateth the reason why they were called *Capitolini*, to have been in the honour of *Jupiter Capitolinus*, because he preserved the *Capitol*, when it was assaulted by the *Gauls*: we must distinguish these Games from those other shews called *Agones Capitolini*, instituted by *Domitian*: For those *Ludi* were exhibited yearly, ^s these *Agones* every fifth year: In those were celebrated the deliverance of the *Capitol*: In these Rhetoricians, and Poets, and Men of other Professions contended for the victory: and hence ^t *Rosinus* thinketh the *Poeti laureati* to have taken their beginning. He is likewise of opinion, that *Juvenal* alludeth unto these Solemnities.

— *Sed cum fregit subsellia versu,*

Esurit, intactam Paridi nisi vendit Agaven. Sat. 7.

Although the Allusion may be granted, yet herein I think *Rosinus*, though otherwise learned, to have been mistaken, in interpreting *Fregit subsellia*, by *Non stetit, Excidit*, or *Non placuit*: as if the Poet of whom *Juvenal* speaketh, had been conquered at this time. In my opinion neither will the purpose of *Juvenal*, nor that phrase of Speech admit that construction. Not the purpose of *Juvenal*; for the scope and drift of that Satyr, is to shew that he the Poet never so pleasing, or let him give full satisfaction to the People, yet he shall receive no benefit thereby, but a vain and empty applause; so that he shall be compell'd to sell those very Poems which are received with so general an approbation, to buy Victuals, and prevent hunger. Neither doth that interpretation agree with that phrase: for *Frangere subsellia*, doth rather on

the contrary, signify the vehement acclamation given by the people in approbation of the Poem ; it being a poetical Elegancy, to express the vehemency and greatness of the applause. *u Sidonius Appollinaris* useth the self same *u Sidon. Ap.* phrase, *Hunc olim perorantem, & Rhetorica sedilia plausibili lib. 5. Epist. oratione frangentem, sacer eloquens ultro in familiam patri- ad Sapand.* ciam ascivit. Neither is that of *Virgil* unlike :

Et cantu querula rumpunt arbusta cicada.

Yea, the *Grecians* used the same manner of Speech, *z Κατερπόνυμον μῆς ὁ τις οὐ τε Κρότα, γὰρ τὸ Κραυγῆς. x Polyb. in So that hereby I think the Poet understandeth that Grande hist. 15. Sophās*, so often mentioned by *Martial* ; it being a usual custom among the *Romans*, to signify the approbation of their Orator or Poet, by the loud acclamation of *ορφῶς* or *υψῶς*. Unto which *Horace* alludeth, *de Arte Poet.*

— Clamabit enim pulchre, bene, recte.

But to return whence we have digressed, these latter Solemnities were of such note, that whereas the *Romans* formerly made their computations of their greater year, called *Annus magnus*, by their *Lustra*, y now they made, *Hospin. de* it by these *Agones Capitoloni*. Again, we must distinguish orig. fest. these *Agones quinquennales* instituted by *Domitian*, from those *ludi quinquennales* instituted by *z Augustus Cesar, z Sueton.* in memory of the Victory which he got against *Antonius Aug. cap. 18.* upon the Promontory *Actium*, whence they were called *Actiaci Ludi.*

C A P. 8.

De Ludis Sacularibus.

Authors agree not upon the just period of time when these secular Games were to be renewed ; some are of opinion, that they were to be celebrated every hundredth year ; some every hundred and ten, some once only in three hundred ; but in this all agree, that they were named *saculares* from *saculum*, which signifieth at least

a Rosin. ant. least an hundred years, *a saeculum in centum annos extendi existimabant*; because the full and compleat Age of Man might extend it self to the hundredth year, and seldom to any above an hundred; thence it was, that the form of words used by the publick Cryer in proclaiming these

b Pol. Virg. de Games, was, *b Venite ad Ludos quos nemo mortalium vidit*, invent. 1. 8. *neque visurus est.* Unto which *c* Ovid alludeth, *Trist. l. 2.*

c Ovid. *Trist.*

lib. 2.

Carmina

*Jusserat & Phœbo dici, quo tempore ludos
Fecit, quos aras aspicit una semel.*

d Alex. ab Alex. l. 6.

c. 9.

e Suet. Claud. cap. 21.

f Hosp. de orig. fest.

But the Emperours being ambitious of Honour, and desirous to be Spectators of the Games in time of their own Reign, they did often anticipate the time. *Claudius Cæsar* among the rest, proclaimed them within *d* sixty three years after *Augustus* had observed them; which occasioned the people to deride his Cryer, inviting the people to those shews and sports, which no Man living either had seen, or should see again; because *e* some who were Spectators, nay, Actors in those Solemnities exhibited by *Augustus*, lived at the same time when *Claudius* caused this to be proclaimed. These Plays were also *f* called *Tarentini ludi*, not from the City *Tarentum* in great *Greece*, but from a certain place of the same name near *Rome*, adjoining to the River *Tiber*. All the Theatres at this time were filled, and Sacrifices offered throughout all the *Temples*, for the space of three days and three nights; which giveth light to that of *Ausonius*,

Trina Tarentino celebrata trinotria ludo.

The first day the Emperour and the *Quindecim-viri*, early in the morning ascended the *Capitol*, and there offered Sacrifice according to the wonted manner; thence they departed to the Theatres, to perform solemn Plays in the Honour of *Apollo* and *Diana*. The second day the Noble Matrons assembled together in the *Capitol*; they offered up Supplications unto their Gods, they fasted, and sang Hymns in the Honour of their Gods. The third day, seven and twenty Boys going along, three and three,

three, and as many Maids in like manner, all of them Nobly descended, and having both Father and Mother alive, sung Verses, in which they commended the *Roman State* to the protection of the immortal Gods. This was termed *Paenias concinere*; which word *Paean*, though it signifieth primarily an Hymn, or Song of Praise made to *Apollo*, who was called *Paean*, *g* from *μείνειν*, *à feriendo*, *g* *Cœl. Rhod.* because of his victory gotten of the *Python*; yet *h* sometimes, and so in this place, it denoteth the Praises in *b* *Servius in* general of all the Gods. Again, the phrase intimated *A. n. lib. 6.* an elevation of the voice in singing, with a kind of rising from one note to another. Thus *Turnebus* maketh *μετανοίειν* and *μετανοεῖν*, to be opposite; *i* *Videtur autem Paean conten-* *i Turneb.* *tionis vocem esse, minuritio remissionis.* *adv. l. i. c. 12.*

C A P. 9.

*De Ludiis Plebeiiis, Compitalitiis, Auguſtalibus, Palatinis,
Taurilibus, & votivis.*

Other Games there were performed in the honour of the Gods, which are rather named by Authors than explained, they are these that follow: *Plebeii ludi*, *k* which were celebrated in memory of the liberty procured to the Roman state by the Succession of Consuls in the place of Kings; or as others say, in memory of the reconciliation wrought between the Senators and the Commonalty, by reason of their great oppression at that time, when the *Commons* in a kind of mutiny departed to the *Aventine Mount*. 2. *Compitalitiis ludi*, so called, because they were usually solemnized in *Compitis*, (i. e.) in the croſſ-ways, and open streets; *l* they were first ordained by *Servius Tullius*, in the Honour of those Gods whom they termed *Lares*, in the memory of his Nativity. The form of words used by the *Prator*, when he signified to the people the time of these Solemnities, was as followeth; *m* *Die noni post Calendas Januarii Quiritibus Compitalia* *m Macrob.* *l. i. Stir.* *n* *Die noni post Calendas Januarii Quiritibus Compitalia* *n A. Gel. noct.* *crunt.* Concerning which Words *Gellius* noteth, *n* *Die no-* *ni At. i. 2. c. 12.*

ni *Prator dicit, non die nono, neque Prator solum, sed plerique omnis vetustas sic locuta est.* 3. *Augustales ludi*, performed in the honour of *Augustus Cesar.* 4. *Palatini ludi*, so named, because they were performed in the *Palatine mount.* Some are of opinion, that they were instituted in the Honour of *o Julius Cesar*, others in the Honour of *p Augustus.* 5. *Taurii ludi*, which received their name from *Taurus*, a Bull; they were first ordained by *Tarquinius Superbus*, when there hapned a great Pestilence amongst the Women with Child, occasioned by much Bull-flesh sold unto the People; for the removal of which plague, these Games were instituted, in Honour of the Infernal Gods. They are sometimes also called *Boalis & Bupetia.* 6. To these we may add their *Votivos Ludos*, which were also performed in the Honour of some God, upon some special Vow made. For whensoever the *Romans* did undertake any desperate War, then did some *Roman Magistrate Vovere ludos, vel templa*, conditionally that they got the Conquest: whilst the Magistrate uttered this his Vow, he was said *Vota nuncupare, or facere vota*, i. e. to make a solemn vow unto the Gods; the vow being thus made, he which made it did write it in Paper, and with Wax fastned it to the Knees of their Gods, thereby binding himself the more strongly to the performance; and this in *Pliny* his phrase is *signare vota: Juvenal termeth it Genua incerare deorum, Sat. 10.*

Turneb. adv. l. 1. c. 17.

After this he was said to be *Votis reus*, i. e. conditionally bound and obliged to the performance thereof, so that the Gods might challenge the thing vowed as due debt, if they granted his request; yea, after that the thing craved had been obtained, then was he said, *Damnatus voti, vel voto*, (i. e.) simply bound to the performance of the vow; so that by consequence, *Damnari voti, vel voto*, is to have ones desire accomplished. Thus have we gone over the chief and principal Games which were merely *sacrificing to Religion*; the second sort were *Ludi honorarii*, of which in the next Chapter.

C A P. 7.
De Gladiatura.

Such Sports and Plays which were performed by private Men upon their own purse and charges, they seeking thereby to wind themselves into the affections of the common people, and to make way for their own preferment and honour, were termed, * *Ludi honorarii*; * Isaac Casan. and howsoever, any game or shew might be tendered un- bon. in Suet. to the people in this respect, yet those of this nature were for the most part, either *Fencing* or *Stage-plays*; *fencing*, because the fight thereof was so often freely bestowed upon the people, is therefore many times denoted by the Latin word *b Munus*; and those that bestow these *b Lips Sat.* sights, are for the same reason termed *Munerarii*. The first l. 1. c. 7. original of this Fencing and Sword-playing, to the killing of one another, hath been derived *c* from a customary practice among the Heathens, at the burials of their Friends who were persuaded that the shedding of Man's Blood would be propitiatory for the Soul deceased; hence would they buy Captives and Slaves, purposelly to be sacrificed at Burials; afterwards, that this wicked Spectacle might be the more pleasant and delightful, they changed their Sacrifice into a Fencing with Art, where the Combatants did fight for their Lives. This particular kind of *Fencers* were called *Bustumarii*, from *Bustum*, the place where dead Mens Bodies were burned; but ambition and cruelty made these bloody Spectacles in after-ages more frequent, insomuch that prizes at last were plaid not only at the Tombs; but in divers other places, as the *Cirque* and *Ampitheatre*, &c. yea, they were given as Legacies by Will and Testament unto the People. These Prizes have continued many days together, and the number of the Combatants sometimes exceeded number. At the first none would thus hazard their Lives but Captives, and fugitive Servants, which were enfoled there-

d Sen. Ep.
100.

e Serm. 27,

theretunto, being bought for that purpose ; afterward those that were free-born suffered themselves to be hired, for which cause they were termed *Auctorati*, hirelings ; *d* yea, Noblemen themselves sometimes, by reason of their decayed Estates, sometimes to demerit the Emperour his love, endangered their lives in this fight. Those that were hired, bound themselves by a solemn Oath to fight unto death, or else they would yield their Bodies to be whipt, yea, and to be burnt : unto which *e* Horace alludeth :

Quid refert ; uiri virgis, ferroque necari ?

Auctoratus eas, an turpi clausus in arca.

The manner of this bloody Spectacle was thus : The Master, or exhibiter thereof, did by a publick Bill give notice unto the people, what day the Prize should be performed, how many couples were to combate, what their names, &c. thereby to procure the greater expectation, and concourse of people ; of this speaketh *f* Sueton. *Munus populo pronunciavit in filia memoriam.* *g* Yea, they did in tables hanged in publick view, paint and represent, not only the description of the place, but also the very form and gesture of the Fencers :

— *velut si*
Revera pugnant, feriant, vitentque moventes
Arma viri. *Horat. lib. 2. Sat. 7.*

Upon the day appointed, when all met, then were the Weapons brought forth, and those were of two sorts ; *Lusoria*, or *Exercitoria tela*, such as were the Spear and Wands, or Cudgels ; that they might tost the one, and fence with the other, and shew their feats of activity ; all being but preparations to that more solemn and dangerous fight ensuing. The Greeks call'd them *ἴσχαρανδρία ανοντία*, because of the little Balls tied at the sharp end of the Weapons to prevent dangers. Others were *b* *Decretoria tela*, so called, *Quia haec velut decreto Pratoris, sive Editoris dibantur.* These were those, with which they really encountered each other for life or death ; and therefore sometimes they are called *Pugnatoria*. *i* Seneca speaketh

b Lips. Sat.
1. 2. c. 19.

i Sen. Ep.
117.

eth of both, *Remove ista lusoria arma, decretoriis opus est.* And that the Apostle doth not allude to both, I dare not gainsay, *1 Cor. 9. 26, 27.* where he saith, *περιποντας εν διεγ διπον, αλλ' επανδρω μη το σώμα.* He did not beat the Air, and flourish with those lusorous and preparatory Weapons, but he did truly fight against his natural corruption, to the wounding and subduing of it, for so *καταίσθια καὶ Suid. inv. ce σώμα.* signifieth *putrified Wounds.* That phrase of *Seneca's* al-^{ce σώμα.} luding to the fore-flourishing, is not much unlike, *A-^{1 Sen. 1. 3.} lind est ventilare, aliud pugnare.* This fore-skirmish with cudgels was properly termed *praludium.* Megara speaking of *Hercules* his Conquest over the two Serpents, assaulting him being as yet an Infant, saith, *in Pralusit mSen. Herc. Hydrae*, i. e. that Combat was but the Prologue, Preface, or fur. vers. 22. Introduction to that greater which should ensue between him and the *Hydra.* Afterwards when they betook themselves to naked Weapons, and to a real fight, then were they said, *Domicare ad certum, and Versis armis pugnare.* This word *# Versis* being put for *Transmutatis.* In the act ⁿ Lips. Sat. of fighting, they did frame and compose their Body ac-^{1. 2. cap. 19.} cording to the Rules of their Art, for the better warding of themselves, and the readier wounding of their Adver- fary. This fame and posture of the Body, was by a peculiar name called *Status*, or *Gradus*, whence arose those elegant Metaphors, *Cedere de gradu, demigrare de gradu*, to change ones purpose, and as it were to draw back from what he formerly intended. In like manner we say, *De mentis statu dejicitur, or deturbatur*: he is driven to change his mind; or in general, he is amazed. In the Conflict, oftentimes the Sword-players after they had received any dangerous Wounds, laid down the Weapons; which though in extremity was a token of cowardize, neither were they thereupon acquitted or discharged; but this depended upon the consent either of the Emperor, or the People, or the Master of the Shew. This discharge was properly called *Missio.* Such was the cruelty of those times, that many prizes were proclaimed, wherein they fore-signi- ed,

o Saet. Aug.
49.

ed, that such discharges should neither be craved, nor granted: whereupon *o Augustus Cæsar* made a Decree, wherein *Gladiatores sine missione eis prohibuit*. Those Combatants that overcame, received by way of reward, sometimes Money, sometimes a Garland, or Coronet of Palm-tree, wound about with certain woolen Ribands, called *Lemnisci*, the Coronet it self was therefore called *Palma lemniscata*, and hence figuratively hath *Palma* been translated to signify the Victory it self; and such a Man as hath often got the prize, we say proverbially, that he is *Plurimarum palmarum homo*. The reason why the Palm-tree, rather than any other Tree, should be given in token of Victory, is rendred by *q* divers approved Authors

q Arist. Prob. *7. Plut. symp.* to be this: because the Palm-tree, though you put never so ponderous and heavy weight upon it, yet it will not yield, but rather endeavour the more upward. Sometimes the reward given by the people was one of those Wands or Cudgels used in the fore-skirmishes. That Wand was

properly called *Rudis*, and it was given in token of liberty, signifying thereby, that he shoulf thenceforward lead his life free from shedding of Blood: alluding to

r Eras. Adag. *Rudem ac-
cip.* which custom, this word *r Rudius* hath been used to signify any other kind of freedom or discharge: Whereupon *Horace* said of himself, that he was *Rude donatus*, *i.e.* discharged from his pains in Poetry. Lastly, sometimes he that conquered received *Pileum*, a Cap. And here it will not be amiss, to note the difference between *Palma*, *Missio*, *Rudis*, and *Pileus*. *Palma* was only a token of victory, not of liberty or discharge. *Missio* was not a full discharge, but a kind of vacation, or respite granted upon request, until the morrow, or some other time; again, it was granted to those that were conquered, not to the Conquerors. *Rudis* was a token of a full discharge from bloody Combats, whereby a Mans life might be endangered; but yet with this distinction, that if it were bestowed upon free Citizens, hired to be Actors in these Masteries, then were they thereby restored to their freedom

dom also, which formerly they forfeited by undertaking such base conditions ; to others which were formerly servants, or captives, it was only a token of liberty and discharge. Notwithstanding, sometimes upon favour, such Servants or Captives obtained together with their discharge from such fights, a privilege also of enfranchisement, whereby they were thenceforward incorporated among free Citizens ; the token thereof was *Pileum*, for then they received a Cap ; which latter Observation helpeth for the understanding of *Tertullian*, where he saith, *s Qui insigniori cuiq; homicida leonem poscit, idem f Tertul. de gladiatori atroci petat rudem, & pileum premium conferat. spect. c. 21.* In which Speech the unjust and unreasonable practice of those Heathens is displayed, whilst they judge a Man-slayer to be exposed to Lions and wild Beasts, and yet notwithstanding will reward the bloodiness of Sword-players. These Fencers fought with divers manner of Weapons, and accordingly had several Names, the chief of which we read are these ; 1. *Retiarii*, so called from *retejaculum*, signifying a float-net used in fishing, because this sort of Fencers did fight with a cast-net in one hand, to catch and clasp about their Adversaries head ; and a three-forked Engine in the other, which they used instead of a Sword ; of this *Juvenal* speaketh, *Sat. 8.*

Movet ecce tridentem.

They did always fight in their Coats ; whence the *Epi-theton* floweth, *retiarii tunicati*. The reaon why they bore up and down Sponges, which *Tertullian* calleth *Spongia retiariorum*, may be for the drying up of the Blood, and wiping or stopping of the Wounds ; Which use of Sponges, *t Pliny* noteth. Now because these *Retiarii* : *Plin. 3. c. 21.* were so lightly armed, they were compelled every time they strook with their Net, to retire back until they recovered their Net again ; and hence the second sort of Fencers which fought with them, were termed *u Secutores, ab inseguendo, from following and pursuing* *u Lips. sat. 1. 2. c. 7. 1.* these *Retiarii*. The Weapons wherewith these *Secutores*

^w Tarnab.
adv. lib. 5.
c. 10.

^xSacer. in Do-
mit. c. 10.
^yAlex. ab
Alex. l. 6.
a. 22.

^z Veget. vide
Lips. de milit.
l. 3. dia. 7.

tores did fight, were a Target to keep off the Net of the Adversary ; a Sword and a Helmet. 3. *Thraees*, so called from the *Thracian Weapons* which they used ; their Target was round and little, called *Parma* : it was at first in use among the ^w *Thracians*, and afterwards so proper to this sort of Sword-players, that ^x *Parmularius* signifieth such a one as favoured this Company or Faction of Fencers. Their Sword was a crooked Falcion, termed by them *Sica*. ^y The Roman Souldiers did use to wear two of these, a long one on the left side, and a shorter on the right side, answerable to our Sword and Dagger ; but the form of the *Sica* was always crooked, according to that, *Sica spadix non est* *straight*. Privy Murtherers practising the killing of Men, may seem to have used the lesser, as a pocket Dagger ; such are those *Sicarii*, of which there is such often mention in *Tully*. 4. *Myrmillones* ; they are sometimes called *Galli*, because they were appointed after the manner of the *Gauls*. Their Weapons were a Sword, a Target, an Helmet with a crest in form of a Fish. 5. *Hoplomachi*, the name imports them to be armed in their fight ; it is derived from the Greek ὅπλον, vel ὅπλα, *arma*, and ωργεῖν. Until *Augustus* his time they were named *Samnites* ; their Armour was an Helmet with a tuft on the crest, a Sword, a Shield, and a Boot on the left leg. 6. *Provocatores*, sometimes called *Probatores* ; these usually fought with the *Hoplomachi* ; their Armour was a Sword, a Target, an Helmet, and Boots on both legs. For as the Footmen among the Souldiers, so likewise some of the Sword-players used Boots for the safeguard of their legs : these Boots were made of ^z Iron ; and so common amongst the *Grecians* in War, that Boots alone are oftentimes put to express the *Grecians* whole armature, as appeareth by that useful Epitheton in *Homer*, εὐρύπιδες Ἀχαιοι, i. e. *Bene creati Graci* : these Boots they wore sometimes on both legs, sometimes on one, according as the manner of the fight required. 7. *Effedarii*, such as fought one against another out of Waggons ; so called from *Effedum*,

dum, a Waggon or Chariot. 8. *Andabati, quasi drabatæ ascensores*, because they did fight on Horse-back, or out of Chariots. This sort of Fencers did fight winking; whence ariseth that adage, *Andabatarum more pugnare*: the phrase is fitly used, when two ignorant Persons are hot in contention about that which neither understandeth. 9. *Dimacharii*, called also *Orbela*; they fought each against the other with two Swords apiece, as the first name importeth. 10. *Laquearii*, such as fought with Swords and Halters; the use of the Halters was the same as the *Retiarii* made of their Nets, to cast about their Adversaries neck or arm, that they might the easier wound them with their Sword. Of all these sorts of Fencers *Lipfus* *Lipf. Sat. 2.* treateth largely, to whom I refer the Reader. Only here let me take notice, that it was in the power of the peop'e, to discharge any of these Combatants in time of the fight; which discharge they signified *premendo pollicem*, by holding down their thumb: or else to adjudge him to continue the fight, though in never so great danger; and this latter they signified *convertendo pollicem*, by turning up the thumb;

— *Et verso pollice vulgi*

Quemlibet occidunt populariter. — *Juven. Sat. 3.*

Moreover, that there might be always in a readines a sufficient number of Sword-players; Hence were there Schools erected, into which Captives, Fugitive-servants and notorious Offenders, were sometimes condemned, sometimes sold. The Masters of these Schools were called *Lanista*; the Scholars are under-fencers, trained up there for more publick and dangerous fights, were called *Familia*. The word *Familia* is often taken in this sense to signify the whole Company of under-fencers belonging to one School; and the Master of defence is for this reason more than once by *m Sueton.*, called *Pater familias*. *m Suet. Calig.* Moreover, when one challenged another to these Combats, they signified their Challenge by beckning their little finger. *Horace* alludeth unto this:

O 2

Crispi.

^{26. It. in Do-}
^{mir. 10.}

*Crispinus minimome provocat, accipe si vis,
Accipe jam tabulas.* Lib. 1. Serm. 4.

*u Alex. ab
Alex. l. 4.
cap. 26.*

This must be understood of a Beckning, and that with the little finger, for otherwise in time of the fight, if either of the Combatants did hold up his finger, *u* he signified thereby, that he did yield, and give place unto his Adversary: some think, that *Perfus* had respect unto this custom, in that phrase,

— *Digitum exere peccas.* Sat. 5.

C A P. 11.

De Ludis Scenicis.

*o Lazius de
Repub Rom.
l. 10. c. 11.*

*p Alex. Gen.
dier. l. 6. c. 19.*

THE second sort of Plays bestowed on the People for their Favour, were *Ludi Scenici*, Stage-plays. The reason of this name *Scena* may be seen before. *o* The first institution of them was occasioned by reason of a great sickness, which by no medicinal help could be removed. The Romans superstitiously conceiting, that some new Games of Sports being found out, the wrath of the Gods would thereby be unarmed. *p* Whereupon, about the four hundredth year after the building of *Rome*, they sent for certain Stage-players out of *Hetruria*, which they called *Histriones*, from the *Herrurian* word *Hister*, which signifyeth such a Player. *Quia Hister Thusco verbo Indus appellatur, id nomen Histrionibus est additum*, Polydor. de invent. l. 3. c. 13. Concerning the divers kinds of Stage-plays I read of four, called by the Grecians, *Mimice*, *Satyre*, *Tragœdia*, *Cœmedia*: by the Romans, *Planipedes*, *Attellana*, *Prætextata*, *Tabernaria*; in English, *Mimical*, *Satyrical*, *Tragical*, *Comical*. These *Mimical* Players did much resemble the Clown in many of our English Stage-plays, who sometimes would go a tip-toe, in derision of the mincing Dames; sometimes would speak full mouthed to mock the Country-clowns; sometimes upon the tip of their Tongue, to scoff the Citizen. And thus, by the imitation of all ridiculous Gestures or Speeches, in all kinds

kinds of vocations, they provoked laughter; whence both the Plays and Players were named *Mimi*, from μίμος, an imitator, or one that doth ape-like counterfeit others; as likewise they were called *Planipedes*, because the Actors did enter upon the Stage *Planis pedibus*, id est, *z excalceati*, bare-footed. The second sort of Plays were called *Satyræ*, ^{z Alex. ibid.} from the lascivious and wanton Country Gods, ^{a Ante sign. in suis obser. de metris comed. Teren. præfixis.} called *Satyri*, because the Actors in the *Satirical Plays* did use many obscene Poems, and unchaste Gestures, to delight their Spectators. Afterward these kind of Actors as we may conjecture, did assume such liberty unto themselves, that they did freely, and without controulment, sharply tax and censure the vices even of Kings as well as of the Commons; insomuch that now we call every witty Poem, wherein the wit and manners of Men are sharply taxed, *A Satyre*, or *Satirical Poem*. *b Satyra* ^{b vid. E. af.} *mordax fuit & salsum genus carminis*. These Plays were *adag.* also called *Attellane*, from the City *Attella* in *Campania*, ^{x Karod. sic. ut. T. V. E. N. S.} where they were often acted. The third sort of Stage-plays were called *Tragædia*, from τράγος, a Goat, and ὄδη, an Ode or Song, because the Actors thereof had a Goat given them as a reward. And likewise they were called *Pretextate*, from *pretexta*, a certain Roman Robe, which these Actors did use to wear in their Plays. The fourth sort were *Comedie*, from Κωμα, which signified Villages, and ωδη, because those kind of Actors did go up and down the Countrey, acting those *Comedies* in the villages as they passed along. They were likewise called *Tavernaria*, *à tabulis*, i. e. from the boards or pentices where-with they were sheltered from the weather whilst they were acting. These two last sorts of Plays, namely, *Tragedies* and *Comedies*, being still in use among us, it will be worth our labour to consider the communities, wherein they agree; otherwise the properties or notes of distinction, by which they differ. I find three sorts of parts, wherein they agree; namely, *partes primaria*, *accessoria*, *circumstantes*; parts *principal*, *accessary*, and *circumstances*,

circumstances, which were not so truly parts, as accidental Ornaments added to beautifie the Plays. The principal parts are four, in respect of the matters treated of: for, as far the Declaration or Exposition of the matter in hand reacheth, without intimation of the Event to ensue, so far reacheth the first part called *πρότασις*, which word signifieth no more than a Proposition or Declaration. But when the Play inclineth to its heat and trouble, then ensueth the second part, called *επίτασις*, which signifieth the intention or exaggeration of the matter. The third part is called *καταστάσις*, i. e. the state and full vigour of the Play. The last part, which is an unexpected change into a sudden tranquillity and quietness, is called *καταστροφή*, which by a *Metaphor* hath been translated to signifie the end or period of any other thing; or rather the inclination unto the end, as *vita humana catastrophē*, the end of a Man's life. In respect of the Players forsaking the Stage, the parts were five, namely, the five *Acts*. For the *Actors* did five times in every *Comedy* and *Tragedy* forsake the Stage, and make as it were so many interruptions. The occasion whereof is supposed to have been this, that the Spectators might not be wearied out with a continued Discourse or *Action*, but that they might sometimes be delighted with variety intermixed. For those Breaches and Chasms between each *Act*, were made up and supplied, either by the *Chorus*, or *Musick*. Where we must note, that every *Tragedy* and *Comedy* must have five *Acts* and no more, according to that of *Horace*:

*Neve minor quinto, neu sit productior actū
Fabula,* —

Again, we must remember, that it is not necessary that the *πρότασις*, should always be contained in the first *Act*, though many times it happeneth so; for in *Plautus* his *Bragging Souldier*, the *Protasis* is found in the second *Act*; and so likewise are the other three parts, i. e. *Epitasis*, *Catastasis* and *Catastrophe*, their bounds unbounded.

*These
Dilud
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These Acts are divided into several Scenes, which sometimes fall out more, sometimes fewer in every Act. The definition of a Scene being *c. Miseratio personarum*: whence *c. Vid. Eras.* we call a subtle *Gnaio*, which can humour himself to *Adag.* all persons and times, *Omnium scenarum homo*, a Man fit for all parts. Now amongst the Romans it was thought unfit, that above three persons should come on the stage in one Scene.

— *Nec quarta loqui persona laborat.* Hor.

The parties accessoriæ in a Comedy are four: *Argumentum*, *Prologue*, *Chorus*, and *Mimus*. The first is the matter or subject of the Comedy. The second is the *Prologue*, which is either *versus*, such as doth open the state of the Fable, at which time there needeth no Argument; or else *versus*, such as commendeth the Fable, or the Poet unto the People; or lastly, *versus*, such as shall refute the Objections and Cavils of Adversaries. The third is *Chorus*, which speaketh between each Act; and this *Chorus* may consist either of one, or many Speakers, and that either Male or Female; *d* but with this caution, *d. Siet. Aug.* that if a Male be to be commended, then must the *Cho.* *c. 40.* *Chorus* consist of Males: if a Female be to be commended, then must it consist of Females. And always, whatsoever the *Chorus* speaketh, it must be pertinent to the Act past, or covertly intimating somewhat ensuing.

— *Non quid medios intercinat altus.*

Quid non proposito conducat & bereat apte. Hor.

It may seem sometimes that in the midst of the Play, some other Sport was interposed, as Hunting, or Fencing, or such-like, to delight the Spectators with the greater variety: Whence Hor.

Si discordet eques, media inter carmina poscam.

Aut ursum, aut pugiles. —

These interposed varieties were noted by the name of *Diludia*; *Displacet iste locus, clamo, & Diludia posco.* Hor. The fourth and last accessory part was *Mimus*, the Clown, Fool of the Play. Of all these parts, a Tragedy hath only,

only a *Chorus*. The *partes Circumstantes*, or accidental Ornamenta were four, common to both, *Titulus*, *Canus*, *Salario*, *Apparatus*, *id est*, the Title of the Play, Musick, Dancing, and the beautifying of the Scene. By the Scene in this place, I understand the Partition between the Players vestry, and the Stage or Scaffold. This partition at the acting of a Tragedy was under-propped with stately Columns and Pillars, and beautified with Paintings resembling Princely Buildings, and the Images as well of Gods as Kings. At the acting of a Comedy, Country Cottages and private Buildings were painted in the outside of the partition. In the *Satyrical* Plays, the painting was over-run with shadows of Mountains and Woods.

Alex. Gen. dier. l. 5. c. 16. The first of these Partitions they called *Scenam Tragam*, the second *Comicam*, the third *Satyricam*. The differences between a *Tragedy* and a *Comedy*, which may be

f Antefig. in suis obseru. de metris comicis Te- rent. præfixis collected out of *f Ante signanus*, are these: first, in respect of the matter, because a *Tragedy* treateth of Exilements, Murthers, matters of Grief, &c. a *Comedy* of Love-toys, merry Fictions, and pretty Matters; the one being *σωματική*, the other *συνειδητική*. In a *Tragedy*, the greatest part of the Actors are Kings and Noble Persons, in a *Comedy*, private Persons of meaner state and condition. The subject of a *Comedy* is often feigned, but of a *Tragedy* it is commonly true, and once really performed. The beginning of a *Tragedy* is calm and quiet, the end fearful and turbulent; but in a *Comedy* commonly the beginning is turbulent, and the end calm. Another difference which *Ante signanus* hath omitted, is behoveful for us to know, namely, that the *Tragedians* did wear upon the stage a certain Shooe, coming half way up the leg in

Nigris medi- um impedit crus Pellibus Horat. Sat. l. 1. Sat. 6. manner of Buskins, which kind of Shooe was called by them *Cothurnus*; and from that custom it hath been occasioned, that *Cothurnus* is translated, to signifie a *Tragical* and lofty style, as *Sophocleo digna Cothurno*, matter befitting *Sophocles* his Style, and sometimes a *Tragedy* it self. The *Comedies* did use an high Shooe coming up

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above the ankle, much like a kind of shooes which plowmen use to wear, to keep themselves out of the dirt. This kind of shooe is called *Soccus*; by which word sometime also is signified a Comedy: as,

Hunc Socci cepere pedem grandeſq; Cotburni. Hor.

All these sorts of Stage-plays, both *Mimical*, *Satyrical*, ^g *Antesig. ib.* *Tragical* and *Comical*, if they were acted according to the Grecian rite and custom, then were they called *Palliate*, from *Pallium*, a certain mantle which the Grecians did use to wear; if according to the Roman manner, then, were they called from the Roman gown *Togata*.

C A P. 12.

De Trojano Ludo, sive Troja.

It was a custom among the Romans, sometimes in the year, to have a general muster of the younger sort, who meeting in the Cirque, exercised their Running, Racing, riding at Tilt, and other suchlike Feats of Activity, whereby they might be trained up for their better Service in the War. They chose a Captain, one or other of noble Birth; he was called ** Princeps Juventutis*. They ^{* Hosp. de} divided themselves into distinct Companies, sometimes orig. fest. marching forward one against another, sometimes retiring backward; sometimes Skirmishing, sometimes imbatelling themselves in one form, sometimes in another, as if were a true Field pitch. A large and full description thereof we have in *Virg. Aen. 5.* This Game was called *Trojanus ludus*, or simply, *b Troja*, without the addition ^{b Suet. in Jul.} of any other word, because *Ascanius*, *Aeneas* his Son, first ^{c. 39.} brought it out of *Troy*; according to that of *Virgil* in the fore-quoted place,

*Hunc morem, cursus, atq; hac certamina primus
Ascanius, longam muris cum cingeret Albam,
Rettulit, & priscos docuit celebrare Latinos.*

Among other Sports used at this time, ^c there was also ^{c Alex. ab} kind of Morisk-dance, wherein the younger Men dan-

ced in Harness, after a Warlike manner, being thereby trained to exercise all parts of their Body, by sundry Gestures, as well to avoid Avenues and defend themselves, as to annoy and offend the Enemy. This kind of Dance is generally called *Pyrrhica saltatio*, because it was invented by *f Pyrrhus*.

f Plin. l. 7. c. 56.
g Serv. in l. 5 R. It. Alex. ab Alex. loco supra citato. h Sueton. in Neron. c. 11. i Cael. Rhod. l. 19. c. 22. k Rosin. Rom. ant. l. 5. c. 22. some say, that *Suetonius* takes *Trojanus ludus*, and this *Pyrrhica saltatio*, from one and the same thing. Nay, *Alexander* confoundeth both these with those other Games termed *Juveniles ludi*. But doubtless herein he was mistaken; for those *Juvenilia* were instituted by *Nero* *i* at the shaving of his Beard, and had not their name, because young Men were the chief actors, but because old Men would now by the practice of youthful Sports, turn young again. *k* The actions at this time were so far from favouring of Military Discipline, that on the contrary, they were for the most part effeminate and wanton.

C A P. 13.

De *tesseris, tabis, & latrunculis.*

Before we treat of the Game called *Ludus tesserae*, it will not be amiss, 1. to clear the word *tessera* from all Ambiguity. The word hath four remarkable significations, all alluding to matters of Antiquity. First, it signified a Watch-word among the Soldiers in the Camp, whereby they discerned their Enemies, or Spies, from their own fellows. *o Alex. ab Alex. l. 4. c. 2.* giveth many amplest hereof: *Augustus Cesar* in his Camp gave for his Watch-word, *Venus genetrix*: *Pompeius magnus* gave for his, *Hercules invictus*, &c. and this was called *Tessera militaris*. Secondly, there was *Tessera frumentaria*, certain ticket or token given by the Magistrate unto the Poor, at the tending whereof, *p* at the beginning of every Month, certain doles and measures of Corn were given: it is evident, that at first there were such monthly distributions of Corn, even by that endeavour

g Sist. Aug. cap. 40.

Augustus

Augustus, who for the avoiding of trouble, would have reduced all to three set distributions in the Year, but prevailed not. Sometimes instead of Corn, or haply over and above the Corn, there were at certain times doles of Money given to the poor; which dole whosoever received, tendred his Token or Bill of Exchange, termed *Tessera nummaria*; These two last Acceptions, though they may be distinguished, yet because they both tended to the relief of the Poor, I have joined them together. 3. There was *Tessera hospitalis*, a certain token of wood or such-like matter, which usually was cut in two by those who had engaged themselves mutually to entertain each other, whensoever Entertainment should be craved; yea, this wooden ticket or tally being mutually accepted, it was lawful for their Posterity, bringing this token, to challenge hospitality. Thus he in *Plautus* having formerly used *Antidomus* as his Host, after *Antidomus* his death, he cometh unto *Antidomus* his adopted Son, not doubting of Entertainment; for, saith he, *Deum hospitalem, ac tessera mecum fero*. Hence from this custom, or tendring a token when Hospitality should be craved, that Adage hath been derived, *Tessera hospitii confregit*, i. e. he hath broken the League of Hospitality.

Lastly, *Tessera* signifieth a Dye; where we must note, that the word *Alea*, which commonly is translated a Dye, is a general Word, applied equally both to the *Tessera* and *Tali*, to denote the uncertainty of both Games. *Tessera* properly signifieth a Dye; *Talus*, an huckle-bone, which wherewith Children play at *Cockall*. In determining the several Chances in these Plays, Authors are not only diverse, but in many things contrary each to other; neither can any certainty be gathered from their Writings; whether my conjectures, drawn from comparing their several and contrary Writings, may give light for the right understanding of decayed knowledge herein, I shall willingly submit my self to the censure of the judicious. The several Chances which I read of, are these,

some arising from the number of the points in the Dye
 q Suid. in vo- as *Senio, Momus*. More usually among the Grecians, q these
 ce κῶν. two were termed κῶν, and κῶν, ὁ μόνος κῶν εὐραν
 ἵν, ὁ δὲ κῶν εὐραν, i. e. *Chius*, answered our *ace*; *Cous*, our
 Sice. And this is confirmed by a Proverb in use amongst
 the Grecians, κῶν περὶ κῶν, which the Learned inter-
 pret to be a comparison of unequal, a Pigmy with a Gi-
 ant; others named from the number, I read not of. Per-
 haps they plaid not with a single Dye, but with three, as
 we use in *Passage*; whence their chances might have their
 name, not from the number of Points in each several
 Dye, but from them all being cast. But that the *Tessera*

* Turn. adv. had points in them, appeareth by the Testimony of * *Turn-
 ebus*: And hence *Numeri* is sometimes used for *Tessera*:

Seu ludet numerosq; manu jactabit eburnos.

Ovid. 2. de Art. Amand.

That they used more *Tali* in their Plays, than they did
 b Turn. adv. *Tessera*, b *Turnebus* obserueth from that Verse;
 l. 6. c. 10. Non sum talorum numero par tessera. Mart. 14. Epig. 15.
 c Cœl. Rhod. c *Cælius Rhodiginus* speaketh more distinctly, saying, That
 l. 20. c. 17. in their Play they used three *Tessera*, but four *Tali*. These
 d Cœl. Rhod. *Tali* were sometimes called *Vulturii*, as appeareth by the
 l. 6. c. 18. fame d *Rhodiginus*, and likewise *Reguli*. The reason of
 e Turn. e both is rendred by e *Turnebus*; he being of opinion, that
 l. 5. c. 17. these *Tali* had not points in them as the *Tessera*, saith,
*Pro numeris effigies animalium habebant, ut vulturum, aut
 regulorum*. That they were termed *Vulturii*, is probable
 by that of *Plantus*:

Tace parumper, jacit Vulturios quatuor.

Plant. circul. Act. 2. Sce. 3.

But that the Cock-all bones should be called *Reguli*, I
 somewhat doubt; for no question but *Regulus* and *Basilicus* in this place signified one and the same thing, the
 one being the Latine, the other the Greek Word; now
Basilicus, as shall presently appear, signified the whole
 chance. So confused are the opinions of Authors here-

in, that to assign the reason for every Chances name, or to reduce every chance determinately, either to the *Tessera* or the *Tali*, I think it impossible. Only some may be thus reduced, and in general we may conceive probably, which Chances were fortunate, which unfortunate. The unfortunate chance in the *Tali*, was commonly called *Canis*, or *Canicula*, or *Chius*; the most fortunate chance, *Venus*, or *Basilicus*. *f Lipsius* taketh them both ^{Lips. antiqu.} for one, and that not without ground, if we compare *lect. 3. c. 11.* *Horace* and *Plautus*; both of them treating of that old custom of throwing these Cock-all bones at their Feasts, for the choice of their *Modiperator*, or Master of the Feast, which should prescribe Laws for drinking to the whole Company.

Venus arbitrium —

Dicet bibendi, saith *Horace*.

Tacto Basilicum, propino magnum poculum, saith *Plaut. curcul.* And why may not this cast be justly termed *Basilicus*, seeing the *Modiperator* hereby designed, was by the Grecians not only called *συμποταρχης*, but also *βασιλες*, King, Prince, or chief Commander at the Table? This cast was then thought to be thrown, when all four Cock-all bones appeared not one like the other, but all with different faces. *g Venus confusgebatur ex 4 Cœl. Rhod.* *salis quatuor jactatis, ubi diversam omnes ostendissent faci-* ^{l. 20. c. 27.} *em:* With whom accordeth *b Turnebus: Venus erat, cum b Turn. ad.* *nullus eodem vulnus stabat talus.* *Hercules* was also a lucky ^{l. 5. c. 6.} throw; but whether the same as *Venus*, I have not yet learned.

The Games with the *Tessera* I make no question were divers; the ignorance of which, they being long since out of use, hath caused much obscurity in this matter: one Game there may seem to have been in use, where the just number of eight seemeth to have been the chief Cast; it was called *i Stesichorius jactus*, or *Stesichorius i Cœl. Rhod. numerus*. The reason is rendered by *Rhodiginus*, because ^{l. 20. c. 27.} *Stesichorius* his Tomb, erected at great charges for greater

ter magnificence, *Ex octonis constabat omnibus*, i. e. consisted of many eights, to wit, eight Angles, or Corners; eight Columns; eight Steps, or Grieces. In their common Game, the most fortunate throw is thought to have been three *Sices*, we call it in *Passage*, a *Royal pass*, whence it was commonly called *Senio*.

— *Quid dexter senio ferret*

Scire erat in votis, damnoſa canicula quantum

Roderet, angusta collo non fallier orca. Perf. Sat. 3.

Which one place of *Persius* giveth light to this in three things. First, That the winning cast was termed *Senio*: and if you make *Basilicus* a term common both to Dice and Cock-all bones, as *Venus* is, we may fitly render it a *Royal pass*. Secondly, The losing cast, *Canis* or *Canicula*, in English a *Dog-chance*. Thirdly, The manner of their play, both in their Dice and Cock-all bones, was by casting them not immediately out of their hand, but out of a dish or narrow-mouth'd Vessel, that there might be fair play, without striking or cogging the Dye: This vessel *Persius* calleth it *Orca*, and describeth to have a narrow mouth, and a strait neck. *Horace* applieth it to the *Tali*, Sat. 7. l. 2.

Mitteret in Pyrgum talos. —

Calling it *Pyrgus*, using the Greek Word πύργος, a Tower or Steeple, so called from πῦρ, fire, because the form thereof being *aeminata*, resemblmeth the rising of fire: The word intimateth *Horace* his *Pyrgus*, to have been of the like form with *Persius* his *Orca*. But to return to the Games; the chief cast, as I said, was thought to be when three *Sices* appeared: which opinion is strengthened, by that common Proverb: *Ant tres sex, aut tres tessera*, i.e. either three *Sices*, or three *Aces*. And the first of these being the best, the other the worst chance in the Dice, the Proverb implieth thus much, I will put all to the hazard, I will win or lose all. This cast was also called *Midas*: for as *Rhodiginus* speaketh, *In tesserrario ludo Midas*

jaſſum

jactus erat fortunatissimus : With whom accordeth *l. Dempster* & *Dempst.*
proving it out of *Suidas* :

ant. Rom. l. 13. c. 1.

Midas δὲ καὶ τοῖον ἐνθύμητο.

Midas in tessera confulor optimus.

This name signifieth the best Chance, yet was not appropriated to the *Tessera*, but sometimes also signified the fortunatest Chance of the *Tali*. Likewise from that of *Mart. l. 13. 1.*

Senio nec nostrum cum cane quassat ebur.

It is noted by *l. Erasmus*, that as often as an *Ace* hapned *l. Erasmus. a-*
to be thrown together with a *Sice*, so that *Senio* and *Ca-*
nicula appeared together at one throw, it was a losing cast. *ad Chius.*

Suetonius is clear in the proof hereof, if for *Aut* we substitute *Et*; which unless we do, it will be a matter of great difficulty to make congruity of sense. His Words are, *Talis enim jactatis, in quisque Canem aut Senionem misserat in singulos talos, singulos denarios in medium conferebat, quos tollebat universos qui Veneram jecerat.* Turn *Aut* into *Et*, the sense is obvious. Look who threw an *Ace* and *Sice* together, for every Dye he staked and laid to the stake a *Denier*; which he took up and swooped all clean, whose luck it was to throw *Venus*. *Euripides*, as I take it, was not a Chance, but a kind of Game, much resembling that which is in use with us, called *One and thirty*: The number of that Game was *forty*, and the Game called *Euripides*, because *Euripides* was one of the forty chief Governors in *Athens*, when the thirty Tyrants were deposed.

The reason of my conjecture is taken from *n. Rhodiginus*, *n. Cœl. Rhod.*
whose words are these : *Euripides numerum concinebat l. 20. c. 17.*
quadragenarium, quoniam videtur unus fuisse Euripides prefectorum quadraginta, post triginta Tyrannos Albenis exaltos : from all we may note, that the Jactus plenus, or Jactus plenus, that is, the lucky cast, we may English it, Take all, was commonly called Senio, Venus, Cœs ; the Jactus supinus, or Jactus inanis, was likewise commonly known by no other name than Canis, Canicula, or Cœs, we may English it Blank.

Some

• Barthol.
Merula in
Ovid de art.
amand. l. 2.

• Some have delivered their mind touching these Plays thus; That the *Tali* or Cock-all bones had but four faces or sides, and therefore yielded four Chances, and no more; the first is called *Canis* or *Canicula*, answering to our *Ace*, and it was the worst of all; the opposite unto it, they termed *Venius*, or *Cow*, and is accounted the best. *Merula* against fence understandeth the number of seven by it, it may stand for our *Sice*. The third bore the name of *Chius*, proportioned to *Trey*, with us; and the last *Senio*, which is as much as *Quatre*. For in these *Tali* there is no chance of *Deux* or *Cinque*. This opinion at first, I confess, seemed plausible to me; but how fully it discovereth the Game, and how agreeable it is to Antiquity, let others judge. The chances of the Dice, or Cock-all bones, as they were termed *Talius* & *Missus*, casts; so also were they called *p Manus*, figuratively, as every stroke in the Fencing School was termed *Manus*. The first acceptation of *Manus*, is proved out of *q Suetonius*, where *Augustus Cesar* speaketh thus: *Si quas manus remis cuique exegissim aut retinuisse, quod cuique donavi, vicissim, &c.* If I had exacted those Chances which I remitted every one, and kept that which I bestowed, I had gotten, &c. The second acceptation of *Manus* is confirmed by *r Quintilian*, who calleth the second, third, and fourth strokes in Fencing, *secundas, tertias, & quartas manus*. Our English phrase is not much unlike; He hath had a good or bad, lucky or unlucky hand. Another Game there was of like nature played with Table-men: the word *Latrunculus* translated a Table-man, did properly signifie an hired Souldier, such an one as served for pay: Whence *Latro*, whose diminutive *Latrunculus* is, hath its denomination *am̄ r̄ latr̄geūv̄, à serviendo.* In

p Lips. Sat.
1 2 cap. 20.
q Suet. Aug.
72.

r Quint. l. 5.
cap. 14.

s Plaut. mil. this fence the word is used *s* by *Plautus*.

glor. Act. 1.
Scen. I.

Nam Rex Seleucus me opere oravit maximo,

Ut sibi latrones cogerem, & conscriberem.

Secondly, because Soldiers are so prone and apt to commit Robberies; hence *Latro*, and *Latrunculus*, hath been used

used also, to signifie a Thief or Robber. And thirdly, in a borrowed sense, these words are applied to signifie Table-men, or Chess-men; because this Game hath the express form or representation of a War or Battel fought between two Armies; insomuch that *t. Pyrrhus* King of *Dinar. in. Epire*, being skilful in plotting *Stratagēns*, first taught *Teren. Eur.* his Soldiers that Art of Projecting, by Plays and Representations thereof in the Table-men. *u. Some are of opinion*, that it was first invented in the Siege of *Troy*, by *Plays* and Representations *ad illud.* *Idem hoc* *jam Pyrrhus* *Palamedes*, who, that he might keep his Soldiers in better *factitavit.* Order, allowed them this kind of Recreation, whence *" Suid in voce tabulae.* these Chess-men are sometimes called *Palamediaci calculi*: they were made sometimes of Wax, sometimes of Glass, sometimes of other matter. The Game seemeth to have been the very same with that which we call *Chess*. Other Games there were of lesser note for Recreation, of which sort were principally these that follow, *Petaurum, Discus, Pila, Trochus, Nuces.* *litrae*, from whence this Latin word *Petaurum* cometh, signifying properly a Perch or Pole, on which Poultry roost: and hence the Rope or Staff on which light persons were wont to dance, and try Masteries, was termed *Petaurum*. It signified also a certain Hoop, or Wheel, through which active Persons would run swiftly, their Body so warily carried, that in their running, they would not touch the Hoop or Wheel: To this Purpose *Alex. Neoph.* speaketh, * *Fuit quoq; Pe-* * *Alex. ab A.* *tauri ludus admirationis precipua, cum per circulos quispiam lev. 3. c. veloci cursu transvolat, corpore ita librato, ut circulum non offendat.* Such Tumblers as were practised in this kind of activity, were thence called *Petauriste*. *Discus* was a round stone in manner of a Bowl, sometimes made of Iron, or Brass, whosoever could cast it farthest got the victory; the Players therat were called *Discoboloi* from *Discus* and *bolus* to dart, or cast out any thing. *Pila*, it signifieth a ball, and of it there were divers sorts. *i. Harpastum*, which we may English a Foot-ball. *b. This Ball being put down in the middle, two companies of young Men strove, who should* *Alex. ab A. ibid.* drive

drive it thorow the other Goal. 2. *Pila*, which signifieth a distinct kind of Ball, so called from the Hair with which it was stuffed. 3. *Follis*, a light kind of Ball, so called, because it was stuffed with a Bladder; with this old men and young children played. 4. *Paganica*, this had its name à *pasis*, from villages and Countrey Towns, where it was chiefly in use, it was stuffed with Feathers; of all these *Mart.* 14. 45.

Hac qua difficilis target paganica pluma

Folle minus laxa est, & minus arcta pila.

5. *Trigonalis*, and this I think both the *Pila* and the *Follis* were called, in opposition to *Paganica*; the reason of the name is taken from the form of the Tenis-Courts, which because they were three-square, in manner of a triangle, c hence was the Ball with which they played in

c Cœl. Rhod. l. 20. c. 18. such Courts termed *Trigonalis*. The Players themselves were termed *Fastores*; those that did cast the Ball into the

d Turneb. adv. 1. 7. c. 4. *Court*, were called simply *Datores*; and d hence *datatim ludere*, is to play at Ball, or else we may imagine the reason of this phrase to be, because such as in their play by negligence, did let down the Ball, did *suram dare*, hold out their leg to have the Ball flung at it. *Trochus*, signifieth a Top: as it was commonly called *Trochus* from *τρέχω*, to run, because of the swiftness thereof: and likewise *Turbo* in Latin for the same reason; so sometimes it was called *Buxum*, from the matter whereof it was made, as,

— *Buxum torquere flagello.* Perf. Sat. 3.

Nuces, with Nuts they had many Plays, some of which are at this day in use. One holding an uncertain number of Nuts in his hand, his fellow that plaid with him was to divine whether the number were even or odd. This *Horace* calleth,

Ludere par impar —

The Grecians ζυγά ἡ ἀζυγά. Of this *Ovid de nuce*,

Est etiam, par sit numerus qui dicat an impar:

Ut divinitas auferat augur opes.

Some

Sometimes they piled their Nuts, three beneath, and one on the top, in manner of a Castle: of this *Ovid* speaketh likewise,

*Quatuor in nucibus non amplius alea tota est,
Cum sibi suppositis additur una tribus.*

Yea, these Nut-Games were so many, and so peculiar to Children, that Striplings growing into man's Estate, were still reputed children, until they forsook these Nut-sports, whence *nucibus relictis* sounds as much as Childishness being past: and this is thought to be the reason, why ^{e Rosin. ant.} the *e* Bride-man, as soon as he was married, used to cast ^{Rom. l. 5 c. 27} Nuts among the People; intimating thereby a Farewel to such childish Pastimes. Many other childish Games they had, among which one resembled our *Cross and Pile*; ^{f they f Anton. Con-} termed it *Capita vel navim*; because the coin which they ^{stant. in Ovid.} fillipped or tossed into the Air, bore stamped on the one ^{Fast. l. 1.} side *Janus* his two faces, on the other side a ship.

C A P. 14.

De mensis & conviviis Romanorum.

Before we proceed unto the Description of the *Roman Tables*, we will explain those five terms *uentaculum*, *Prandium*, *Merenda*, *Cæna*, & *Commissatio*. Which five words do signify the five several Feedings each day, which Children, old Men, Labourers, Travellers, and such like, did usually observe; for others of healthier and stronger Constitution, did commonly eat but one Meal, at the most but two, in the day. *Ventaculum* signifieth their Breakfast, and it had its name, like as our English hath *à jejunio*, from fasting: In former times it was called **filatum*, from *Sile*, the name of a certain Herb, with ^{* Rosin. ant.} the Root whereof they were wont to season that Wine, ^{l. 5. c. 27.} which they had at Breakfast: for as *b Plutarch* saith, ^{b Plut. in sym.} their Breakfast was nothing but a sop dipped in Wine. ^{l. 8. q. 6.} In the same place, he likewise saith, That in old time they had no Dinner, but that which we call *Prandium*

was the same with them as *Jentaculum*, and thus much the Greek word *ἀέρεν*, signifying a Dinner, doth intimate; it being so called, *quasi aὔευν*, from *αὔευν*, which signifying the morning. The name *Prandium*, which we render a Dinner, was so said *quasi πρᾶπ' ἡμέραν*, signifying Noon-tide, or Mid-day. The third time of taking Meat was called *Merenda*, we may English it our Afternoons Beaver; it was called also *Antecennum*, because it was taken a little before Supper. *c Merenda est cibus qui de-*

c Jost. Lips. cent. 1. ep. 65. clinante die sumitur, quasi post meridiem edendus, & proxime cæna; unde & antecennum à quibusdam dicitur. The fourth time was their Supper, called *cæna, quasi κοινή,*

d Plut. sym. l. 8. q. 6. scorsim solebant prandere Romani, cænare cum amicis. Their fifth and last time of feeding, was called in Latin *Com-*

e In orat. pro M. Cælio. messatio by some, by most *commessatio, d comedendo.* *e Jo-*

annes Tristinus saith, That it was a Beaver taken after sup-

per, or a night-drinking. But the chief Feast, whereat *f Lazius de Repub. Rom. l. 3. c. 3.* *they gave Entertainment, being their supper, we will* consider these three things therein. First, *accumbendi vel discumbendi rationem*, that is, the manner of their lying at supper, (for they did neither stand nor sit at Table; as we do): secondly, the form and fashion of their Table; and lastly, the parts of their supper. The place where they supped, was commonly called *Cænaculum à cæna*, as our

dining Chamber is so called from our dinner. It was also called *Triclinium, or Biclinium*, from *κλίνων* a bed; for sometimes there were 3 beds, sometimes but 2 about the Table upon which the Guests did sit, or rather lye along. In this dining ParLOUR was placed a Table, sometimes made quite round, and for the common sort of People it was made of ordinary Wood standing upon three Feet: but for Men of better rank, it was made of better Timber, inlaid sometimes with wood of divers colours, sometimes with silver, and it stood upon one whole entire foot made of Ivory, in the form of a great Lion or Leopard, &c. Unto the meaner sort of these Tables, *Horace* alludeth;

— *Medy*

— *Modo sit mibi mensa tripes.* Hor. Ser. 13.

Unto the other, *Juvenal, Sat. 11. ver. 122.*

— *putere videntur*

Unguenta atq; Rosa, latos nisi sustinet orbes

Grande ebur, & magno sublimis pardus biatu.

Sometimes this Table was made in the form of an half Moon, the one part thereof being cut in with an Arch or Semicircle, and then it was called *Sigma*, because it did much resemble the letter *Sigma*, *g* which as it appears by certain marble Monuments, was in old time *I. 3. c. 28.* made like a Roman C. Hence is that of *Mart. lib. 14. 87.*

Accipe lunata scriptum testudine Sigma.

If any Man should demand the Reason, why they cut their Table in that form, I must confess I have not read any reason in any Author bearing shew of probability. My conjecture is this; it is agreed upon by most Authors, that in the round Tables one quarter was reserved void from Guests, that the Waiters might have a convenient room to attend: thereupon it seemeth not improbable unto me, that this crooked Arch was made for the Waiters. I acknowledge that this *Sigma* hath been translated diversly by divers Writers, as it appeareth by *Lipsius* in the fore-quoted place. By some it hath been taken for the Parlour, or Supping-chamber, so *Lipsius* in his Antiquities; by others for the Supper or Feast it self, so *Cælius*. By *Lipsius*, since it hath been thought a certain place, erected in the manner of a Semicircle, or half Moon, against which they did place one continued Bed, able to take six or seven Guests. But *Brodus* and *Ditmars*, in my opinion, have more truly taken it for the Table it self. About the Table that was perfectly round, were placed three Beds covered with Tapestry, or some other kind of covering, according to the wealth and ability of the person; and thus,

— *Sirato discumbitur ostro.*

The Beds being ready furnished, the Guests lyed down in manner as followeth. Each Bed contained three Persons,

sons, sometimes four, seldom or never more, except their great and more solemn Feasts. If one only lay upon the Bed, then he rested the upper part of his Body upon his left Elbow, the lower part lying at length upon the Bed; but if many lay upon the Bed, then the uppermost did lie at the Beds Head, laying his Feet behind the second his back; the second rested his Head in the others Bosom, having a cushion put between, laying his Feet behind the third's back: in like manner the third and fourth did lie. The number of the Guests was not great, seldom exceeding nine: Whence *A. Gellius*

A. Gel. Noct. At. 1. 13. c. 11. saith, that the number of the Guests should begin with the *Graces*, and end with the *Muses*, that is, they must not be fewer than three, nor more than nine. This also hath been the reason of that adage, *Septem convivium novem convivium faciunt. Heliogabalus* seemeth to have been delighted with the number eight, whence he invited to supper, *Octo calvos, octo luscios, octo podagrosa, octo surdos, octo raukos, octo insigniter nigros, octo insigniter longos, octo prapinguos, & octo nasutos, delectatus illo Gelo proverbio, daturoxit.* Those that were not invited but came of their own accord unto a Feast without bidding, by *Plautus* they are called *Muscae*, flies; by others they are called *Umbrae*, shadows. Hence is that of *Horace*,

— *Locus est & pluribus umbris.*

The party which invited the Guests, sometimes expressed his Earnestness, by pulling and haling one by the cloak: Whence *k Stuckius* observeth, that when the *Alex. Gen.* would shew how earnestly they were invited, they would say *Penulam mihi scidit*, He tore my cloak off my shoulder. *k Stuckius de conv. l. 4. c. 2.* Again, on the other side, when they would shew how easily the Guest was intreated, they would say, *Illi vix tetigi penulam, tamen remansit.* Before the Guests lay down, their Shoes were usually pluck'd off, that

Teren. in Heautont. they might not foul the Bed on which they did lie.

*Accurrunt servi, soleas detrahunt,
Video alios festinare lectos sternere, canam parare.*

They did likewise gird their Heads with Fillets and *m* Col.Rhod. Hair-laces, as often as they intended to drink more *l. 27. c. 26.* than ordinary, thereby to prevent the Vapours, which otherwise would annoy the head; for which reason, they did likewise *n* use Garlands of Ivy, and Myrtle- *Plin. l. 6. c. 2.* and Roses: the coolness of which comforted the brain. These Garlands were also *Symbolum plena libertatis*, a token of their full liberty. The Carver in these feasts was called from his artificial setting and ordering in with the Dishes upon the Table, *Structor*: and from his artificial carving and cutting up of the Dish, *Carerter*. *Try-* *gellius* *haw*, as appeareth by *Juven. Sat. 11.* was famous for *ivium* his skill in Carving: He did set up a School, teaching *to have* such as came to him by Rules and Precepts, and also *ance* *shewing* them the manner of Carving: Which that he *grope* *ight* the better do, he furnished a Table with several *lignis* Dishes of Meat, formed and fashioned in Wood, with *lo G* dull Knife, shewing his Scholars after what manner, and *invited* with what gesture of their Body they should cut up this *t bi* *that* Dish. This Supper, because of the wooden Dishes *other* *of* Meat was called *o Cœna ulmea*. They divided their *o Stuk. de* Supper usually into three parts, which they termed *conv. l. 3. c. 3.* the first, second and third course. In the first course commonly was served Mulberries, Lettices, Sausages, and *always* *Eggs*: as likewise in the last course (whether the second or third) were served Nuts, Figs, Grapes, but *always* *Apples*: *p* whence we say proverbially, *ab ovo p Panciro. 1.* *would* *mala*, from the beginning of the Feast to the end: or *uler* *simply* from the beginning of any thing to the end *how* *thereof*. The middle course was the main Supper, and *the chief dish thereof was called Caput cœna: In Lippius* *his phrase it was called q Fundus & fundamentum cœna. q Stuc. 3. l. de* *the* *Their first mess they called the proæmium; the last, the conviv.* *Epilogue: which because it consisted so much of sweet* *and delicious Meats, hence did they apply that unto* *the*

the second course *ad divites asperitis et paucis, Secundum cogitationes sunt sapientiores.* If the Table were well furnished with plenty and variety of Dishes, it was called *Cœna recta, or Cœna dubia:* *Recta* in this place signified

Turneb.adv.
l. 5. c. 10.

as much as *vera*: thus *vēs* among the Grecians sometimes signifieth *verus & sincerus.* The phrase intimated that it was a true Supper, opposed to that dole of Meat distributed by Princes to the People, which from the pannier or basket in which it was brought, was called *Sportula;* sometimes they distributed Money instead of Meat this also was named *Sportula:* so that *Sportula* denoted a kind of dole, either of Meat or Money, which as often as it was given in lieu of a Supper, it was opposed to *recta.* Yea, sometimes by *Sportula*, we may understand light and short Supper.

Promissa est nobis sportula, recta data. Martial. The reason why a great Feast should be termed *Cœna dubia*, is, because in such variety of Dishes the Guest is many times doubtful of which to begin. Contrary to this is *cœna ambulatoria*, a Supper where one dish walketh the Table.



LIB. III. SECT. I.

Of the Roman Assemblies.

De Comitiis.

Hitherto have we insisted upon the Description of the most remarkable parts of the Roman City, together with the several divisions of the Roman People, as also the Roman Religion; where we have seen the general Divisions of their Gods and their Sacrifices, with their Ceremonies thereunto belonging, and likewise of the Roman Games both greater and less. Now we are to proceed to that part of Government, which is Political or Civil: where we will first speak of their Assemblies called *Comitia*; then of their Civil Magistrates, afterwards of their Punishments; and lastly, of so many of their Civil Law, as I have observed needful for the understanding of *Tully*, and that principally in his Orations. For the more easie conceiving of all which, I have prefixed one Chapter of the Roman year, treating there of the *Calends*, *Ides*, and *Nones*; the knowledge of which is needful for that which followeth.

R

C A P.

C A P. 1.

De Anno & partibus ejus.

Inasmuch as there cannot be a full knowledge of the Roman Assemblies, without some general understanding of the Roman year, and the general distinctions of the Roman days; it cannot be but worth our labour in this short Chapter, briefly to consider what may be spoken therein. This word *Annum*, is so called *quasi annulus*, because (as the Greek word ἐπανών signifieth) εἰς ἐπανών οὐσι, id est, in se convertitur annus: which was the reason why the Egyptians in their mystical Cyphers (called *Littera Hieroglyphica*) did use the picture of a Serpent, having his Tail in his mouth, to signifie a year. The time or space of this year hath been divers, according to the diversity of Nations. * Some allowed no more days to a year than we do to a month; whence that monthly space which the Latins called *Mensis* from *μήν*; signifying the Moon, they called *Annum Lunarem*. Some allowed four months, some six months, some ten. And thus *Romulus* measured his year, counting the months either from the number of our Fingers, or from the time that a Woman goeth with Child, or from the time that a Widow commonly mourned for her Husband's death; or lastly, from the multiplication of Unites, which in simple number doth not exceed ten.

Quod sat is est utero matris dum prodeat infans,

Hoc anno statuit temporis esse satis.

Per totidem menses à funere conjugis uxor

Sustinet in vidua tristia signa domo. Ovid. Fast. 1.1.

Annus erat, decimum cum Luna receperat orbem,

Hic numerus magno tunc in honore fuit:

Seu quia tot dighi per quos numerare solemus,

Seu quia bis quino fæmina mense parit.

Seu quod ad usque decem numero crescente venitur,

Principium spatiis sumitit inde novis. Ovid. Fast. 1.3.

Thus

* Vid. Plin. L. 7. c. 48.
b Paul. Mer. in Ovid. Fast. lib. 1.

Thus *Romulus* his year contained of months ten, of days 304. But after this *Numa* added two months.

At Numa nec Janum, nec avitas praterit umbras,
Mensibus antiquas addidit ille duos. Ovid. l. 1. Fast.

Numa, or as some say, *Tarquinius Priscus*, perceiving that the months did not always fall out alike every year, but sometimes the same month would happen in the Summer, sometimes in the Winter, thereupon after long study, and many instructions from the Grecians, finding the reason of this confusedness, he added unto *Romulus* his year fifty days, so that the whole year afterwards was divided into twelve months; because the Moon had finished her course twelve times in that space; beginning their year then at *January*, because then in his judgment was the fittest time to begin the year, when the Sun being farthest from us, did begin to turn his course, and to come unto us again; which is about *January*, the Sun being about the *Tropic of Capricorn*. Afterward, upon a superstitious conceit of the odd number, *Numa* added one day more unto *January*; so that whereas at the first *Numa* his year did agree with the Grecian year, both of them containing three hundred fifty four days; Now the Roman Year contained three hundred fifty five days; which computation falling out too short for the true Year by the space of ten days and six hours yearly, it occasioned in every eighth Year the interposition of three whole Months, which they called their Leap-year.

d This confusedness afterward *Julius Cesar* by long study remedied, adding the odd ten days unto *Numa Pompilius* his year. And lest the odd six hours might at last breed disorder in their computation, he appointed that every fourth year a whole day should be inserted, next after the three and twentieth of *February*; which inserting they called *Intercalatio*, from an old Verb *Intercalo*; and that day they called *Intercalarem*. Now the day following, being the four and twentieth of *February*, was always the sixth of the Kalends of

R 2

March;

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Thus

dG. Merulio
orat. pro Q.
Ligario.

*e*G. Merul. in *March*; *e* and therefore because of the interposition of *orat. pro Q.* that day, they called the Leap-year *Annum bisextilem*, that *Ligatio.*

is, the year wherein there falled out two days, which they called *Sext. Calend. Martii.* And the day thus interposed, was called *dies bissextus*. This computation, which *Julius Cæsar* found out, we have embraced, and do at this day follow, calling our year *Annum Julianum*,

*f*Rofin. *ant. f* and *Annum magnum*, having relation to the monthly *Rom. 1. 4.* year called, *Annum Lunaris*; and sometimes this great

*g*Habert. 1. 3. *ep. fam. 18.* year is called, *Annum vertens, à vertendo*, because it is always turning and running on. *g* Moreover, we must remember, that the Romans did begin their year at *March*; whence that month, which since hath been called *Julius* in the honour of *Julius Cæsar*, was by them called *Quintilis*, because it was the fifth month: and that month which since hath been called *Augustus*, in the remembrance of *Augustus Cæsar*, was by them called *Sextilis*, because it was their sixth month. Thus then the great year being divided into twelve months, every month was divided into three parts, *id est, Calendas, Nonas, and Idus.*

*b*Suet. *O&G.* *Aug. c. 17.* The *Kalends* were so proper unto the Romans, *b* that *Augustus Cæsar*, when he purposed never to do what he was requested, was wont, by way of proverb, to say, That he would do it *Ad Calendas Græcas*, that is to say in our English proverb, *At latter lammas; never.* For the better understanding of which, I shall insert three common Verses:

Principium mensis nostri dixere Calendas:

Sex Majus Nonas, October, Julius, & Mars,

Quatuor at reliqui tenet Idus quilibet octo.

That is, the first day of every month is called the *Kalends* of that month. The 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, of these four months, *May, October, July, and March*, were called the *Nones* of that month: but in all the other months the *Nones* contained but the 2, 3, 4, and 5 dayes; so thar the fifth day (for example sake) of *January*, was called *Nona Januaria*, or *Januarii*, the fourth *Pridie Nonarum*, or *Nonas Jan.* For they used always to say *pridie Cal. Pridie Nonar.*

Nonar. and *Pridie Iduum*, instead of *secundo Cal. Non. Id.* The third day of *January* ther called *tertium Nonarum*, *vel Nonas Januar.* The second day of *January* they called *quartum Nonarum, vel Nonas Januar.* After the *Nones* followed the *Ides* which contained eight days in every month, so that the *15* day of the four aforesaid months was called *Idus Maii, Idus Octob. Idus Julii, and Idus Martii.* In all the other months the *13* day was the *Ides*; as to proceed in *January*, the *13* day was called *Idus Januar.* the *12 Pridie Iduum, vel Idus Januar.* the *11 tertio Iduum or Idus Jan.* the *10 quarto Iduum, vel Idus Jan.* The ninth, *5 Id. Jan.* The eighth, *6 Id. Jan.* the seventh, *7 Id. Jan.* the sixth *8 Id. Jan.* After the *Ides* then follow the *Kalends* of the next month. As the *14* of *January* was *decimo nono Calendarum, or Calendas Februa.* The *15 Decimo octavo Calend. Feb.* The *16 decimo septimo Cal. Feb. &c.* where we must note, that as often as we use *Pridie, tertio, quarto*, or any of those numerals with an *Accusative case*, as *Pridie Calendas, &c.* the Grammarians say, that this *Preposition Ante* is eclipsed. Again every month had in its compass three great markets which because they were observed every ninth day, were called *Nundinae*; and the later of them being the greatest it is called by *Athenaeus τρίτη εκανονία*, which we may render *Trinundinum, or Trinum nundinum.* It followeth now that I should treat of the days, which are the lesser part of the year: where before we proceed, we will consider the parts which the Romans divided their day into.

Dies Civilis continet
 Lucem, cuius partes sunt

Noctem, cuius partes sunt

Diluculum.	The break of day.
Mane.	The full Morning.
Ad meridiā.	The Forenoon.
Meridiā, quasi Medius dies,	Mid-day
or quasi Meruſ dies, Perfect-day, noon	
De Meridiē.	Afternoon.
Solis Occiduſ.	Sun-setting.
Crepusculum.	The dusk of the Evening.
Prima fax.	Candle-lighting.
Vesper.	The night.
Concubium.	Bed-time.
Nox intempeſta.	The first sleep.
Ad medium noctem.	Towards midnight.
Media nox.	Midnight.
De media nocte.	A little after midnight.
Gallicinium.	Cock-crowing.
Canticinium.	All the time from Cock-crowing to the break of day.

The Day and Night again were each of them divided into *primam, secundam, tertiam, & quartam vigiliam*, every watch containing three hours. The first of the night began at six of the Clock in the Evening, and the fourth ended at six of the Clock in the Morning. *g* These watches were distinguished by several Notes and Sounds of Conets or Trumpets, that by the distinction and diversity thereof, it might easily be known what Watch was sounded. Moreover, we must understand that the Romans, upon a superstitious conceit and observation of misfortunes, and evil events falling out on some days and more happy Success upon other, have called the former sort of days *Atros dies, or dies postriduanos & Egyptiacos: amigas, Graci nuncupant, perinde ac si nefandos dies.* The reason why they were called *Postriduanis*, was because they thought *Dies postridio Calendis, Nonas, & Ides* i.e. The next day after the Calends, Nones, or Ides every month, to be unfortunate; and the latter sort they called *Albos dies, b borrowing the Name from the Sognare.*

b Vid. Erasm. adag. unione

hians, who used to chalk out the fortunate days in their Kalendars with white Characters : whence *Horace* saith,

Cressa non careat pulchra dies nota.

Other-some, as their unfortunate and unlucky days, were noted with a Coal or black Character, according to that,

Nigro carbone notatas.

gain, their Kalendar distinguished some days for Holy-days, which they called *Dies festos*, Festival days, or *dies feriatis*, & *Ferias*, Holy-days, i. because they did upon such days *Ferire victimas*, i. e. offer up Sacrifices. Others ep. 3. illust. were distinguished for working-days, which they called *profestos*, *quasi procul à festis*. The third distinction was of half Holy-days, which *ab intercidendo*, they called *Dies interfestos*, as it were days cut asunder: the one part of them being allotted for worldly Busines, the other for Holy

Religious Exercises. k These *feriae* were either *private*, & Rosin. ant. so they belong sometimes to whole Families, as l. 4 c. 3.

Emilia Claudio, *Emilia*, *Julia*, &c. sometimes to private persons, as every one his Birth-day, particular ex- tions, &c. or else they were *publica*, such as the whole common-wealth did observe; and they were of two kinds, the one called *Anniversaria*, which were always to kept on a certain day, and thereupon they were cal- / Alex. Gen: *feriae stativa*; the other *concepitive*, which were arbi- dier. l. 5 c. 7. drary, and solemnized upon such days as the Magistrates Priests thought most expedient, whereof the *Latina feriae* were chief; which *Latina feriae* were kept on mount *Janus* to *Jupiter Latius*, for the preservation of all the in People in League and Confederacy with the Ro- nians, and were solemnized in memory of the Truce be- een those two Nations. Those *Feriae*, which were cal-

Imperativa, & m *Indictiva*, because the *Consul*, *Praetor*, m Alex. Gen. chief *Pontifex*, according to their pleasure, *imperabant* dier. l. 6 c. 7. *indicabant has*, i. e. commanded them, may in my Serv. En. II. opinion, be contained under that number of *Feriae con- cursive*, in respect of the uncertainty of them. Another distinction of days is found in the *Roman Kalendar*, to have

having been in *Fastos*, whole Court or Leet-days; *Ex parte Fastos*, half Court-days; *Nefastos*, Non-Leet-days, though this word *Nefastos* be often expounded unlucky, as in *Carminum* that of *Horace* touching the Tree, *Alle & nefasto te posu* 1. 2. Od. 13. *die*, that is, he planted thee in an unhappy time. These days were called *à fando*, from speaking; because upon those days which were *fasti*, the *Pretor*, or L. Chief Justice might lawfully keep Court and administer Justice, which was not done without the speaking of these three words *p Joach. Ca- Do, Dico, & Addico*: *p Dabat actionem*; *Dicebat ius merar. pro Addicebat tam res quam homines*. Whereby the way we must note, that sometimes these Court-days were also *q Bersman* in called *dies Comitiales*, because that *q* upon every such day was annot. in which was noted in the Kalendar for a Comitial day, Rom. Caten. ad finem Ov. *Fasti*. the Publick Assemblies were not held, it was lawful to keep Court: whence not only *Comitialis dies* doth signify a Law-day, but *Comitialis homo* also doth signify Wrangler in the Law, or a litigious Person.

C A P. 2.

De Comitiis idque Calatis præcipue; de Rogationibus, & antiqua scribendi ratione.

Every Assembly of the Roman People being called together by a lawful Magistrate to determine any matter by way of giving voices, is *à coeundo*, termed *Comitia* simply, without the adjunction of any other Word or *Comitia Calata*, that is, Assemblies called together, from *καλέω*, or the obsolete Latin Verb *Calo*, which signified to call; though afterward those Assemblies only which were held either for the inaugurating of some Pontiff, some *Augur*, some *Flamen*, or him that was called *Re* *sacrorum*, or for the making of their Wills and Testaments were called *Calata Comitia*. Whence the Will that was made in these Assemblies, was called *Testamentum Calata Comitiis*. This kind of Assembly is sometimes called *Comitia Pontificia*, and *Comitia Sacerdotum*, in that sense as other

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adage, *Sexagenarii de ponte dejiciendi* ^c Pars putat
and old Men were hence called *Depontati*, for the expli- ^{ut ferrent ju-}
cation of which see before. Here before we speak of ^{venes suffra-}
those three several kinds of Assemblies, we will consider ^{gia foli: Pon-}
the manner of their Proceedings, in propounding Cases ^{tibus infir-}
unto the Assemblies. <sup>mos prae-
cipitasse senes.</sup> *d* The custom was at first, that ^{Ov. Fast.}
the Romans should bestow their Suffrages *Viva voce*; but ^{d Philip. Be-}
afterward that every one might with freer liberty give his ^{roaldus in o-}
voice, they commanded certain Wooden Tables, where- ^{rat. Phil. II.}
in the names of those that stood for Officers were writ-
ten, to be carried about; every suffrager receiving so ma-
ny Tables as there were suitors; then did the People give
back that Table with whom they wold suffrage. But if
a Law were to be enacted, then every Suffrager received
two Tables, in the one of which were written these two
great Letters *V. R.* in the other was written a great
Roman *A.* those who delivered these Tables unto the peo-
ple, did stand at the lower end of those Bridges; (which
were erected up for the Suffragers to ascend unto the
avilia) whence they were called *à deribendo*, *i. e.* from
distributing, *Deribitores*. At the other end of the

bridges were placed certain Chests or little Coffers, into which the suffragers which did approve the Law did cast in the first Table; those that disliked it, did cast in the second, for by those two Letters, V.R. which were written in the first, is meant *Uti-Rogas*, i.e. Be it as thou hast asked this word *fiat* being understood; by A. in the second Table was meant *Antiquo*, i.e. I forbid it, the word signifying as much as *antiquam volo*, I like the old Law, I love no innovations. The Tables being thus cast into the Chests, certain Men appointed for that purpose in manner of Scrutators (they called them *Custodes*, and sometimes *Nongenti*) did take the Tables out of the Chests, and so numbered the voices, by making so many points or pricks in a void Table, as they found Tables alike: which kind of accounting, occasioned these and the like phrases; *Suffragiorum puncta non tulit septem*, and *omne tulit punctum* where *punctum* is used for *suffragium*: The voices being thus numbered, it was pronounced by the common Crier what was decreed. Because the use of those Tables is now grown quite out of use, I shall make bold to insert that which with much Labour I have collected out of several Authors touching these Tables. It is certain, that a long time the use of Paper was not known, whence Men were wont to write sometimes upon the inward rinds of Trees called in Latin *Libri* (so that to this day we call our Books *Libri*, because in old time they were made of those rinds of Trees): sometimes they did write in great leaves made of that rush *Papyrus* growing in *Egypt*, from which we have derived our English word *Paper*, and the Latin word *Papyrus*, now signifying Writing-Paper. Shortly after the invention of this Egyptian Paper, *Ptolemy* the King of *Egypt* restrained the common making thereof, because of the great emulation between him and *Eumenes* King of *Pergamus*, concerning their Libraries: not long after therefore *Eumenes* having found out the making of Parchment, he made use thereof in writing, and called it from the place *Pergamena*. At this time

e Plin. l. 13.
c. 2.

f Plin. l. 13.
c. 21.

time did the Romans use to write in Tables of Wood, covered with Wax, called in Latin *cerata tabula*. They wrote their Wills and Testaments in Tables, *b Hinc se- bP. Pillitar. in cundum & contra tabulas bonorum possessio*; the possession *orat. pro A.* of Goods either according to, or against the Testator his *Cœcina*. Will. Because of the Wax wherewith these Tables were covered, *cera* is often used in the same sense; *Heredes prima cera*, i. e. *prima tabula*, & *in primo gradu instituti*, by which Words, I think are understood, such Heirs as *c Alex. Gen. ander* called *Heredes ex tota ase*, that is, Heirs to the main dier. l. i. c. i. Inheritance, opposing them to those which did receive only Legacies, whom he called there *Heredes in ima cera*, *secundos heredes*, & *ligatarios*. *d Sylvius* not upon im-^d Fr. *Sylv. pro* probable grounds, doth think that *Tully* doth understand *Cluent.* by *Heredes secundi*, such Heirs as are nominated to succeed the chief Heir or Heirs, if they died. They wrote their Accounts in Tables, hence *Tabulae accepti & expensi*, signifying Reckoning-books. These count-books were *e of Cœl. Rhod.* two sorts, some monthly, without order or method, cal-^e 1. 12. c. 21. led *Adversaria*: *Quod adversa parte etiam scriptis imple- rentur*. Others perpetual, being the transcript of the former, called *Tabulae accepti & expensi*. They wrote their Statutes also in Tables, whence *Tabula publica* are Englished Statute Books, or other Books of Record. Those Writings or Instruments, which the Senate or Emperour caused to be hanged up in the Market-place, to release and discharge any Bankrupt from paying his Debts, they termed *tabulas novas*, we may English them *f Letters of Fr. Syl. in protection*. They wrote their Inventories of Goods set *orat. Catilin.* to sale, in Tables, calling them *Tabulas auctionarias*: yea, they indited their Epistles and common Letters in Tables, insomuch that *Tabula* are expounded missive Letters; and *Tabellarius*, which properly signifieth a carrier of Tables, is now used to signifie a Letter-carrier: Yet they *g sometimes wrote also in plates of Lead*, *sis & Suidas in voce in quois monedas reguntur*. And thus we may understand what *b Suetonius* meaneth by *charta plumbea*, con-^b *μόλις Σ. Ο.* *b Suet. Ner. cerning*

ⁱ Plin. l. 13. c. 11. cerning all these, ⁱ Pliny writeth excellently. Before the use and making of Paper was invented, Men wrote at first in Palm-tree Leaves, afterwards in the Rinds of certain Trees; afterwards publick monuments were recorded in volumes or rolls of lead, at least private matters, on fine Linnen or Wax. ^k The manner how they sealed orat. *Catil.* 3. their Letters was thus: They did bind another Table unto that wherein the Inditement was, with some strong Thread, sealed the knot of that Thread with Wax; whence *Cicero* saith, *Linum inscidimus*, that is, we opened the Letters; hence also is that of *Plautus*, *Cedo in ceram* ^l *Just. Lips.* *Ep. inst. c. 4.* *linum age, obliga, obsigna cito.* ^l The impression was commonly their own Image, or the image of some of their Ancestors. The matter on which the impression was made, was not always Wax, but sometimes a kind of tempered

^m Cic. 4. in *Verrem.* ⁿ *P. Pellitar.* ^o *Vid. Erasm. Adag.* ^p *Herman.* ^q *Cic. orat. orig. cap. 9.* ^r *Catil.* ^s *Isidor.*

^m *Signum ille animadvertisit in cretula.* ⁿ Lastly, they wrote their Books in Tables, whence from them we do at this day call our Books *codices à caudicibus*, *caudex* signifying properly the Trunk or Stock of a Tree, whereof these Tables or Books were made. We must note withal, that they wrote not with Ink or Quill, but with an instrument of Steel or

^o Iron, having ^o a sharp point at the one end, and being broad, yet keen and well edged at the other: with the sharp point they did write what they pleased, with the broad end they did scrape out what they had written: whence *Stylum inverttere*, is to say and unsay a thing, to turn his Punch the wrong end downward, as it were to scrape out that which one had formerly written. The *Romans* did afterwards use instead thereof, an instrument

^p made of Bone, prohibiting the use of iron ones, as ^p *Isidor.* ^q *Hugo de prima scribi.* ^r *noteth by that Law, Ceram ferro ne cadito.* And as we use this word *Manus*, to signify the writing it self, according to that of ^q *Tully*, *cognovit manum, & signum suum:* so in the like sense we use this word *Stylus*, to signify the peculiar tenour or strain of phrase, which any Man obser-
veth in the composing of an Oration, Epistle, or such like,

in which sense *Tully* useth it, as the antitheton to *gladius* in that Speech of his, *Cedat forum castris, otium militiae,* *stylus gladio*, though in another place he useth it to signify, if not a Sword, yet a pocket Dagger, as, *Et si mens ille stylus fuisse;* ¹ in which place *Stylus* doth signify as much, ² Cic. orat. as *pugio*. And here seeing we are fallen into the man- pro Muræn. ner and custom of ancient Writing, it will not be a- Mic. Toscæ in orat. Phil. 2 miss to note, that usually at the end of their Books, they printed a little mark, which they termed *Coronis*. Those that interpret *Aristophanes*, describe that mark thus, saying, That it is ³ *Linea brevis ab inferiore parte flexa.* All ⁴ Col. Rhod. agree in this, that it was some common and known dash ⁵ l. 15. c. 20. usually subjoined to the end of Books. ⁶ Others are of ⁷ Turn. adv. opinion, that the ancient *Romans* did in the like manner ⁸ l. 22. c. 10. adorn the Frontispiece, or beginning of their Books with the Picture of an Half Moon; which observation giveth light not only to that adage, ⁹ Σὺν τῷ ἀρχῆς μεχεῖ τῷ νομίῳ δοθεῖται, from the beginning to the ending; but also to that of *Martial.* l. 10.

*Si nimius videor, seraque coroni de longus
Effeliber; legitio pauca, libellus ero.*

And that of *Ovid.*

Candida nec nigra cornua fronte geras.

For in *Turnebus* his Judgment, those Half-moons pre-fixed, were called *Cornua*. Howsoever this may be true touching the dash, or character at the end of the Book, and that it was termed *Coronis*; yet I doubt whether any such Half-moon was usually prefixed in the beginning of Books, or whether such an Half-moon were denoted by the Latin word *Cornu*. More probable is his opinion, ¹⁰ x who treating of this very matter, saith, That in old time a whole Book was written in one continued ¹¹ Pyr. hierog. Page, neither did they then cut their Books into many leaves, and bind them up in that manner as we do; but that one entire Page in which alone the Book was written, was wont to be rolled up upon a Staff, fastned at the end thereof, in manner as many large Mapps are now

now adays with us: hence it is à *volvendo*, that we call our Books *Volumina*, Volumes. This Staff on which the Book is rolled, was called *Umbilicus*; the same Word signifieth a Navel, which because it is the middle part, and as it were the centre of a Man's Body, hence approved Authors use the word, to signifie the middle of any thing, and haply that name was first given this staff, because when the Book was rolled up, the staff was the middle thereof: howsoever, because it was fastned always at the end of the Page, hence *Umbilicus*, especially when it is applied to a Book, signifieth the end thereof, as *Horace*, *ad umbilicum ducere*, to bring to an end. The two pummels or ends of this Staff, which did jet out and appear on each side of the Volume, they called *Cornua*; and they were wont to be tipt with Silver, or Gold, or otherwise adorned. The Title which was the beginning of every Book, was termed *frons*. This seemeth more probable than that of *Turnebas*, and giveth greater light to that of *Ovid*,

Candida nec nigra cornua fronte geras.

Now that we may proceed to the matter whence we have digressed, it remaineth that we should declare the manner how they enacted their Laws. All the Romans, though free Citizens, had not Power and Authority of preferring the Law, but only eight of their Magistrates, which they called *Magistratus maiores*, namely the *Praetor*, the *Consuls*, the *Dictator*, the *Interrex*, the *Decem viri*, the *Military Tribunes*, the *Kings*, and the *Trium-viri*: unto these eight were added one of those whom they entitled *Magistratus minores*, namely, the *Tribunus plebis*. If any of these Magistrates thought it fit to prefer a Law, then did he first write it down at home, and consult with some Lawyer, whether or no it might be for the good of the Common-wealth, whether it should not weaken any former Law, or whether it was not formerly included in some other Law, &c. These and many other cautions were to be considered before it was preferred

ferred ; yea, some would have the approbation of the whole Senate after the advice of their Lawyer, though divers times that hath been omitted ; and the Lawyer alone allowing it, the Law was hanged out publickly in the Market-place for the space of three Market-days, which kind of publishing the Law, was termed *Legis promulgatio, quasi prouulgatio* : during which time of promulgation, reasons were alledged pro and con by the Spectators, and all the people had so much time as to consult of the conveniency thereof, and every one upon just reason had free liberty to admonish him that preferred the Law, either to amend it, or to surcease the proposal. After the third Market-day (for unless it were upon an extraordinary occasion, no Assembly might be called upon a Market-day, because of the Country folks busineses, they also having freedom of Suffraging) the Magistrate did convocate the people to that place where the Law was to be proposed ; there the Town-Clerk, or Notary, reading the Law, the common Cryer proclaimed it, then did he which promulgated it, make an Oration unto the people, perswading them that it might pass. Sometimes others of his Friends would second him with Orations in his behalf ; as likewise others that dislik'd it, would by Orations diswade the people, shewing the inconveniency thereof. After the Orations had been ended, an Urn or Pitcher was brought unto certain Priests there present, into which were cast the names of the Tribes, if the *Comitia* were *Tributa*, or of the Centuries, if they were *Centuriata* ; of the Parishes, if *Curiata* : then *sortibus aequatis*, that is, the Lots being shaken together, they drew their lots ; and that Tribe or Century, whose name was first drawn, was called *Tribus vel Centuria prerogativa, à prerogando*, because they were first asked their voices. Turneb. interpreting that of Tully, *Maiores valueunt prerogativum omen esse justorum comitiorum*, interprets it, That the Romans did so depend upon the prerogative Century, that they would always declare him *Consul* that was chosen by them,

them, ad l. 5. c. 23. That *Curia* upon which the first lot fell, q Rosm. ant. was called *q Principium*, because that *Curia* did first suffrage those Tribes upon whom the other lots fell, namely the 2, 3, 4, &c. were termed *Tribus jure vocata*. From this distinction it is, that such a Man as hath the voices of the prerogative Tribe or Century, is said to have *r Omen praerogativum*: which good Fortune whosoever could attain unto, was in great hopes of attaining the other voices of the *jure vocata*; for they never, or very seldom, would swerve from the determination of the Prerogative Tribe or Century. Whilst the people were busie in their lottery; in the mean time if any *s Tribune* of the Commons l. 1. cic. Ep. would *intercedere*, that is forbid the proceeding, he might ferm. 2. be heard, and the whole Assembly thereupon should be dismissed; likewise they were dismissed, if either he which first promulgated the Law, did alter his opinion, or if the Consul commanded Supplications to be offered up in the behalf of their Emperor, or any of those Holidays, called *Feria Latina vel Imperatoris*, to be observed upon that day, or if any of the people assembl'd were taken with the Falling-sickness (by reason whereof that disease is called

t Fuchii inst. by the t Physitians at this day Morbus Comitialis.) Lastly, medicin. l. 3. the Assemblies were dissolved by reason of the Soothsayings, which kind of dissolution was caused, either by the Civil Magistrates observing of signs and tokens in the Heavens, and that was called *Spectio*, and sometimes *De Caelo observatio*; the very act of this observation, though no unlucky Token did appear, dissolved the Assembly; or else it was caused by the *Augures* and civil Magistrate promiscuouly, whensoever any evil tokens was seen or heard, either by the Magistrate, or *Augures* (amongst which Thunder was always counted the unluckiest) at which time the Assemblies were in like manner to be dissolved. This manner of dissolution was termed *Obnuntiatio* or *Nunciatio*, u *Obnuntiabat*, qui contra auspicia aliqua fieri nunciabat. Both these kinds are easie to be collected

u Stadius in Flor. l. 3. c. 7. x Cic. orat. Philip. 2. out of that Speech in *Tully*, x *Nos Augures Nuntiationem solam*

solam habemus, *Consultes* & reliqui magistratus etiam spectio-
nem. Here we may fitly in way of conclusion unto this
Tract, add a just difference to be observed between their
phrases, *promulgare*, *Rogare*, *Ferre*, & *Figere legem*. *Pro-
mulgare legem*, was to hang up a Law not yet asked, to the
publick View of the People, to be examined by them
touching the conveniency thereof. *Rogare legem*, was to
use a certain Oration unto the People, to perswade the
conveniency of the Law; which Oration because it began
with this form of words, *Velitis jubeatisve Quirites?* that
is, O ye *Romans*, is it your will and pleasure that this
Law shall pass or no? Hence was it termed *Legis rogatio*.
Ferre legem, was then the Law had been approved of by
the people, then to write it down upon Record, and so to
lay it up in the Treasure-house: *y Cum approbata fuisse*, ^y F. Maturan-
dex, in as incidebatur, & in arario condebatur, & tunc de-^{ius in Phil. 1.}
mum lata dicebatur. Lastly, *Figere legem*, was to publish
the Law after it had been approved and recorded ^z by ^z Cor. Tacit.
hanging it up in Tables of Brass in their Market-places; ^{annal. 1. 11.}
or at their Church-doors. Hence it is, that we use **Ta-
budem figere* in the same sense, namely to enact or esta-<sup>* F. Matu. in
Phil. 1s.</sup>
blisha Law, and *Refigere legem*, to disprove or cancel a
Law. *b* And that which was determined *Comitiis curiatis* ^b Sig. de jure
was termed *Lex curiata*; that which was *Comitiis centu-
riatis*, *Lex Centuriata*, that which was *Comitiis Tributis*,
was not called a Law, but *Plebisitum*.

C A P. 3.

De Comitiis Curiatis.

Comitia Curiata were those, wherein the Roman peo-
ple being divided into 30 Parishes, did give their
suffrages: They were so called from *Curia*, signifying a
Parish. And until *Servius Hostilius* his time, who did first
institute the *Comitia centuriata*, all things which were de-
termined by the Suffrages of the people, were determined
by these *Curiata comitia*: But after the other two sorts
T of

of Assemblies had been established, these *Curiate* were used only either for the enacting of some particular Laws, or for the creating of some certain Priests called *Flamines*. For the better understanding hereof, we must remember, that though at first these thirty Parishes were parts of three Tribes (each Tribe being divided into ten Parishes) yet in procel of time the increase of the *Roman* People was such, that a great part of the *Roman* Fields were filled with Buildings and Places of habitation, insomuch that the Tribes of the *Romans* were increased to thirty five: but the Parishes (because none that dwelt out of the City were tyed to the Rites and Ceremonies of the *Roman* Religion) did not increase, so that the Parishes did not always remain parts of the Tribes. Hence it followeth, That all the *Romans* had not power to Suffrage in these Assemblies, but those alone who dwelt within the City, for no other could be of any Parish. The place where these Assemblies were held, was the great Hall of Justice, called from these Assemblies *Comitium*. Before these Assemblies were held, it was required, that some lawful Magistrate for some competent time before-hand should solemnly proclaim them, and the thirty Serjeants (each Parish having for that purpose his Serjeant) should call the people together: as likewise three *Augures*, or at least, one should be present to assure them, by their Observations, either of the favour or displeasure of the Gods. Upon these premisses the matter was proposed unto the People, who if they liked it, then they proceeded unto their Election; if otherwise they disliked it, then did the *Tribunus plebis intercedere*, that is, forbid their proceedings: Whereupon their Assemblies were presently dissolved.

C A P. 4.

De Comitiis Centuriatis.

As those former Assemblies were called *Curiata à curiis*, so were these called *Centuriata à centuriis*. *Servius Tullius* caused a general valuation of every Citizens Estate throughout *Rome*, to be taken upon Record, together with their Age, and according to their Estate and Age, he divided the Romans into six great Armies or Bands, which he called *Classes*; though in truth there were but five of special note; the sixth contained none but the poorer sort, and those of no worth or esteem. The valuation of those in the first *Classis*, was not under Two hundred pounds; and they alone by way of excellency were termed *Classici*; and hence figuratively are our best and worthiest Authors, called *Classici Scriptores*, Classical Authors. *d* All the others, though they were enrolled in the second, third, or any other *Classis*, yet were *c. 13.* *d A. Gel. l. y.* they said to be *Infra Classem*. The valuation of the second Band was not under sevenscore pounds. The valuation of the third was not so little as an hundred pounds. Of the fourth not less than forty pounds. Of the fifth not less than twenty five pounds. The sixth contain'd the poorer sort, whom *Horace* called *Tenuis censu homines*, Men of small substance, and also they were called *Proletarii, à munere officiisque prolis edenda*, as if the only good that they did to the Common-wealth, were in begetting of Children; and sometimes they were called *Capite censi*, that is, such as payed very little or nothing at all towards Subsidies, but only they were registered amongst the Citizens, as it appeareth by *e Siginius*. These *ix* *great Bands or Armies*, were subdivided into hundreds, *Rom. l. c. x.* *Sig. dé jur.* called in Latin *Centurie*. The first *Classis* contained fourscore Centuries of Footmen, and eighteen of Horsemen; the second contained twenty Centuries of Footmen, and two of Workmen, which followed after to make *military*

military Engines and Weapons; the third also, as likewise the fourth, contained twenty Centuries of Footmen, but to the fourth were added two other Centuries of Trumpeters, Drummers, and such like, who upon just occasion did *Classicum canere*, sound the Alarm, and upon just occasion did again *Receptui canere*, sound the Retreat. The fifth *Classis* contained thirty Centuries of Footmen: The sixth or last *Classis* contained one Century; so that in all the 6 *Classe*s were contained 193 Centuries: where we must note, that all the Centuries of Footmen did consist, the one half in every *Classis* of the younger sort, who were to make War abroad upon the Enemies; the other half of old Men, who remained at home for the safety of the City. All that hath been hitherto spoken of these *Centuriata Comitia*, may be collected out of *Sigonius* in the place above-quoted. The chief Commander of every Century was called *Centurio*; the Rod or Tip-staff wherewith he did strike his Souldiers to keep them in array, was called by *Pliny*, *Centurionum vitis*. So then we may perceive, that those *Centuriata Comitia*, were those wherein the people did give their voices by Centuries or Hundreds. Now the Centuries did not consist of those alone which had their places of habitation at *Rome*, but of certain *Municipal States* also, and such Colonies or other

d Rosin. ant.

1. 6. c. 10.

e Rosin. ant.

Rom. 1. 6.

c. 16.

States that could *d Plenum civitatis jus cum jure suffragii adipisci*. *e* Now the custom in old time was, that all these Centuries should march in their Armour after their Magistrate, which assembled them into the *Campus Martius*, there to give their voices. But this custom continued not long; for thereby they did disarm the City, and give their Enemies (if any should assail them in time of their Assemblies) the greater advantage; for their greater security therefore, they appointed a Flag to be hanged out upon the Mount *Janiculus*, some few armed Men standing there in Watch and Ward, for the safeguard of the City; and when the Assembly was to be dissolved, then did the ch depart, and the Flag was taken down: neither could

could any thing after that be determined; but if they continued their Assemblies, then did they proceed to the giving of their voices, in old time thus: Those Centuries of the first Classis being the Wealthier, had the prerogative of suffraging first; and because this first Classis contained more Centuries than all the rest, therefore if they could agree among themselves, the other Centuries, were never asked their voices. This kind of suffraging being somewhat partial, inasmuch as the richer and wealthier, being placed in the first Classis, did oversway the Elections against the poorer sort of people, thence did the After-Ages appoint, that that Century should have the prerogative of suffraging first, upon whom the lot fell. The other Centuries were called *f. centuria Jure f. Rosin. ant. vocata*, and did give their voices, not by lots (as the *Tri-* Rom. 1. 6. *bu Jure vocata* did) but the elder and wealthier Centu- c. 20. ries did suffrage next after the Prerogative Century, accordingly as their place required.

C A P. 5.

De Comitiis Tributis.

FOR the better understanding of these Assemblies by Tribes or Wards, it will be needful first to learn that this word *Tribus* in this place doth signify a certain Region, Ward, or local place of the City, or the Fields belonging thereunto, according to that, *g. Tributa Comitia* A. Gel. 15. *erant, cum ex regionibus & locis suffragabantur.* It was so called either *atributo dando*, every several region or quarter paying such a tribute: or, *quia primo tres tantum fuerunt*, the whole City being at first divided only into three Regions, or Wards, each national Tribe having his several region or local Tribe to dwell in. The first national Tribe called *Ramnenses*, did inhabit the Mount *Palatine*, and the Mount *Cælius*; and those two hills made the first local Tribe. The second national Tribe, called *Tatienses*, did inhabit the *Capitol* and the *Quirinal* Mountain, which two Moun-

Mountains made the second local Tribe. The third national Tribe did inhabit the Plain between the *Capitol* and the *Palatine Hill*, and that Plain was called the third local Tribe. Of these Tribes more is spoken in the first division of the Roman People. Only here we must note thus much, that in process of time, after the City was enlarged, and the number of the Roman Citizens increased, these local Tribes were also augmented, so that they amounted at the last to the number of 35, some of them being called *Urbana*, others *Rusticae*. *Urbana ab urbis regionibus*; *Rustica ab agri partibus erant nuncupata*. And of those two sorts, the *Tribus rusticæ* were accounted the more honourable. Moreover we must remember, that a Man might be reputed of this or that Tribe, although he had no place or habitation therein. Concerning the Place where these *Tributa comitia* were had, sometime they fell out to be in the *Campus Martius*, sometimes in their great Hall of Justice, called *Comitium*, sometimes in the *Capitol*; many times in other places, according to the discretion of the Magistrate which caused these Assemblies.

C A P. 6.

De Candidatis.

IT will not be impertinent to annex some necessary Observations touching the *Roman Petitors* or *Suitors* for bearing Office: where we will observe these three phrases, *Ambire magistratum*, *Inire magistratum*, and *Abire magistratum*. The first signifieth to sue for an Office: the second, to enter into the Office: the third, to depart out of the Office. Again, the difference of the phrases, *Conf.* *Rom. 1. 20. c. 6.* *Cere legitima suffragia*, & *Explere suffragia*. i The first signifieth, to have so many voices as the Law doth require. The second signifieth, to have more voices than any other Competitor, but not so many as the Law requireth.

These Persons were termed *Candidati*, à *toga candida*, from the white Gown which they did wear, as it appear-

eth more at large, where we have spoken *de Romana toga*. That they might the easier procure the good-will of the people, these four things were expected from them : First, *Nomenclatio*, ^b the saluting of every Citizen by his name, for the better discharge of which, they had a certain Follower, which should by way of prompting, tell every Citizen his name as he passed by, and hence this prompter was sometimes called * *Nomenclator*, which word doth properly signify a common Crier in a Court of Justice, such as call Men to their appearance, whence they had their Names from *Nomen* and *Calo*, an old Latin word to call; sometimes ^b *Monitor*, sometimes *Factor ab infarciendo in aures*. 2. *Blanditia*, that is, a friendly compellation by the addition of some complementary Name, as well met Friend, Brother, Father, &c. 3. *Affiditas*, that is, an hot canvassing, or soliciting Men without intermission. Lastly, *Benignitas*, a bountiful or liberal largess or dole of Money, called *Congiarium*, from the measure *Congiu*, containing a Gallon ; because their ¹ dole was at the first made of Oil or Wine distributed in those measures. Howbeit, *γενεσιώς*, any dole, gift or largess in Money, or otherwise, is called *Congiarium*. The distributors of this dole were called *m Divisores, & n sequestris*, although sometimes *sequester* signified a Briber or Corrupter of a Judge. Likewise their Bounty or Liberality consisted in providing great Dinners, and exhibiting magnificent Shews unto the people, &c. Where we must observe, that as often as this largess is called *Largitio*, it is taken in the worst sence, namely for an unlawful bribing of the suffragers under a pretended largess, ^o *Benignitas liberalitas* ^o *Cic. orat. 4* ^{pro L. Muræ tam magis significat quam largitionem.}

^b *Rosin. ant. Rom. 1.7. c. 8.*^{* Cic. orat. pro L. Mur. Mercedum servum qui dicit nomina, &c.}^{Hor. 1 Ep. 6. b Cic. loco supr. citato.}^{1 G. Trapez. in Phil. 2.}^{in S. g. de Jur. l. 2. c. 29. n East. Latin orat. pro M. Cæl.}^{o Cic. orat. 4 pro L. Muræ}

C A P. 6.

De Romanis vestibus.

WE may observe in reading old Authors, that as well the Romans as the Grecians, had divers distinct

finct habits, or outward vestments. The Grecians had their Mantle called *Pallium*, the Romans their Gown called *Toga*: and by this different kind of Garment the one was so uncertainly distinguished from the other, that this word *Togatus* was often used to signifie a *Roman*, and *Palliatus* a *Grecian*. *f Togati pro Romanis dicti, ut Palliati pro Gracis.* Before we proceed, we will first observe what this *Toga* was, and then how many sorts there were. *g Toga, à tegendo dicta est.* It was made commonly of Wool, but, according to the worth and dignity of the person, sometimes of coarser, sometimes of finer Wool; as we may collect by that of *Horace*.

Mibi sit Toga, qua defendere frigus,
Quamvis Crassa, queat.

Mic. Tox. ib. We must note with *Toxita*, that no Woman of any credit did wear the Roman Gown, but instead thereof did use a Garment called *Stola*, from στόλη, signifying *demissus*, *quod usque ad talos demitteretur*: Whence old Poets, when they would point out unto us an infamous or lewd *i Rosin. ant.* *Rom.* *Strumpet*, they would term her *i mulierem togatam*. *k* This *Toga* sometimes was worn open and untuck't; then was *l Sig. de Jur.* it called *Toga aperta*: other times it was tuckt up, and *l. 3. c. 19.* then it was called *Toga præcincta*. This cincture or girding up of the Gown, was according to *l Siginus*, three-fold; *Cinctura laxior, astricior, and Cinctus Gabinus*: *Cinctura laxior*, or the loose kind of girding was such, that notwithstanding the Tuck, yet the Tail trailed on the ground; *Cinctura astricior*, the close kind of girding was such, that after the Gown had been lapped, or tucked up, it should not reach so far as the feet. The first kind of these cinctures did argue a remiss, soft, and effeminate mind: the latter did signifie the promptness or readiness of the person. *m Unde, Alte præcincti, præ expeditis dicti sunt.* *3. Cinctus Gabinus* was a Warlike kind of girding, not so that the whole Gown should be tucked up about the middle, but that it being cast quite backward, the party should gird himself with one skirt there-

m Sig. ib.

of. ⁿ This kind of girding was so called from a certain ⁿ *Serv. Aen.* City of *Campania*, called *Gabii*, because upon a time the ^{lib. 7.} Inhabitants of this City being at sacrifice, were set upon by their Enemies, at which time they casting their gowns behind them, and girding one lappet or skirt about them, went immediately to War, even from the Altars, and got the Conquest. ^o In memory of which, ever after ^o *Alex. Gen.* the *Consul* when he should proclaim War, girded himself ^{dier. I. 5.} in like manner. Neither had the *Consul* alone a peculiar ^{c. 14.} garment when he proclaimed War, but every Souldier in time of War did wear a different kind of garment from the gown, which they called *Sagum*, we may English it a Souldiers coat. Whence *Tully* useth this phrase, *Ad sagare*, which *Erasmus* hath paralleld with this, *Ad certamen se accingere*, to buckle for War. Insomuch that *Cedant saga toga*, is equivalent to that of the Orators, *Cedant arma toga*. Touching the difference of the Roman Gowns, I find them distinguished by ^p *Sigoni* accord- ^p *Sig. de Jud.* ing as followeth; in *Togam puram Candidam, Pullam, I. 3. c. 12.* *Prætextam, Paludamentum, Piætam, Trabeam*. *Toga pura* was the common ordinary gown worn by new married Women, and *Tanaquill prima texuit reclam tunicam, qua simul cum toga pura tyrones induuntur, novæq; nupæ*, *Plin. I. 8. c. 48.* and by private Men at Man's Estate, about the sixteenth year of their Age, at which time they were said *Excedere ex ephebiis*, that is to be past striplings, Notwithstanding the sixteenth year was not always strictly without exception observed: *q* for *M. Aurelius* was permitted ^q *Rosin. ant.* to wear this gown, being but fifteen years old: and *Ca- I. 7. c. 30.* *ligula* did not wear it till the nineteenth year of his age. This kind of gown beside that it was called *Pura*, was also sometimes called *virilis*, sometimes *libera*. It was cal- ^{Et toga non tactas vi-} led *Pura*, in respect of its pure white colour, being free ^{cere jussa} from all admixtures of Purple, or any other colour: and ^{nives. Mart:} therefore some have termed it *ἀλελυχον*, all white, others *ἀπόρειον*, void of purple. It was called *virilis*, because it was given to striplings, now growing to Mans Estate.

Whence we use to say of a stripling past sixteen years of age, *virilem togam sumpsit*, he is now become a Man. Lastly, it was called *Libera*, *r* because then they did receive some beginnings of Freedom, as being about that time freed from their Schoolmasters and Overseers. This kind of Gown was not made open, but sewed down to the bottom, and also it was made without sleeves, so that if at any time they had occasion to use their Arms, they would take up their Gown and cast it quite behind them, or upon their shoulder. But these striplings could not for one whole years space, cast back their Gowns in that manner for their liberty of their Arms without the imputation of immodesty, as appeareth by *t Cic. Nobis annus pro Cœlio. erat unus ad cibendum brachium toga constitutas.* The like liberty it seemeth was denied those that stood for *u Sig. de Jud. places of Office: u* and hence it is, that *Horace* wisheth *l. 3. c. 19.* such to hire them a servant,

— *Levum* —
Qui fodiat latus, & cogat trans pondera dextram
Porrigere —

x Sigan. ib. In which place by *Pondera* is understood the Roman Gown, as *x Siganius* hath expounded that place. Now for the understanding of *Toga Candida*, we are to learn a difference between this *candida toga*, and the *toga pura* above spoken of, which is sometimes called *toga alba*, both of which were white, but differed in the degree of whiteness. The *Toga alba* had only the natural whiteness of the Wool, the *toga candida* had an artificial white dye, whereby the gloss of the white was made more orient and intensive. Or else as *y Siganius* hath observed out of *Isidor. Intendenda albedinis causa cretam addiderunt*, that is, they chalked it to increase the whiteness hereof. And hereunto *Persius* alludeth:

— *Quem dicit hiantem Cretata ambitio.*
 Whence *Polybius* calleth it *togam λαυπτεῖν*, that is, shining or splendid. Moreover, whereas the *alba toga* was the ordinary Roman Gown, which commonly the Roman Citizens

Citizens did wear, this *Candida toga* was only worn by those that did *Ambire Magistratum*, sue for a Magistracy or place of office, who during the time of their suit, were called from their Gown *Candidati*: and *Quintilian* borrowing his Metaphor from them, hath called a young student *eloquentiæ candidatæ*. The third sort of Gown, which I termed *Togam pullam*, was a black Gown, and thereof were two several kinds: the one cole-black, which was worn *luctus causa*, in token of Mourning; and the Mourners were thence called *Atrati*, and as often as they did wear this Gown, they were said *Mutare vestem*, which phrase in old Authors, doth signifie nothing else, but to go in mourning Apparel: The other not cole-black, but only foul'd or stain'd, and that was worn *reatus causa*, in times of Arraignment, and those that wore it, were called *sordidati*, à *sordibus in ueste*, from the spots or stains in the Gown. Where we must note, that in process of time *Toga pulla* became the ordinary Gown which the common people did wear, at which time the ordinary Gown which the Citizens of better place and esteem did wear, was the *Toga candida*; whereupon there did then grow a distinction of the Citizens, unknown to the former Age, saith *Rosinus*, namely, that some were termed *candidati*; others *pullati*: *Candidati* were those, not which became suiters for places of Office (as in old time it signified) but those which did live in better repute than others; from whence it is, that * he whose Office was to read the Emperors Letters in the Senate, was called *Candidatus principis*, or *Quæstor candidatus*. It did somewhat resemble the Office of the King his Majesties chief Secretary. *Pullati* were those of the commonality or inferior sort. The fourth sort of Gown was the *Toga praetexta*, so called, *qua ei purpura praetexta erat*, because it was guarded about with purple silk. This kind of Gown at first was used only by the *Roman Priests*, and chief Magistrates: Neither was it lawful for such as did wear that Gown to be arraigned, or sentence to be given on them,

Sig. de Jud.
L3. c. 19. Cic.
orat. pro P.
Sext.
Suum dolo-
rem ueste
mutata signi-
ficabant
Romani.

* *Feneft. de*
Mag. Ro. c. 3.

until that gown was put off. In continuance of time this *toga praetexta* was permitted first to Noble-mens Children, afterward to all Roman children in general: whereupon

s *Per. Pelita-* on **b** *Togatus à pretesto differt ut privatus à Magistratu-*
tius in orat. **&** *vir à puerō;* and *ætas praetexta* is taken for child-hood,
pro A. Ceein. and *pretestati* sometimes for Magistrates, but common-
 ly for young Children. The fifth sort of Gown was cal-
 led *Paludamentum*; it was a Military Garment, which

s *Alex. Gen.* **c** none but the Lord General, or the chief Captains did
dier. l. 5. c. 18. use to wear. **d** *Isidorus* faith, it was not only garded with
purple, but with Scarlet and Gold Lace: whence it was
1. 3. c. 19. sometimes called **e** *Toga purpurea,* sometimes *coccinea.* It
s *Sigon. ib.* was much like the habit which the *Grecian* Emperour

f *Rosin. antiq.* was wont to wear, called **f** *Chlamys;* yea, now it is called
1. 5. c. 31. *Chlamys;* we may English it an *Heralds Coat of Arms.* The sixth sort of gown was *Toga picta,* **g** because in it
g **Sig. de jud.** were imbroidered goodly Pictures with Needle-work:
1. 3. c. 19. It was also called *Purpurea,* not because of any purple-
 gارد (in which respect the *Prætexta*, and the *Palu-
 mentum* were called *Purpurea*) but because it was all over
 of a Purple Dye: it was by some termed *toga palmata*, be-
 cause in it many Palm-branches being the reward and
 token of Victor were wrought, whence by others it was
 called *toga triumphalis*, because Emperours in their tri-
 umphs did wear such gowns. The last sort of gown was

h *Serv. En.* *Trabea,* whereof there were **h** three several kinds; the
lib. 7. one woven all of Purple, which was consecrated unto
 the Gods: the second was Purple woven upon white,
 and this only Kings and Consuls might wear: the third
 was Scarlet woven upon Purple, and this the *Augures* on-
 ly did wear. **i** This last sort was therefore called *Trabea auguralis,* the second *Trabea regia,* the third *Trabea
 consecrata.*

s *Alex. Gen.*
dier. l. 5.
c. 18.

C A P. 8.

De Tunica.

THose Coats which were worn under the Gown, were called *Tunica*, and that they were worn under the Gown, appeareth by that adage, *Tunica pallio propior est*, that is every one for himself first; or according to our English Proverb, Close sitteth my Skirt, but closer sitteth my Skin. *k* This *tunica* was both narrower and shorter than the Gown: At first it was made without sleeves, afterwards with sleeves, and by it as well as by the gown, were Citizens distinguished. The first sort of Coats was made of white cloath commonly, *l* but purfled over and imbroidered with studs of purple in manner of broad nail Heads; whence it was called *Laticlavia*, or *Latus clavus*; and the persons wearing this Coat were Senators, called thence *Laticlavii*. The second sort belonged unto the Roman Knights, and it differed in making from the first, only that the purple studs or imbroidered works of this, were not so broad as the former: Whence the Coat was called *Angusticlavia* or *Angustus clavus*, and the persons wearing it were called *Angusticlavii*. The third sort belonged unto the populace or poorer sort of Romans: it was made without any purfled Works, being called *Tunica recta*. This Coat was given together with the *virile* gown to striplings past fifteen years old, and to new married Women. And as the *recta tunica* was given with the *virile* gown; so was the *tunica clavata* given together with the *toga praetexta*; and the *laticlavia*, otherwise called *tunica palmata*, given with the *toga picta*. The fourth and last sort belonged unto Women, being a long Coat reaching down unto the heels: they called it *Stolam*. Upon it they did wear an outward garment called *pallium*, and sometimes *palla*, *qui a palam gestabatur*. *m* *Sigoni* faith, that this *palla* was a certain gown used by Stage-players; howsoever, certain it is, that *n* *Rosin. ant.* *l. 5. c. 25.* *not* *Sig. de jud.* *l. 3. c. 19.*

not only Women, but Men also and Children did wear this kind of Garment. Besides the *Roman* gown and coat, there remain other parts of their Apparel to be spoken of; such are these which follow: *Lacerna*, which some do English a Cloak, but *o Festus* would have it to be a little kind of hood, which Men should wear to defend themselves from the Rain and Weather: it was made that either side might be worn outward: and at first it was worn only in War, so that *lacernati* stood in opposition with *togati*. *p Isidorus togatos pro urbanis, lacernatos pro militibus usurpatos scribit.* Afterwards, as we may conjecture, it was made longer, in manner of a Cloak; for it was divers times worn upon their Coats instead of Gowns. Another kind of Garment was the *Penula*, so called *quasi penula*, we may translate it a long hanging Cloak. A third was called *Mitra*, which sometimes did signifie a certain attire for Womens Heads, as a Coif, or such like: though this kind of Attire was more properly called *Calantica*: other times it signified a Girdle, which more properly was called *Zona*: this *Zona* chiefly signified a Souldiers Belt, or a Marriage Girdle. The Souldiers Belt was lined within in the inside, where when they went to War, they did put their money: whence *Horace* faith of a Man that had lost his Money, *Zonam perdidit*: and *ζωναν*, to be girt, signifieth, *Ἐνθύεται τὸ ὄπλα, Arma induere, Cal. Rhod. l. 22. 19.* haply, because that part of the Body which was girt was consecrated to *Mars*, as the Forehead was to every Man's particular *Genius*, the Arms to *Juno*, the Breast to *Neptune*, the Reins to *Venus*, the Feet to *Mercury*, and the Fingers to *Minerva*. *Alex. ab Alex. l. 2 c. 19.* Young Maids when they were married, were wont to have a Marriage Girdle tied about their middle, which their Husbands at the first night of their Marriage, should untie: whence *Zonam solvere* hath been translated to deflower a Virgin. This Marriage Girdle in former times was called *Cestus*, from whence cometh the Latin word *Incestus*, and the English word *Incest*: which in

p Sig. ibid.

p Sig. ibid.

- truth

truth signifyeth all kind of pollution committed, by undoing, or untying this Girdle, called *Cestus*: But now in a more strict acceptation it signifyeth only that kind of naughtiness which is committed between two of near kin; *q* and that other Folly which is committed with a *strangers Wife*, is now properly called *Adulterium*; and *rat. pro Mi-*
*that which is committed with a Maid or Widow, *suprum*, lone.*
q Cest. in e-
*The last thing touching their Apparel is their shoes. *r Cal-* *Rosin. ant.**
ceamentorum genera duo fuerunt, calcens, & solea. For the Rom. l. s.
*soal of the shoe, called in Latin *solea*, sometimes *crepidu-* *c. 36.**
la, and in *Ciceron* his time *gallica*, was tyed on to the bot-
tom of the foot with leatherne straps or buckles, and so
worn instead of shoes. The divers kinds of these shoes
*did distinguishe the *Roman* people also. To omit the*
difference in Colours, we may reduce the chief kinds to
*five heads, *Mullei*, *Uncinati*, *Perones*, *Cothurni*, *Socci*, all*
these sorts of shoes were made half way up the leg, as
*the Turkish shoes are, according to *Josephus Scaliger*;*
and they were either laced close to the leg, as many of
our Boots are now adays, or clasped with taches, or
*hasps. The first sort called *Mullei*, *s* from the fish *Mullus*, *s* *Salmur. in*
*being like unto it in colour, were also called from their *Panci. lib. rer.**
*clasp, *t calcei lunati*, because the clasps were made in form *deperd. c. de-**
*of a Half-moon, which Half-mooned Clasp resembling *t Appositam**
*a *Roman C*, signified a hundred, *u* intimating thereby *nigrae lu-**
*that the number of the Senators (they only being per- *nam sub-**
*mitted to wear that kind of Shoe) were at first a full *texit alutæ.**
*hundred and no more. Others are of opinion that they *Juv.**
*wore this mooned Clasp, to put them in mind that the *u Salmur. in**
*Nouour to which they had attained, was mutable and *Pancirol. lib.**
*variable as the Moon. For they think that these *Lunati c. de Fibul.***
calcei were not received as a token of Nobility only at
Rome, but in other places, to which purpose they interpret
*that of the Prophet, *Esai. cap. 3. In die illo auferet Domi-**
nus ornamentum calceorum & lunulas. Cx. Rhod. leit. ant.
l. 20. c. 28. Uncinati calcei, were those, which the Souldi-
ers were wont to wear. I take them to be the same with
those

those which they called *Calige*, from which kind of shoes *C. Caesar Caligula* had his Name, because he was born in the Army, *Quia natus in exercitu fuerat, cognitum calceamenti militaris, i. e. Caligula fuitus est. Au-*
rel. Viit. Epit. de vita Imperat. Perones (as we may conjecture) were laced up the leg: for *Tertullian* making but two sorts of shoes, saith, There were the *Mullai*, called from their Clasps, *Lunati*, and these *Perones* made without such half-mooned Clasps, called also *Calcei prii, quoniam ex puro corio facti*, and these *Perones*, or *puros cal-*

x Salmuth. in Pancirol. lib. distinction, that the Magistrates shoes were beset with ter. deperd. c. de fibula. *ceos* all the other Romans did wear, *x* with this note of precious stones, private Mens were not. Thus much concerning both the kinds and fashion of the Shoes, may be collected out of *Rosinus*, in the place above quoted. The description and use of the *Corbunus* and *Soccus*, may be seen in the Tract *De Romanis Ludis.*

L I B.



LIB. III. SECT. II.

Of the Roman Magistrates.

C A P. I.

De Magistratibus Romanis.

WE being to treat of the *Roman Magistrates*; will first see what the definition of a Magistrate is. A Magistrate is he who receiveth by publick Authority, the charge and oversight of human Affairs belonging to the Commonwealth. These *Roman Magistrates* were either to be chosen, only out of the better sort of *Romans*, called the *Patricii*, or else only out of the Commonalty. The first were thence called *Magistratus patricii*, the second *Magistratus plebeii*. The *Patricii* had power to hinder the Assemblies of the People; namely, their *Comitia*, by observing signs and tokens from the Heavens: Howbeit, some of them had greater power, others less, insomuch that some were called *Majores Magistratus*, quoniam habebant *majora auspicia*, id est, q. *magis rata*. Others were called *minores magistratus*, quoniam habebant *minora auspicia*. Of these in their order.

X

C A P.

Sig. de jur. Rom. l. 1.
c. 20.

Sig. de jur. Prov. l. 3. c. 2.

Feneft. de Magistr. Rom. c. 1.

C A P. 2.

De Rege & Tribuno Celerum.

IN the infancy of *Rome*, it was governed by a King unto *Tarquinius superbus* his time, who by maintaining that shameful act of his Son towards *Lucretia*, did so incense the people, that they did not only for the present exile him, but decreed that their City should never after that be governed by a King. This King had absolute rule and government over the City. For the safety of his person he had three hundred chosen young Men always to be attendant about him, much like unto our Kings Majesties Guard here in *England*, or rather his *Pensioners*.

Plutarch in Romulo: Plin.l.33.c.2 They were called *CEleres à celeritate*, from their readiness in assistance: sometimes they were called *Troffuli* /because they alone without the help of any foot-men did take a certain City in *Etruria* called *Troffulum*. Other times they have been called *Flexumines*, whereof as yet there hath been no certain reason rendred. Each hundred of them had their severall Overseers called *Centurio*: and over them all there was one general Overseer, and chief Commander, whom they called *Perfectum vel Tribunum Celerum*, his place being next to the King. A Second sort of Attendants about the King were called *Lictores à ligando*, according to that, *Lictor colliga manus*. They were by the *Grecians* called *παλλεῖοι*, which we may render *Virgers*, from *πάλλος*, a Rod, and *εἶναι*, to have: though sometimes *παλλεῖοι*, do signifie the same as *παλλαδι*, the Rehearers of *Homers* Verfes, or in general of any other Poets: *παλλαδίον παλλατώδες*, from patching together other men's Poems. For the Reciters of *Homers* verfes were wont to hold a Rod or Wand in their hand during the time of Rehearsal. *Cæl. Rhod.l.c.19.* They did somewhat resemble our Serjeants, there being in number twelve of them. Their Office was to carry certain Bundles of Birch-rod, with an Axe wrapped up in the middle

midst of them: the rods in Latin were called *Fasces*, the axe *Securis*. The reason why they carried both axes and rods, was to intimate the different punishment that belonged to notorious and petty Malefactors. The reason why they were wrapped up together, was not only that they might thereby be more portable, but that the anger of the Magistrates might be somewhat allayed, whilst they were unbinding. Hence because these *Fasces virgatum & securium*, did betoken Honour and Chiefdom in Place and Authority, by the figure *Synecdoche*; this word hath been used to signify Honour and Dignity, as *Fascibus suis abrogatis*, he being discharged of his Magistracy or Dignity. And *Fasces submittere*, to give place, or yield unto. *Valerius Publicola* gave the occasion of the Proverb. He to insinuate himself into the hearts of the People, is said, *Submittere fasces populo quonies prodiret in concionem*. Some interpret it, as if he were wont to command the Serjeants quite to depart out of the Assembly with their rods, which opinion *Plutarch* in *Publicola* confuteth, writing thus, *Αὐτάς τε τὰς ἀριθμούς εἰς ἀκαλοῖσαν παρεῖν, ὑφῆς τῷ δίπολῳ κατέβαλε, Fasces ipsos in concionem progressus populo submisit inclinavitque*. So that the phrase signifieth properly the not holding up of the Rods, or rather the laying them down as it were at the feet of the people. *Cxl.* *Rhod. l. 12. c. 7.*

C A P. 9.

De Senatu, & quis Princeps Senatus, & qui Senatores Pedarii.

TOuching the Election of the Senators, the number of them, and the distinction of them into *Senatores majorum* and *Senatores minorum gentium*, sufficient hath been delivered in the second Division of the *Roman* people; as likewise in the third Division hath been shewn the habit or gown by which the *Senators* were distinguished from the *Roman* Gentlemen. Here therefore it shall be sufficient for us to understand, that every solemn Meet-

ing, or consistory of these *Senators* was called *Senatus*. The fore-man of them (which could be no other than such, as had been either *Consul* or *Censor*) was called *Principis Senatus*, and his opinion was always first asked. Now among those that had born those foresaid Offices, it was in the *Censors* power to make whom he would Fore-Men. The decree of this consistory was called *Senatus Consultum*. And many times it is written with these two letters only, *S. C.* In like manner their Preface to these decrees was commonly these two Capital Letters, *B. F.* That is *Bonum factum. Sueton. Jul. Cas. c. 80.* and it had the same use as, *In Nomine Dei* with us. The place where this con-

**Mart. Phile-
tius in Cic. l.
1. ep. fam. I.** history was had, they called *Senaculum*. None was ordinarily admitted into the place of a *Senator*, before the five and twentieth year of his Age: And of those that were admitted, some were allowed to ride to the Senate-house in a Curule-chair, namely when they had born such office, which gave them right to that Chair;

x Mart. Philisticus, lib. I. A. Gel. noct. Attic. l. 3. c. 18 others which had not borne such office, went on foot: whence these latter were called *Senatores pedarii*. They determined their acts which they called *Senatus Consulta*, sometimes by departing down their Benches, and dividing themselves into sides. Those which did approve that which was proposed, sided with the party who did *Referre ad Senatum*, that is, propose the matter unto the Senate; the other departed unto the contrary side; or if they came not down at all, but sat still on the Benches, then did they signify by holding up, or beckoning with their hands, what side they would take. Now if the major part were easy to be discerned, then they rested

*y Hubert. in there, terming that Act to be decreed y per dissensionem: Cic. l. 1, ep. and hence these and the like Phrases have taken their fam. 29. beginning, In illius sententiam iturus sum, and *Manibus pedibusque discedere in alicujus sententiam*, that is, to be fully persuaded of ones Opinion. Now if both Companies were almost equal, so that the major part could not easily be discerned, then did they proceed to give their voi-*

ces,

ces, and that which was thus determined, was said to be decreed, *per singulorum sententias exquisitas*, that is, by voices. Here we may observe that those who were favourably heard in Senate, *His Senatus dave dicebatur*; and likewise they were said, *Stare in Senatu*: as on the contrary they were said *jacere*, whom the Senate neglected, or rather condemned. *Cum mihi stanti jacens minaretur*, saith *b Tully*. If any Senator were absent without a lawful Excuse, then was he fined; and for the payment thereof, he did put in a Pledge, which if he did not ransom, then did the common Treasurer *Cedere vel concidere pignora*, that is, strain or seize upon the Pledges, making common sale thereof, in which sense those two phrases are used, namely, *capere pignora*, & *auferre pignora*, that is, to strain or seize upon a Mans Goods.

*Ascensius in
Cic l. 1. E-
pift. fam. 4.
a Cic orat. de
arusp. re-
spon.*

*b Rosin. ant.
l. 7. c. 7.*

CAP. 4. *De Consulibus.*

After the Expulsion of *Tarquinius Sup.* the last *Rgman*. A King, all the Citizens in *Rome* assembled, and concluded that the Government of the City, which before was in the hand of one alone Governor, called their King, should now be divided between two: *c* who at first (before there was any subordinate Office as a *Pretorship*) *Rom. 17. c. 9.* the *Romans* called *Praetores*, *quod prairent populo*. Not long after they were called *Judices*, *à judicando*. In process of time they were known by no other name than *Consules*, *à Consulendo populo*. *d* No Citizen was ordinarily created *Consul* before the forty third year of his Age. *Phil. 5.* *d Cic. orat.* Neither might any be chosen without special dispensation, either in their absence out of *Rome*, *e* or in time of their triumph; which was the reason that *Julius Cesar* *Cæl. c. 18.* was glad to forgo his Triumph at that time when he was *Consul* with *Bibulus*. The signs or tokens of this Consular Dignity were the twelve *Lictors* carrying their bundles of Rods and Axes *f* the first month before *one* *Alex. Ger.* *Consul*, *dier. l. c. 3.*

f Cœl. Rho. Consul, and the second before the other, as formerly they had done before the Kings. *f* Now he that had the rods carried before him in the first month, either he had more Children than the other, for the *lex Julia* gave precedence to him who had most Children, or he was elder than the other, or in time of the Election he was pronounced before the other, for which respects he was called *Consul major*, and *Consul prior*. *g* The reason why each Consul had not twelve *Lectors* always, was because the tyranny of the Consul might then seem to be doubled, and to exceed the tyranny of the Kings. Another token was a certain Chair of Estate, called *Sella cururnea*, that is, an Ivory Chair, so called from the matter whereof it was made, and *b* because this Chair was commonly carried about in a certain Coach or Chariot, wherein the Consul did ride, hence from *Currus* which signifieth a Chariot, it is also called *Sella Curulis*; where *i* note that the word *Curulis* is sometimes used substantively, and then it signifieth some chief Magistracy or Office among the Romans. The gown by which they were distinguished from other Magistrates or private Men, was a certain purple gown which from the great embroidered Works was called *Trabea*, and he that did wear it, was thence called *Trabeatus*, according to that, *Trabeati cura Quirini*. It will be worth the observation to note, that the Romans did date their Deeds and Charters in old time, by naming the year wherein their City was first founded; as to say, *Ab urbe condita*, the twentieth, thirtieth, or fortieth year, &c. But in process of time their manner of dating was by subscribing the name of their present Consuls; as to say, such a thing was determined, *L. Valerio, M. Horatio consulibus*, such and such being Consuls: whence Suetonius speaking of *Julius Cæsar*, saith, he was appointed to be *Flamen Dialis, sequentibus Consulibus*, that is, the next year following. Yea, this was so common a date, that to know the age of their Wines, they signed their Vessels with the names of their Consuls, adding withal,

g Fenest. de
Mag. Rom.

b A. Gel. 1. 3.
c. 18.

s Stadius in
Flor. 1. c. 5.

that

that they might know the goodness of their Wine, the name of the Country whence it came, according to that of *Juven. Sat. 5.*

— *Cujus patriam, titulumque senectus*

Delevit multa veteris fuligine teste. Turn. adv. l. 1. c. 1.

Those alone who had born the Office of a Consul, not every one that was capable thereof, were said to be *Viri Consulares.* At the first those who were created Consuls remained in their Office the space of a whole Year, being *Tristinus in orat. Cic pro designati ad consulatum upon the twenty fourth of Octob. Cælio.*

At *consulatum non inierant ante Calendas Jan.* that is, *IP. Ramus in the first of January.* The reason of this chasme, or *interim orat. Cat. 1.*

between their designation unto their Office, and their entry into it, was (as we may probably conjecture) that the Competitors might have some time to inquire *de Ambitione*, that is, whether there was no indirect and unlawful means used in their canvassing. In process of time, either by voluntary resignation, or deposition, or death, many Consuls have been chosen in the same year, and they were called *m Non ordinarii, & suffetti Consules.* At such *m F. Sylv. in times all their Deeds were dated by the Names of the Cic. orat. pro two first Consuls which began the year: Whence those Mur. two first, and likewise all those that continued in their Office the whole year, were called *n Consules Honorarii* *n R. fin. ant. Rom. l. 7. c. 9.* and *Consules Ordinarii.**

C A P. 9.

De Censoribus.

THE Consuls finding themselves incumbered with so many businesses of different nature, did by consent of the Senate choose two peculiar Officers, called *o Censores à censendo*, because they cessed and valued every *Mag. Rom. Mans Elibate*, registering their Names, and placing them in *c. 17.* a fit Century. For it did concern the *Romans* to know the number, and likewise the Wealth of the People, to the end they might be informed of their own strength, and

and so shape their course accordingly, either in undertaking Wars, transplanting Colonies, or in making provision of Victuals in time of Peace. A second and main part of their Office was in reforming Manners, to which end they had power to enquire into every Man's life. This part of their Authority was noted out unto us by this phrase, being called *Virgula Censoria*. If any one had plaid the ill husband, and neglected his Farm, or left his Vine untrimmed, the Censors took notice thereof. They did *Senatus & Tribu movere*, i. e. they did depose Senators, and pull down men from a more honourable Tribe, to a less honourable. *Diminutio maxima* was the loss of ones Tribe, City and Freedom. These Censors were reputed of the best rank of Magistrates in *Rome*; they remained in their Office a whole five years space ordin-

ily: I say ordinarily, because *r* through the abuse of their place, the Office had been made sometimes annual. *c. 7.* *s* *Pomp. Lat.* *f* That five years space the *Romans* did call *Lustrum*, because they did once in every five years Revolution, *L.* *Magist. c. de strare exercitum Romanum*, by sacrifice purge the *Roman* Army. Hence we say, *duo lustra*, ten years, *tria lustra*, 15 years, &c. The performance of this *Lustration* belonged also unto the Censors: for after the Censors had performed the one part of their Office, in registering the just

t *Pancol. l.* valuation of every Citizens Estate, *t* they did lead a Sow, *rerum deper.* a Ram, and a Bull three times about the Army, and in *c. de Cibi capiendi modo.* the end sacrificed them to *Mars*: and thus to purge an Army, is, *condere lustrum*; though sometimes *condere lustrum* doth signify, to muster an Army. These Sacrifices, as likewise all others of the like nature, that is, wherein

n *Alex. Gen.* there was a Sow, a Ram, and a Bull sacrificed, were termed sometimes, *u* *Suo-vetauralia*, sometimes *Solitaauralia*, *dier. l. 5. c. 27.* sometimes *x* *Taurilia*. Moreover, it did belong unto *x Pomp. Lat.* *de mag. Rom.* these Censors to farm out the Tributes, Impots, *Tol.* *c. de Censor.* *y* *Pancir. l. re-* lage, &c. *y* At the five years end, the acts of both their *rum deper.* Censors were registered upon Books of Record, which *biti capiendi* records were laid up in a certain religious House dedicated *mod.*

to the *Nymphs*. Whence *z* Cicero speaking of *Clodius*, *z* Cic. pro
faith, *Qui adem Nympharum incendit, ut memoriam publi- milone.*
cam incensis tabulis publicis impressam aboleret.

C A P. 6.
De Praetoribus.

THE Consuls by reason of their many troubles in War, having no time to administer Justice unto the Roman People, did for the better help therein create two new Officers for the executing of Justice, the one to examine and judge of matters within the City, between Citizen and Citizen; the other to decide Controversies between Foreigners. The first they *a* called *Praetorem urbanum*, and *Praetorem maiorem*; the other *Praetorem peregrinum*, & *Praetorem minorem*; we may English them Lord Chief Justice. Where we must note, that at the first there was only the *Praetor urbanus*, until the cases and suits in Law became so many, that one was not sufficient to hear them all, *b* yea at last the number of the *Praetors* came to *b* Alex. Gen. 16, namely, when those two were added for the providing of Corn and Grain; whence they were called *Praetores Cereales*, *c* nay, there were at last 18 *Praetors*, there *c* Feneft. de being two others added to judge of Controversies touching Feoffements of trust, called thence *Praetores fidei commissarii*. *d* *Causarum duo genera sunt, alia privatæ, alia publicæ*; *e* *F. Sylv. in ictice, has criminosas, illas civiles appellant*. In those cases which were private, that is, *e* touching Equity and uprightness of any act, or the restitution of any Money or goods unlawfully detained from the right Owner, it belonged principally unto the *f* two first *Praetors* to judge; *f* Rosin. ant. but under them unto the *Centum-viri*, who oftentimes *l. 7. c. 11.* are called by *Tully*, *Recuperatores*, and *Judices hastæ*; the *g* *Saxonius* ib. Court, *Hasta centum viralis*, because one of the marks and special Ensigns, was a Spear erected up in the place the Court was kept. Those cases which were publick or criminal, as *Treason*, *Murther*, buying of voices in the *Y* canvassing

canvassing of Offices, &c. were called also *causa capitata* and *capitis dimicatio*, that is, *b* such cases wherein if the party accused had been found guilty, he was *capite damnatus*: by which phrase we must not understand always *Ultimum supplicium, sed aliquando exilium, quo scilicet i* put, that is, *Civis eximitur a civitate*. *i* These cases at first were heard by the Kings and Consuls; afterwards by certain appointed thereunto by the People, being called from their inquisition, *quaesitores paricidii*. In continuance of time, the examination and hearing of the publick cases was turned over unto certain Magistrate who because they were to continue their Office a full an entire year (whereas the others had their Authority longer than they sat in Judgment) were thence in distinction-sake called *Pratores Quaestores*, and the cases were termed *Quaestiones perpetuae*: *k* because in these cases there was one set form of giving judgment perpetual to remain; whereas in those private or civil Causes the *Prator* did commonly every year change the form of giving judgment by hanging up new Edicts. *l* Here must note, that these *Quaestores paricidarum*, otherwise called *Pratores Quaestores*, had not the examination of publick cases, but sometimes upon extraordinary occasions, either the Consuls, the Senate, or the people themselves, would give judgment. Now as those former *Pratores* had a spear erected up, whereby their Court for private causes was known; so had these *Quaestores* a sword hanged out in token of their Court. *m* *Pratorum insignia duo fuere, hasta & gladius, illa ad jurisdictionem, hic ad quaestiones significandum*. The Officers which did attend the *Pratores* were *Scribae*, i. e. certain Notaries much resembling the Clerks of our Assizes, their office being to write according as the *Pratores* or chief Justices had bid them taking their name à *scribendo*. The second sort were called *Accensi ab acciendo*, from summoning, because they were to summon Men to their Appearance. They much resembled our *Bailiffs Errant*. The third sort were *Edores*:

*b F. s. v. in
orat. pro
Mur.*

*i Rosin. ant.
l. 9. c. 18.*

*k Rosin. ant.
l. 7. c. 11.*

*l Rosin. ant.
l. 6. c. 18.*

*m Sig. de Jud.
l. 1. c. 7.*

capital Tres; of which before. ⁿ The Authority of the Urbane ⁿ Fenest. ed
Prator was so increased in time, yea his honour was such, Rom. mag.
if that whatsoever he commanded, it had the name of *Jus* ^{cap. 19.}
e da
alway honorarium. ^o Others are of opinion, that only the *Prator* ^o P.Pellar, in
icer Edict was that *Jus honorarium*, p the *Prator Urba-* Cic.orat.pro
s at the *Prator*, being wont at the Entrance into his Office, to collect A.Cæcina.
erwa a set Form of administration of Justice out of the former ^p Pigh. ^E p.
ng ca Laws, and several Edicts of former *Prators*, according un-
In co- to which he would administer Justice all the year fol-
of the lowing: And lest the people might be ignorant of the
Prator Contents thereof, he caused it to be hanged up to the
full a publick view. This form of Justice was termed *Edictum*
ritu ab edicendo, i. e. q imperando; because thereby he did q Pellit. in
ce f command, or forbid something to be done. Whence Cic.orat.pro
e ca Pellitarius in the place now quoted, doth translate *Con- A.Cæcina.*
sulm Edicta, Mandatory Letters, that it might be distin-
guished from other Magistrates Edicts. It was commonly
called *Pratores editum*. And as Pighius observeth in the
place above-quoted, it was called *Edictum perpetuum*, not
absolutely, because the vertue thereof was perpetual,
(for that expired together with the *Prators* Office, and
therefore r Tully calleth it *Legem annuam*) but in respect r Cic. in Ver.
of other Edicts made in the middle of the year upon ex-
traordinary and unexpected occasions, which latter sort
of Edicts f Tully calleth *Peculiaria & nova edita*. After- scic.in ver. 5.
ward r *Salvius Julianus* collected an Edict out of all the, Sig. de Jud.
old Edicts of the former *Prators*, wherein almost all the l. I. c. 6.
whole Civil Law was contained, and this was called pro-
perly *Edictum perpetuum*, because that all the *Prators*
ever after did administer Justice according to that Edict,
by the appointment of *Hadrianus* being then Emperor.
The Edict being given out, the administration of Justice
consisted in the use of one of those three words, *Do*, *Di-
co*, & *Addico*, i. e. n *Dat actionem*, *Dicit jus*, *Addicit tam* ⁿ I.Camerar.
res quam homines; that is, he is said *Dare*, when he grant- in Cic. orat.
eth out an Action or Writ against a Man; *Dicere*, when pro Flacco.
he passeth judgment on him; and *Addicere*, when he in-
the

the Court doth see and allow the delivery of the thing or the person on which judgment is passed. The Form of Addiction was thus: After the judgment had been pronounced in the Court, the party which prevailed, laid his hand on the thing or the person, against which Sentence was pronounced, using this form of words, *Hunc ego hominem, sive hanc rem, ex jure Quiritium meam esse dico.* Then immediately did the L. Chief Justice *Addicere*, that is, approve the Challenge, and grant a present possession. *Am. in Fast. l. 1.* For Explanation whereof we must know, that this word *Addico*, is sometimes *verbum Augurale*, sometime *Forense*, sometimes a term of Art belonging unto the discipline of the *Augures*, and so the Birds are said *Addicere*, when they shew some good and lucky token, that the matter consulted about is approved by the Gods: the opposite hereunto is *Abdicere*. Sometimes this Verb *Addico* is a term of Law, signifying

x M. Toxita as *x* much as to deliver up into ones hands, or into ones in orat. pro possession: whence we do not only call those goods that *Pub. Quint.* are delivered by the *Pretor* unto the right owner *bona addicta*; but those Debtors also which are delivered up by the *Pretor* unto their Creditors to work out their Debt, are termed *servi addicti*. Yea moreover, because in all port-sales it was necessary, that the *Pretor* should *Addicere bona*, deliver up the Goods sold; hence doth this word often signify to sell, as *Addicere sanguinem alicuius*, to take Money to kill a Man, to sell a Mans Life. Touching the reason of their name, they were called *Pratores à praeundo, quoniam jure praibant*. And *y* those alone were properly termed *viri pratorii*, which had born this Office, not they which were capable thereof: In the same sense we say *Viri Censorii*, and *Viri Aedili*, &c.

y Fr. Matu-
ranius in
Philip. 1.

C A P. 7.

De Imperatoribus, Cesariis, &c. Augustis.

When C. Julius Cæsar had overcome Pompey his Sons in Spain, at his return to Rome, the Senate welcomed him with new invented Titles of singular Honour, styling him *Pater Patriæ, Consul in decennium, Dictator in perpetuum, Sacrosanctus*, and *Imperator*; all which Titles were afterward conferred upon *Octavius Cæsar*; and all the Emperors succeeding him, desired to be called *Imperatores & Cesares* from him. Where we must understand, that this name *Imperator* was not altogether unknown before; for by that name the Roman Souldiers were wont (even at that time) to salute their Lord General after some special Conquest. z Ser. A.D. 1. 5. These Roman Emperors were afterward called also *Augusti* from *Octavius Cæsar*, whom when the Senate studied to honour with some noble Title, some were of the mind that he should be called *Romulus*, because he was in a manner a second founder of the City: but it was at length decreed by the advice of *Manutius Plancus*, that he should be styled by the name of *Augustus*, which we may English *Sovereign*: And they counted this name of more Reverence and Majesty than the former name of *Romulus*, because all consecrated and hallowed places were called *Loca Augusta*. The Authority of these Emperors was very great, even as great as of the Kings in former times.

C A P. 8.

De Principibus juventutis, Cesariis, & nobilissimis Cesariis.

A Custom * was received among the Roman Emperors in their life-time, to nominate him whom they would have to succeed them in their Empire; and him they called *Princeps juventutis, Cæsar, & Nobilissimus Cæsar*.

* Rosin. ant.
1. 7. c. 13.

Ces. ir. The like custom was practised by *Charles* the fifth Emperor of *Germany*, and so hath been continued by his Successors; namely, that one should be chosen whom they called *Rex Romanorum*, who should be so far invested in the Title to the Empire by the means of the present Emperor, that upon the Death, Resignation, or Deposition of the then being Emperor, he immediately should succeed.

C A P. 9.

De Praefecto Urbis.

Romulus for the better Government of the City appointed a certain Officer called *Urbis Praefectus*, to have the hearing of all matters or causes between the Master and the Servant, between Orphans and their Overseers, between the Buyer and the Seller, &c. Afterward in the time of the *Roman Emperors*, this *Urbis Praefectus* did assume unto himself such Authority, that he would examine and have the hearing of all Causes, of what nature soever, if they were *Intra centesimum lapidem*, within a hundred Miles of *Rome*: (for *b Lapis* in old time signified a Mile, because at every Miles end a great stone in manner of a Mark-stone was erected.) In the absence of the King or Consuls, he had all Authority which belonged unto them resigned unto him. I am not ignorant, that some do make this latter kind of Prefecture, or Lieutenantship, a different Office from the former, but I should rather think them to be one and the same, only his Authority to be more enlarged in the Kings Absence: and of this opinion do I find *Fenestella*, *Alex-*

c Sig. de jur. and. Neopol. and c Sigonius.

Rom. l. 1.

c. 20.

C A P.

C A P. 10.

De Decemviris, & legibus scribendis.

FOR the better administration of Justice, the ^d Ro- ^d Feneſt. de
mans appointed three Men, namely, ^e Sp. Poſthu- Mag. Rom.
mius, Ser. Sulpicius, A. Manlius, to go to *Athens*, and ^{c. 14.}
other Grecian Cities, there to peruse the Grecian Laws; ^e Rosin. ant.
to the intent that at their return, both a ſupply might
be made of thoſe Laws that were wanting in *Rome*, and
the other that were faulty, might thereby be rectified and
amended. At the return of thoſe three Men, the Consuls
were deposed, and both their Authority and Enſigns
given unto ^f ten Men newly elected for the Govern- ^{f Lip. Reg.}
ment of the State, and were thence called *Decemviri*. The Leg.
first elected into this *Decemvirate*, were *Ap. Claudioſ*,
T. Genutius, P. Sextus, Sp. Veturius, C. Julius, A. Manlius,
Ser. Sulpicius, P. Curiatius, T. Romul. Sp. Poſthumius:
all of them ſuch as had born the Office of a Consul. The
Laws which they brought from *Athens* were written at
firſt in ten Tables of Brads: afterwards two other Tables
were added, at which times thoſe Laws began to be
known and diſtinguished from others by the name of
Leges 12 Tabularum. And according to thoſe Laws, Ju-
ſtice ever after was adminiſtred unto the Roman people,
at firſt by theſe ten Men appointed thereunto, whose Au-
thority was as large even as the Kings and Consuls in
old time, only it was annual. One of them only had the
Enſigns of honour carried before him, one alone had the
Authority of convocating the Senate, conſirming thoſe
Decrees, and the diſcharge of all State-buſineſſes; ^g the ^g Rosin. ant.
other did little diſfer from private Men in their habit, only ^g Rom. 1. 7.
when the firſt had ruled a ſet time, the others ſucceeded by ^{c. 19.}
turns. This kind of Government did not continue long
in *Rome*, for in the third year all their power was abro-
gated; because of their Tyranny and Oppreſſion uſed by them
towards the Roman People.

C A P.

C A P. 11.

De Interregia protestate.

f Dion. Halic. l. 2.

g Rosin. ant. l. 6. c. 16.

b Alex. Gen. dier. l. 5. c. 6.

After the death of *Romulus*, *f* the Senators divided themselves into several Companies, called *Decuria*, committing the Government of the Kingdom to that *Decury*, that is, to those ten Men, upon whom the lot fell, calling them the *Interreges*. Where we must know, that these ten did not rule all together, but each Man ruled for the space of five days, whence *g* Rosinus calleth his Magistracy, *Magistratum Quinqueduanum*. After that five days Government had passed through the first, then did they go to lots to have a second *Decury* chosen, and so a third, &c. This Office of an *Interrex* remained even in the Consuls time, so that if by some extraordinary occasion the Consuls could not be created, *b* then they chose one, to whom alone they committed the whole Government of the Kingdom, and him they called *Interregem*.

C A P. 12.

De Dictatore.

s Pighius in
Tyrant.

Vhensoever the *Romans* found themselves encumbered with dangerous Wars, or any other eminent Dangers, they presently chose a *Dictator*, to whom alone was committed the Authority and Rule of the whole Kingdom, differing from a King only in respect of his Name, and the continuance of his Office. Touching his name he was so called, *quoniam dictis ejus parebat populus*. His Office continued but six months, and at the expiration thereof, if need required, he was chosen again for another six months. He was also called *Populi Magister*, inasmuch as none could make their Appeal from him unto the People. As soon as himself was established in his Office, he chose a subordinate Officer,

ficer whom he called *& Equitum Magister*: his Authority *& Stadius in*
 much resembled his, whom they called *Urbis Praefectum*: Flor. I. 1. c. 11
 for as the *Praefectus Urbis* in the absence of the King, so
 this *Magister equitum* in absence of the *Dictator*, had full
 and uncontrollable Authority of doing what he would.

C A P. 13.

De Tribunis militum.

THESE *1* military *Tribunes* were of two sorts. The one *1* Rofin. 2:
 had all Power and Authority, which belonged unto *1. 7. c. 24.*
 the *Consuls*: and thence were called *Tribuni militum consulari potestate*. The occasion of them was this: The Pro-
 tectors of the Commons called *Tribuni Plebis*, did earnestly
 labour, that the Commonalty might be made as capable
 of the consular Dignity as the Nobility: This was follow-
 ed so hot, that in the end, though the Nobility would
 not grant them way unto that Dignity under the name of
Consuls; yet in effect they would grant it them. Name-
 ly the *Consuls* should be deposed, and in their stead other
 Magistrates should be chosen; part out of the Nobility,
 part out of the Commonalty, who though they were not
 called *Consuls*, but *Tribuni*, yet were they of *Consular* Au-
 thority; by which they were distinguished from the
 other sort of Military *Tribunes*, who had Power and Au-
 thority only in matters Military, and were known by the
 name of *Tribuni militum* without any addition. *2* Some- n Alex. Gen.
 times there was one of these three words prefixed, *Rutu-* dier. I. 6. c. 18.
li or *Rufuli*, *Suffecti* and *comitati*; not thereby to in-
 timate unto us any distinction of office or place, but to
 signify their manner of Election. For if they were chosen
 by the *Consuls*, then were they called *Tribuni Rutuli*, or
Rufuli, because they had their Authority confirmed unto
 them by virtue of an *Act* of Law preferred by *Rutilus*
Rufus, when he was *Consul*. If they were chosen by the
 Soldiers themselves in their Camp, then were they
 called *Tribuni suffecti*, that is, *Tribunes* substituted or put
 in

in the place of another. Whence we may conjecture, that the Souldiers were not permitted to make any Election, but in time of need, when their former *Tribunes* were taken from them by some violent or unnatural Death. The last sort called *Comitiati*, were so called because they were chosen by the Roman Assemblies, called in Latin *Comitia*. They were termed *Tribuni*, because at the first institution of them (whether we understand the Consular *Tribunes*, or this latter sort) there were but three of each. In procel of time notwithstanding I find the number not only of those *Consular Tribunes*, ^o but of those other also to have been encreased to six, accordingly as the thousands in a Legion were multiplyed. These latter sort of *Tribunes*, in respect of their Military Discipline, which was to see the Souldiers being faulty to be punished, we may English *Knights Marshal*: In respect that their Authority was over Foot-men only, we may English them *Serjeants Major*: only this difference there was, to every thousand of Foot-men in any Legion, there was as many Military *Tribunes* under their chief Commander, called *Imperator*. But in our English Armies there is but one *Serjeant Major*, who alone under the Lord General hath Command over all the Foot-men, be there never so many thousands.

C A P. 14.
De Triumviris Reipub. constituenda.

THIS tyranny of the *Triumviratus* began by a conspiracy between *Augustus Cesar*, *Antonius*, and *Lepidus*. For these three under the pretence of revenging *Julius Cesar* his death, obtained chief Power and Authority for the space of five years throughout *Rome*, ^p pretending that they would settle the Common-wealth, which at that time by reason of *Julius Cesar*'s death was much out of order. Those five years being expired, they refused to resign their Authority, exercising excessive cruelty.

^p *Venef. de mag. Rom. e. 21.*

ty towards all the *Romans* of what degree soever. ^q This ^q Suet. octas kind of Government remained but ten years, neither Aug. c. 27. ever were there any other than those three above named. They had power to enact any new Law, to reverse any former Act, without the consent of the *Senate*, or *Commons*. They might prescribe and banish any *Roman* at their pleasure, and as often as we read *de Triumviratu* simply without any adjunction, or *de Triumviratu Senatus legendi*, we are to understand it of this, though some upon unsure grounds do disjoin them.

C A P. 15.

De Quaestoribus Ararii.

THIS Office of the *Quaestors* seemeth not unlike to a publick Treasurer, which collecteth the Subsidies, Customs, Money, yearly Revenues, and all other Payments belonging to any State or Corporation. And hence *quoniam publica pecunia querenda propositi erant*, they ^r Feneſt. de Mag. Rom. took their name *Quaestores*. Sometimes they are called *Quaestores urbani*, to distinguish them from the Provincial *Quaestors*, which bare Office in the Roman Provinces: sometimes they are called *Quaestores ararii*, to distinguish them from those that were called *Quaestores parvicii*, or *Rerum Capitalium*, of which you may see more in the Tract *de Pratoribus*. *¶* Lastly, they were cal- [/] Sig. de jure led *Quaestores ararii*, to distinguish them from the *Tri- Rom. l. 2. c. 8.* buni *ararii*, i. e. those Martial Treasurers, or Clerks of the Band which did receive the Souldiers pay from these City-Treasurers, and so pay it unto the Souldiers. The Office of the City-Treasurers (then being at first but two,) was to receive all the City-Accounts; to disburse at all occasions of publick Expences; to take an Oath of him that the Souldiers had saluted by the name of *Imperator*, that he had truly informed the Senate both of the number of Enemies slain, as also

of the number of Citizens lost; otherwise he might barr the Emperor of his Triumph. Moreover, whatsoever spoils were taken in War, they were delivered up unto these *City-questors*, and they selling them, laid up the Money in the great Treasure-house, called *Aedes Saturni*.

C A P. 16.

De Tribunis Plebis.

[¶] *Rofin. Epit.* [¶] *Rofin. ant.* [¶] *Alex. Gen.* [¶] *Pighius in Iuo Tyrantifug.* [¶] *Pomp. L. 3.* *T*HE *t* Roman Commonalty finding themselves oppressed by the Wealthier sort, departed unto the *Aventine Mount*, threatening the *Roman Nobility*, that they would forsake the City, and never again adventure themselves in War for the defence thereof, unless they did find some release and easement, from those excessive payments of Use and Interest unto their Creditors: yea, besides the remission of their present Debts, before they would return unto the City again, they would have certain Magistrates chosen, which should be *u* *Sacrosancti*, that is, such as might not be hurt or violently used, not so much as in words: and if any had violated that Law whereby they were made *Sacrosancti*, then was he accounted *homo sacer*; that is, an excommunicate Person, or such an one whose Soul should be vowed unto some God; insomuch that if any after had killed him, he should

[¶] *dier. l. 6. c. 14.* [¶] *Rofin. ant.* [¶] *l. 7. c. 23.* not be liable unto judgment: [¶] *quoniam illius anima diis devota amplius humani commercii non sit.* To those y Magistrates the protection of the Commons was committed, who because they were at first chosen out of the *Military Tribunes*, therefore did they always retain the name of *Tribunes*, being so called, that they might be distinguished from the others, *Tribuni Plebis*, Protectors of the Commons. At the first institution of them they were in

[¶] *Pighius in Iuo Tyrantifug.* number but two, as [¶] some have thought: [¶] Others say five, afterwards (as it is yielded by all Writers) they increased unto ten. Their Authority at first consisted chiefly in this, that they had power to hinder any proceedings

ceedings in the *Senate*, which they thought might prove prejudicial unto the Commons, so that they had not authority to enact any new Decrees, as afterward by abusing their Authority they did. *b Sed eorum autoritas magis in intercedendo, quam jubendo.* And hence was it that in old time these Protectors of the Commons were not permitted to come into the *Senate*, but *c* they sat with-
b Stadius in
c Pig. in suo
Tyrannifug.
out at the door, whither whatsoever was determined within the *Senate* was sent unto them, to be perused by them, and if they did approve it, then did they subscribe a great Roman *T*, being the first letter of the word *Tribuni* *d*. The Houses of these *Tribuni* stood open night *d Rosin. ant.* and day, as a common Refuge or Place of Succour for *Rom.l.7.c.23* all that would come; *e* neither was it lawful for them *e Pigh. in suo* to be absent out of the Town one whole day throughout *Tyrannifug.* the Year.

C A P. 7.

De *Ædibus, & Praefecto annonæ.*

WE may read of three sorts of *Roman Magistrates* called *Ædiles*, the two first had their names *ab ædibus curandis*, having in their charge to repair both Temples and private Dwelling-houses which belonged unto the City. The first sort were called *Ædiles curiales*, *à cella curuli*, from the Chair of State, wherein it was permitted them to ride, and these were chosen *out of the Senators*. The second sort were called *Ædiles Plebeii*, and they were added unto the former, at the earnest suit of the Commons, they being to be chosen out of them. Where we must note, that they were not so added, that both sorts should rule at one and the self-same time, *g* but that the *Curiæ* should rule the one year, and *g Alex. Gen.* the *Plebeii* the other. To these *Ædiles* it did belong, before the reparation of Temples and private Houses, to look unto the Weights and Measures in common sale: for they had power to examine *Actiones redhibitorias*, *that*

*Philet. in
l.2.Cic. epist.
fam. 10.*

*Alex. Gen.
dier. 14. c 4.*

that is, such Actions, by virtue of which he had sold any corrupt or sophisticated Wares, was constrained to take them again. Moreover, they had the charge of the publick Conduit or Water-conveyances, of provision for solemn Plays, &c. Of the third sort there were also

b Alex. Gen.
ibid.

i Pighius in
suo Tyran.

k Rosin. ant.
l. 7. c. 28.

two, who were in a manner Clerks of the Market; *h* for unto them belonged the looking unto the Victuals sold in the Market, and Corn: Whence they were called by them *Ædiles Cereales*, and *i* by the Greeks *ἀρχεῖον*. This Office, for ought that can be collected out of those that treat of it, differeth but little from his, whom the Romans calleth *Annona prefectum*; only this, the *Ædiles Cereales* were *Magistratus ordinarii*; the *Praefectus extraordinarius*, namely, *k* such as was chosen only in time of extraordinary dearths: he having for that time larger Authority than those ordinary Clerks of the Market. For as it appeareth by *Rosinus* in the place now quoted, this *Praefectus* had power of himself to examine all such cases or questions as should arise touching the dearth: as suppose the hoarding of Corn, fore-stalling the Market, &c.

C A P. 18.

De Triumviris.

BEsides that *Triumviratus Rep. constituenda*, of which we spake before, there were divers kinds of *Triumviratus*, namely, *Triumviri Capitales*, three high Sheriffs, who had the charge of Prisons, and were to see Malefactors punished. For which purpose eight *Littors* did attend them. There was also *l Triumviri Marenſi*, three Men, we may term them Bankers, who had authority to pay out of the Common Treasury poor Mens Debts. Sometimes there were appointed five to this Office, whence they were also called *m Quinque viri Mensarii*, in orat. Cic. both being called *Mensarii* from *Mensa*, a Table whereon they told their Money. Another sort of *Triumviri* there were appointed to press Souldiers, whence they were

b Alex. Gen.
dier. l. 3. c. 16.

m I. Camer.
in orat. Cic.
pro Flacco.

were called *Triumviri conquirendi juvenes idoneos ad armata ferenda*. We read also of certain *Triumviri*, which were elected as chief Captains to guide and conduct the people in transplanting Colonies, and thence were they named *Triumviri coloniae deducenda*; but sometimes for this purpose they erected seven, ten, or twenty, and so named them *Quinque viri*, *Septem viri*, *Decem viri*, and *Viginti viri Coloniae deducenda*. Three other sorts of *Triumviri* remain, which were Officers of small account, as the *Triumviri monetales*, three Masters of the Mint, who thence was called *Triumviri*, *A. A. A. E. F. F.* that is, *Auro*, *Argento*, *Aere*, *Flando*, *Feriundo*, for they had the charge of Coining the Money. 2. *Triumviri valetudinis*, three Pest-men, which were to over-see those that lay infected with any contagious Sickness. Thirdly, *Triumviri nocturni*, three Bell-men, which were to walk the Town at night, and to give notice of fire.

C A P. 19.
De Prefectis Aerarii.

Augustus Caesar desiring for the better safety of the City to maintain many Bands of Souldiers, which should always be in readines for the defence of the City, desired of the City a yearly Subsidy for the maintenance of those Souldiers: but being denied it, he built a certain Treasure-house which he called *Aerarium militare*, whereinto he cast his Money for himself and *Tiberius*; and promised to do so every year: Afterward when he saw the Treasury not to be enriched enough, either by that Money which himself bestowed, or by the Contributions of others, he appointed that the twentieth part of all inheritances and legacies (except it were to the next of the Kin, or to the poor) should fall unto this Treasury. For the charge and custody hereof he appointed three of those Souldiers which aways attended about him for the safeguard of his Person, calling them *Prefectos Aerarii*.

C A P.

C A P. 20.

De Praefecto Pratorio.

ALL Captains and Governours to whom the Rule of any Army belonged, were in ancient time called *o Prators*: This word *Prator* signifying then three chief Officers among the *Romans*, first a *Consul*, secondly a *L.* Chief Justice, thirdly, a *L.* General in War; all of them being called *p Pratores, quasi Praetores, quoniam jure & exercitu praibant*. Answerable to which threefold acceptions, this *Pratorium* hath three severall significations: sometimes it signifieth a Princes Palace or Mannor-house, sometime a great Hall or Palace where Judg-
ment was wont to be given, and lastly, the *L.* General his Pavilion in the Camp; *q* from which last signification it is, that those Souldiers that gave Attendance about that Pavilion for the guard of their Captains person, are sometimes called *Milites Pratoriani*, sometime *Cohors Pratoria*. *r* And he to whom the oversight of the Souldiers was committed, was thence called *Pratorio prefctus*.

*o Pancir. in
notitiam im-
per. orien.*
*p Pighius in
Æquipet.
compos.*

*q Asconius
in Verren.*

*r Fr. Sylv. in
Catil. 2.*

C A P. 21.
De Advocato fisci.

FOR the right understanding of this Office, we must first note a difference between these two words, *Ærarium* and *Fiscus*. *Ærarium* was a common Treasury belonging unto a whole State or Corporation, whence all publick and common Expences were to be supplied. *Fiscus* was the Kings or Emperors private Coffers: it may be Englisht the Kings *Exchequer*: The keeper thereof was called *Advocatus Fisci*. There are many other petty Officers within the City, which I have purposely omitted, because there is but seldom mention of them in old Authors; and as often as they are mentioned, their names do explain their Office.

C A P. 13.

De pricipiis Magistratibus provincialibus.

Over the Provinces at first ruled certained Magistrates sent from *Rome*, by Commission from the *Roman* Senate, called *Prætores*, whose Office was to administer Justice unto the Provincial Inhabitants, yea, and if occasion served, to make War also upon their enemy; and this was the reason that the number of the *Prætors* did so increase always, namely, according as the number of Provinces did encrease. The Wars and Tumults in the Provinces sometimes were so great, that the *Prætor* was not sufficient both to manage War and execute Justice: whereupon the Senate thought fit to send another Magistrate into the Provinces, whom they called a *Consul*, because properly the managing of War belonged unto the *Consul*, so that there were at first two ordinary Provincial Magistrates, a *Consul* to manage War, and a *Prætor* or Lord Chief Justice to sit in Judgment. And if these two by a second grant from the Senate, did continue in their Office above the space of a year, then were they called *Proconsules* & *Proprætores*. But in proces of time this custom was altered; for then none could be *Proconsuls*, but those alone who had been *Consuls* in *Rome*: neither could any be *Proprætors*, which had not been *Prætors* at *Rome*. Their manner being that the next year after the Expiration of their Offices in *Rome*, they should depart into some certain Province, to bear the same Offices again, being not called *Consules* or *Prætores* as before, but *Proconsules* and *Proprætores*: and for this cause always so soon as the *Consuls* had been created, the Senate did appoint certain Provinces for the *Consuls*, which being appointed, the *Consuls* did either agree between themselves, who should go to the one, who to the other, and that was termed *comparare provincias*; or else they did decide the Question by Lots, and that was termed *sortiri provincias*;

A a

Alex. Gen.
dier. 1.3. c. 3.

etiam howbeit, sometimes the Senate did interpose their Authority, and dispose the same. Under the Emperors the Gouvernours of some Provinces were appointed by the Senate and the People, and those were called *Proconsules*, and the Provinces, *t Provincia Consulare*;

* Camer. pro L. Flacco. others were appointed by the Emperors, and they were called *Proprætores*, and the Provinces *Pratoria Provinciae*. For all this which hath been noted touching the Provincial Magistrates, it is almost *verbatim* translated

* Rosin. ant. l. 10. c. 24. out of *u Resinus*. To which we add this, namely, that every Proconsul and Proprætor did usually choose a Lieutenant, such a one as should be assistant unto him in

maters of Government, whom they called *Legatum*, so

* Pomp. Læt. de Mag. that this word *x Legatus* signified three several Magi-

Rom. *y Sig. de Jur.* strates among the *Romans*; two whereof may be proved out of *y Sigonius*: First, that it signifieth such a Lieu-

Prov. l. 2. c. 2. tenant, or Lord Deputy under a Proconsul, or Proprætor in a Province. 2. That it signifieth such a one as is im-

ployed in the delivery of a Message or Embassage from one Prince or State to another: we commonly call them Embassadors. Lastly, it signifieth a Lieutenant or chief Captain in War, whose place was next under the L. Gene-

ral. His Office at the first institution, was not so much to rule or command, as to assist the Lord General in

Counsel; whence *Polybius* commonly joineth these two together *πρεσβύτερος καὶ συμβάλλεις*, that is, *Legatos & Consiliarios*, that the latter word might expound the former,

Lipp. de mil. Rom. l. 2. dial. 11. Moreover, every Proconsul and Proprætor had with them certain Treasurers, called

Quæstores Provinciales: These Provincial Treasurers

* Sig. de Jur. prov. l. 2. c. 3. * were chosen by the *Roman* people commonly, namely, such a number as the number of Provinces did require.

After the Election, they between themselves did cast Lots who should go unto the one, who unto the other Provinces:

* Sig. ibid. sometimes extraordinarily by virtue of special act or decree, this or that special Man hath obtained this or that Province without any Lottery. By the way we must

note,

note, that all Provincial *Questors* could not be called *Proquestors*, as all Provincial *Consuls* and *Prætors* were called *Proconsules* and *Propretores*: *c* For those only were *c* *Rosin. ant.* called *Proquaestores*, which did succeed those Provincial *Rom. 1. 7.* *Questors*, when they did either die in their Office, or de- *c. 45.* part out of the Province, no Successor being expected from *Rome*, at which time it was lawful for the *Procon-*
sig. de Jur.
ful
Provin-
ing the
translated
y, that
Licu-
him in
um, so
Magi-
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teute-
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Lots
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ote,

Legati & Questores, d other Mi-
*litary Officers, such as are the *Tribuni militum, Centuri-**ones, *Prefecti, *Ducuriones*, together with other inferior**Officers, as their Secretaries, Bailiffs, Cryers, Serjeants,*
*and such like.***

A a 2

L I B.



LIB. III. SECT. III.

Of the Roman Punishments.

C A P. I.

*Supplicia, Multa, Lex Ateria, Tarpeia, Ego
ei unum ovem multam dico, &c.*

Touching the Military Punishments, which belonged to the Military Discipline; it shall be treated of in its proper place. Here only of the City Discipline, and the usual Punishments exercised therein, which we may divide thus. Punishments publicly inflicted on Malefactors, are either *Pecuniary mults*, or *corporal Punishments*: The *Pecuniary mults* were of two sorts, either an appointed sum of Money was required of the party guilty, and then it was called *Multa*; or his whole Estate was seised on, and then it was termed a *Confiscation* of his Goods. The *Mulet* was twofold, the one termed *Mulet superma*, the other *Mulet minima*.

* *Gell. l. ii.* Of both these * *Gellius* writeth thus, *Superma mulcta era duarum ovium, & traginta boum, pro copia scilicet boum, & penuria ovium; sed cum ejusmodi multa pecoris armentique magistribus dicta erat, adigebantur boves ovesque, alias pretii parvi, alias majoris, eaque res faciebat inaequalem multam punitionem*

punitionem: *indirca postea a lege Ateria constituti sunt in oves singulas aris deni, in boves aris centeni: Minima vero multa fuit ovis unius.* Moreover, as he observeth in the same place, whensoever the Magistrate did set a fine or mulct upon the Offenders head, he used the word *Ovis* in the Masculine gender, as *Ego ei unum ovem multam dico, &c.* The Law which *Gellius* calleth *Ateriam legem*, *b Festus b Festius* in calleth *legem Tarpeianam*, because *Arerius* Enacted it when *voce pecula* he was *Colleague* or *Fellow-Consul* with *Tarpeius*. Likewise we may take notice of the Clemency used in those times. It was provided by the Law, that seeing there was a greater plenty of Oxen, than of Sheep, and to be fined an Ox, was not so much as to be fined a Sheep, therefore the Magistrate pronouncing the fine, *c Bovem* *c P. in lib. 18. prius quam Ovem nominaret, ut innotesceret Romanis miti- c. 3. It. Alex. c. 5. ab Alex. l. 3.*

C A P. 2.

Capitis diminutio, maxima, media minima, Aqua & Igni interdici, Proscriptio, Lata fuga, Deportatio, exsagitar, sursecuri, Ararii, In ararios relati, Religatio, Lanii cum tintinnabulis.

THE Corporal Punishments were either such as were *Capital*, depriving a Man of his Life: or *Castigatory*, such Corrections as served for the humbling and reforming of the Offender, or for the destroying of him. *Capital* Punishments were sometimes taken in a Civil acceptance, for the loss of Freedom, which the Romans called *Capitis diminutionem*, Disfranchising, because in every Freeman thus Disfranchised, one head of the Corporation was as it were cut off: sometimes it is taken for the loss of ones life, and this they called *Ultimum supplicium*. That Disfranchising, called *capitis diminutio*, was *d* threefold, *Maxima, Media & Minima*. The least degree was, when the *Censores* pulled *l. 9. c. 31.* a Man from an higher *Tribe*, down to a lower and less honourable,

honourable, or when by any Censure they disabled a Man from suffraging, or giving his Voice in the publick Assemblies: such as were thus in the last manner punishment. *Sign. de Jur. ed.*, were termed *Ararii*, and *In ararios relati*, *e quia Rom. l. i. c. 17. omnia alia jura civium Romanorum praterquam tributi & Aris conferendi amiserunt*. This kind of punishment as it may seem, was many times exercised for irreverent Gesture or Speeches used by such as were questioned by the *f* *A Gel. noct. Censors*. Three several Examples are noted by *f Gellius*, *Art. l. 4. c. 7.* the last is this, *P. Scipio Nasica* and *M. Pomponius*, being Censors, taking a view of the *Roman Knights*, observed one of them to have a lean starvling Horse, himself being fat and in good plight; whereupon they demanded the reason why his Horse was so lean, himself being so fat: his answer was, *Quoniam ego, inquit, me curro; equum Statius meus servus. Diminutio media*, was an exilment out of the

g Camerar. in City, without the loss of ones freedom: *It was com- orat. Cic. pro monly set down in this form of words, Tibia aqua & igni Mur.*

b Cœl. Rhod. *l. 15. c. 17.* *interdico.* And it seemeth by *b Cœl. Rhodiginus*, to be all one with that kind of Banishment which the *Romans* called *Proscriptio*; though it cannot be denied but that *Proscriptus* sometimes signifieth only such a one whose Goods are set at Sale to satisfie his Creditors, because he will not appear in the Court, the form thereof was thus; The Creditors having obtained leave of the Lord Chief Justice to proceed in this manner, they committed the ordering of the sale to one principal Creditor, and he was called simply *Magister*, and he in the name of all the rest solemnly proclaimed in the chief places of the City in form as

s Rosin. ant. *l. 9. c. 21.* followeth, *i Ille debitor noster in ejusmodi causa est, ut bona ejus divendi debeant; nos creditores patrimonium ejus distrahimus; quicunque emere volet, adesto.* But for the reconciling of both opinions, we may term the first to be *Proscriptionem hominum*, the other *Proscriptionem honorum*, which distinction being not observed, breedeth a great confusion in the Authors that treat of this punishment; and because both were performed by solemn and publick

publick Proclamations ; hence the name *Proscriptio* agreed as well to the Goods confiscated, as to the persons banish'd ; according to that, *k Quoniam eorum nomina in publico scribabantur, hinc proscripti dicebantur.* Hence the Grecians used not only the word *πενομένων*, but also *στατιτεύειν*, to signifie the act of *Proscription*, because they wrote in a publick Pillar the Faults and Offences of such as were thus banished. But to proceed without further digression, *Diminutio maxima* was the los both of the City, and the Freedom ; and this I take to be the same which in other terms was called *Lata fuga*, or *Deportatio* ; namely, a perpetual Exilement : All standing in opposition to that other kind of Banishment, called *Regulatio*, which was the Exilement * only for a Season, happily for five years. See *Rhod. lib. 10. cap. 5.* Though I deny not but that *lata fuga* was so called, not only in respect of the duration of time, it being a perpetual Banishment, but also in regard of the places so generally prohibited ; *m* for he that was thus Banished, was tyed and limited to one particular Country, all other places in general being forbidden him. Those Punishments that deprived of life in ordinary use, and of which there is most frequent mention in Roman Authors, are these which follow : *Furca, Crux, Carcer, Culeus, Equuleus, de rupe Tarpeia dejectio, Scala, Gemonia, Tunica, Damnatio, in gladium, in ludum, ad bestias.* In general, we are to note, that the Execution was without the Gates of the City, to prevent the noisomeness which such abundance of Blood might occasion, *n* for which reason the Executioners dwelt without the City. Likewise those that were adjudged to Death, when they went to the place of Execution, a certain little Bell was tyed about them, that by the sound thereof, the people might beware of touching the condemned person, because the very touch of him was counted a kind of pollution : this *o Turnebus* observed out of *Zonarus*, and from thence the Executioners were called *p Lanii cum tintinnabulis.* And for this reason

* Adde quod edictum quamvis immiti minax que Attamen in poenæ nomine lene fait ; Quippe relegatus non exul dicor in illo.

Ovid. de trist. lib. 2. Eleg. 1. m Tholotau.

n Plaut. Cas. 6.

o Turneb. adv. l. 1. c. 21. *p* Plaut. p. 3.

q Rosin. ant. l. 10. c. 29. reason *q* it was, that a little Bell and Scourge was hang-ed up in the hindmost part of the Chariot, wherein the Lord General did ride in his Triumph, a publick Officer which rid with him in the same Chariot, now and then plucking him behind, and bidding him look back, using this form of words, *r Respici post te, hominem memento te*, that is, *Sir look behind you, remember your self to be but a Man*. For the sight of the Scourge and Bell served to put him in mind, that notwithstanding his present Triumph and Acclamations, his after-miseries might be such, that he might be punished not only with Whips, but even with Death it self.

r Tertul. A. pol. c. 33.

C A P. 3.

Furca, Furcifer, Supplicium more Majorum, σκευα.

Ancient Authors which do write of the *Roman Furca*, do rather mention it, than explain it: but if we diligently observe what they speak of it, we shall find the use thereof to have been threefold. The first * *Isidor. orig. l. 10.* ignominious, which * was when the Master forced the Servant for small offences, *furcam circa urbem ferre*, to carry his *furca* upon his Shoulders about the City, confessing his Fault, and admonishing others to beware of the like offence, and *b* hence such a Servant was afterward called *furcifer*; and hence I think was the use of those *stimuli* or goads, whereof I shall speak more in the Chapter following; namely, that when the party thus to be punished dragged back, and shewed himself unwilling, then did the Executioner prick him forward with these kind of goads. The second sort was Penal, when the party having the *furca* on his neck, was led up and down the Cirque, or some publick place, and on the way to be whipt *b Plutarch. in Coriol.* *c Epit. Livii. dec. 5.* but not unto death: *c* thus *C. Matienus damnatus sub furca in virgescus erat, & seftertio nummo veniit.* He was

was afterwards sold, and therefore died not under the punishment. The third sort was penal too, but in a higher degree; namely, when the Malefactor having his Head fastened to the *furca*, was whipt under it to death: And this was by a peculiar name called *d Supplicium more maiorum*. This yet differed from that Beheading with an *Axe*, which was in use among the *Romans*, and called by the *Grecians* *μαχαιρίσμα* from *μάχαιρα*, signifying an Axe or Hatchet; it differed I say from this, because howsoever there was in this *σαρπί τείχος*, a tying the party to a stake, or post, and also *μαστίγιον*, a whipping, in both which it agreed with the former punishment; yet herein they differed, because in the former they were whipped to death, in the latter they were after their whipping *Beheaded with an Axe*, as appeareth by the *Execution of Antigonius the King of the Jews*. But to proceed in the description of the *furca*, the form thereof I take to be like the Beam of a Wain, unto which the yokes are fastened; It resemblmeth a Fork, and the *furca* is called *ξύλον διτλάν διδυκον*, i. e. *lignum duplex, bicornutum geminum*, in English a forked piece of Timber; there is no such piece throughout the whole Wain, as the form of Wains is in these times, but only the Beam thereof. *Plut. in Co f Plutarch* treating of the *furca*, saith, that it is *ξύλον δια-riol. ξύλον το πυριν τεγειδων*, that is, a piece of Timber about the Waggon or Wain, wherewith they upheld the Beam; and he addeth, that what the *Grecians* call *άνοσάτην* and *σιεισα*, the *Romans* call *furca*: now *Hesychius* describeth *σιεισα* to be *το διπλόν ιπη αποτίθεται τη διαδέης ζυγώ*, that is, the forked piece of Timber, which they put under the yoke of the Wain; correct *Plutarch* by *Hesychius*; and for *το πυριν*, read *το ζυγών*, and you have in both the description of the Beam in the Wain. Some think that *Plutarch* compareth the *furca* to certain forked pieces of Timber, wherewith the Wain was upheld whilst it was unloaded; but how this stands with *Hesychius* his description of *σιεισα*, I am yet to learn; notwithstanding

ing if we admit this interpretation, that which I would hence infer is rather confirmed, than any way weakened; namely, that the form of the old Roman *furca* was forked; neither do there appear any testimonies so evident to me, as to perswade that among the ancient *Romans* any other was in use. True it is, that in After-Ages the form thereof was the very same with our *Gallowses*, which are now in use, and this haply began, when the use of Crucifying was interdicted, which interdiction we

*g Sosoma. Ec-
cles. hist. 1. 1.
c. 8.*

C A P. 4.

Crux, Servile supplicium, Titulus.

Crucifixion hath been a punishment in ancient use among the *Romans*; it was abrogated by *Constantine*. It was a Death that commonly Servants were sentenced unto, seldom times Freemen, whence it is many times noted out by the name of *servile supplicium* by *Tacitus*: *b Vid. Lips. de cruci. l. c. 11* yet *b* sometimes Freemen, though of the baser sort, and for notorious Offences, were adjudged to this kind of death: **Suet. Gal. 9.* nay, a clear Example hereof we have in that ** Guardian* which *Galba* crucified for poysoning his Ward, for the *Guardian* calling for the benefit of the Law, and avouching in his Plea, *That he was a Roman Citizen*, *Galba*, as if he would allay his punishment with some comfort and honour, commanded the Cross already made, to be changed, and another to be reared far higher than the ordinary, and the same laid over with a white Colour. Those which were thus to be punished, they bore their Cross upon their shoulders to the place of Execution. *i Malefici cum ranuninis vind.* *& Vid. Lips. de cruce l. 2. c. 5.*

*i Plaut. de se-
ranuminis
vind.* *ad supplicium educuntur, quisq; suam effert crucem. k Artemi-
dorus is as plain, Ἄνθρωποι οἱ σώματα τούτων οὐ μόνον
τρέπενται τετρεγγόντων λασάλει, that is, The Cross is
like unto Death, and he which was to be Crucified did first
bear it: The party that suffered this kind of Death, was
first stripped of all his Clothes, for he suffered *l* naked; then*

*l Arte ad.
l. 2. c. 52.*

then was he fastned unto the Cross, and that commonly with nails, the Greek word *νεγιθων*, clearly evinceth as much, we may render it *Clavifixio*. Now that the equity of the proceeding might clearly appear to the people, the cause of his punishment was written in Capital Letters; hence in *Dio* speaketh of a servant dragged to the Cross, *m* *Vid. Lips.* *μητρὶ γεγαπιτον τὴν αἵματα & σωτηρίας ἀνάγνων*, that is, *de cruce l. 2.* *c. 11.* with Letters declaring the cause of his death: this inscription was called *αἵμα*, *Mat. 27. 37*. It was also called *τίτλος*, *Job. 19. 19.* from the Latin Word *titulus*, used in the same sense. And sometimes, *τιτλεζόν* & *αἵμα*, *Mar. 15. 26.* or simply *τιτλόν*, *Luke 23. 38.* *n* *Tertullian* and *o Suetonius* *u Apol. c. 11.* calleth it *Elogium*. The like kind of publishing the cause, *o Suet. in Cal.* either by an Inscription, or by the voice of a common Crier, was not unusual in other capital Punishments, as *Attalus p pE feb. Eccl.* the Martyr was led about the Amphitheatre, *τίτλον αὐτὸν hist. l. 5.c. 1.* *τεστιγνόν*, *εἰς ὁ ἵκητος παραιτήσεις ιστον Ἀτταλος ο Χειράρχης*, *i. e.* A Table being carried before, in which was written in Latin, *This is Attalus the Christian*. That of *q Suet. Dom. c. 10.* *Suetonius* is not much unlike, *Patrem familias detraictum à speltaculis in arenam canibus objicit, cum hoc titulo, Impie locutus Parmularius*. What is meant in this place by *Patr. familias* and *Parmularius*, hath been already declared in the Chapter of Fencers. Moreover, such as were to be crucified, they were also whipt before they suffered. That same *horrendum carmen* clearly evinceth as much: The parts whereof are two. First, *v Verbera intra aut extra* *l. 1. 2.* *pomerium*. Secondly, *Arbore infelici suspendito*. This whipping was sometimes *sub furca*; for this, ** Valerius* is plain, ** Val. Max. l. 1. c. 7.* *Cum servum suum verberibus multatum sub furca ad suppli- cium egisset; sometimes ad columnam*. *Artemidorus* is clear in this, *περοδεεις κινη πολλας θλαβε πληγας*, that is, being tied to the Pillar, he received many stripes. Haply *f Plautus* alludeth to the same:

— abducire hunc

Intro atq; adstringite ad columnam fortiter.

Yea, the Ancient & Fathers say, that our blessed Saviour

B b 2

f Plaut. Bac.

t Prudentius

Hieronym.

Peda. vid.

L. C. de crn.

was l. 2. c. 4.

was thus whipt: Touching the place or manner the Scripture is silent, only that he was whipt it testifieth, and that with Scourges, τῷ Ἰνέῳ φεργαλάωντος περισσόνεαν ἵνα σώσεται, *Math. 27. 26.* This fore-whipping I take to be a matter unquestionable, but that they should be whipt on the way towards the place of Execution, I much doubt; much more that they should be goaded on the way with pricks and goads by the Executioner. That there was

u Plaut. mil. 2. 6.

u Stimuleum supplicium, a kind of punishment with pricks and goads, is evident, and hence cometh that phrase *Stimulo fodere*, and hence that other phrase of *kicking against the Pricks*. Parallel to which is that of *Plant. Truc. 4. 2. Stimulos pugnis cadere*. But this kind of punishment I take to have been exercised only by Masters towards evil servants, and that not as preparatory to death, but for their reformation in future times: Whence by way of

x Plaut. Most. contempt, a servant thus handled, was termed *x Carnifarium cribrum*, because he had his back so bored with those pricking instruments that it looked like a sieve full of holes. Otherwise, if we understand it as a punishment imposed by publick Authority, we may say, that thereby is denoted a certain punishment exercised towards Thieves in time of their Examination, that by the pricking and goading of them, the truth might be confessus;

**Coel. Rhod. 1. 10. c. 5.* **Clef. antiq. 2. 6.* **for to that end Thieves were thus tortured, and thence were they called centrones, from κέντρον Stimulus.* Lastly, we must remember that these three words, *Furca*, *Crux* and *Patibulum*, are many times used promiscuously, signifying the whole Cross on which Malefactors suffered: but in strict propriety of Speech, *Furca* signifieth that forked instrument of which we treated in the former Chapter; *Crux*, that erect part of the Cross standing upright; and *Patibulum*, the thwart piece of Timber upon the top of the Cross: yet sometimes also *Patibulum* is taken for the *Roman furca*, whence *Patibulatus* and *Furcifer* are used as words equivalent, and in both senses it may borrow its name from *Pateo* to lye open; because

as
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as the Malefactors hands were spread abroad, being fastened to the thwart piece of Timber upon the top of the Cross: so were they likewise spread abroad under the *Forca*, his two hands being tied to the two forked ends thereof.

C A P. 5.

Carcer, Ergastulum, Tullianum, Robur, Mala mansio,
Nervus, Columbar, Numella, Codex.

Howsoever *Carcer* and *Ergastulum* are used promiscuously by modern Writers, yet if we diligently enquire into each words origination, and how they have been used by more ancient Authors, we shall find them thus differenced. *Ergastulum* was a Prison much resembling our house of Correction, into which Servants only were cast: *Carcer* a more publick Prison, unto which Men of better rank and fashion upon just occasion were committed. Secondly, the power of sentencing any servant to the *Ergastulum*, was proper and peculiar to the Master of the servant, without approbation from publick Authority: But the power of committing to the Prison called *Carcer*, was only in the publick Magistrate. Thirdly, *Ergastulum* took away only the liberty and pleasure of life: *Carcer* life it self. The word *Carcer* hath his name à *coercendo*, from restraining Men from their liberty. *It had two principal parts, the one called *Tullianum*, the other ^{*Sig. de Iud.} *Robur*, besides many other rooms wherein Men were kept close Prisoners: those two Places were assigned for Execution. In that which they called the *Tullianum* (we may English it *Dungeon*) they strangled Malefactors. ^b It had its name from *Servius Tullus* a Roman King, the first Inventor and Author thereof. Of this *Salust* writeth, *Eft locus in carcere quod Tullianum appellatur, ubi paulatim ascenderis ad levam circiter duodecim pedes humi depresso, tum muniunt undiq; parietes, atq; insuper camera lapideis fornicibus juncta, sed inculta tenebris, odore fæda, atq; terribilis ejus facies est.* In that other place which they called commonly ^{b Sig. ibid.}

e Plaut. Poen. commonly *Robur*, sometimes *c Robustus Codex*, sometimes
 5. 3. *d Custodia lignea*, sometimes *e Italum robur*, (our English
 d Plaut Poen. phrase *strong hold* fitly answereth it,) they broke Malefa-
 5. 6. ctors necks by a kind of precipitation or tumbling them
 e Hor. l. 2. headlong *f* from a certain stock of a Tree fastned there
 Od. 13. in the Earth; unto this *Tully* alludeth, *Quero fregeris ne in*
 f Turn. adv. *l 23. c. 22. carcere cervices illi ipsi Veltio*: But more exprefly *Plautus*,
 g Plaut. in *g At ego faciam vos ambos in robusto carcere ut pereatis*,
 cur. c. act. 5. Those that had the chief oversight in such Executions
 ic. 5. were called *Triumviri capitales*, that is, *High-Sheriffs*. The
 h Vall. 5. c. 4. whole Proceeding is set down by *Valerius*, *h Mulierem*
damnataam Praetor Triumviro necandam in carcere tradidit,
quam receptam is qui custodie praecrat, misericordia motus non
protinus strangulavit; *aditum etiam filia dedit, sed diligenter*
excusata, ne quid cibi inferret, existimans futurum, ut inedia
consumereatur; *cum viro animadvertisset filiam matrem latitudo*
sui praesidio sustentantem, rem ad Triumvirum, Triumvir ad
Praetorem, Praetor ad consilium judicium pertulit, & remissio
mulieri impetravit. It is much controverfed among
 Interpreters what that kind of Punishment was which
 they termed *Malam mansionem*, we may English it, *Little*
Eafe. Some understand hereby a certain deep dungeon,
 made in the form of a Pit or Well, called therefore in La-
 tin *Puteus*, but this as it seemeth by that of *Plantus*, was
 a punishment proper and peculiar to thievish Cooks:
 i *Coqui abfulerunt, comprehendite, vincite, verberate, in pur-*
teum condite. Others understand hereby a close Prison,
 which because of its straitness and closeness they called
arcam, a Chest: the use of this Prison was for the safe
 keeping of such who were afterward to be examined of
 farther matters; though sometimes other Offenders were
 cast into the fame. Of these Prisoners *Tully* speaketh, *k Su-*
bito abrepti in quaſtione, tamen ſeparantur a ceteris, & in
arcas conſiſtuntur, ne quis cum his colloqui poſſit. Another
 kind of Prison there was, called *Sextritum*, thus it is
 commonly rendred in Latin, but the Greek word is
σεξτρίτον, and accordingly *l Turnebus* renders it *Sestertium*,
g. c. 18. being

metimes being of opinion, That it was so called from the quantity of ground it contained, namely two acres and an half. *Malefacto Rhodiginus* thinketh that *Spoliarium* and *Sextritium* were not places unlike; but herein not he alone, but divers others have been deceived; for *Sextritium* is apparently a place of *b* execution, where those were executed *b* *Plaut.* in whom the *Roman Emperors* adjudged to death: Now *Galb.* whether that *Spoliarium* were a place of Punishment, I much doubt. What in Latine we call *Spoliarium*, that the Greeks termed *amphitheatre*, both do signifie priuilegiorum mainly little Cells or Chambers near adjoining to the Bath, where such as washed themselves layed up their Clothes: In a borrowed sense both are used to signifie Chambers and Cells adjoining near unto the Amphitheatre or Fencing Place, wherein the Fencers did put up their Clothes in time of fight, and because such as were wounded in fight, were carried into those Chambers, where they languishing with much pain, at last notwithstanding expired for the most part, and that not without much torturing of the Chirurgion; hence such a *Spittle-house*, is also called *Spoliarium*. Thus much *Seneca* seemeth to intimate, *c* *Nunquid aliquem tam cupidum vita putas, ut jugulari in spoliaro, quam in arena malit?* Whereby it appeareth that *Spoliarium* was not a Prison, unto which Malefactors were adjudged, but rather as I said, a kind of *Spittle-house*. Other kind of Punishments there were of a near likeness with Imprisonments, as casting into the Pillory, laying one by the heels, &c. Of these little is spoken more than the very names: Of this sort those that do most commonly occur in Authors, are these; *Nervus, Columbar, Numella, Codex*. *Nervus* is generally thought to resemble our *Stocks*. *d* Some take it to be made of Wood, others of Iron, *e* *Nervum appellamus ferreum in Plaut. um vinculum, quo pedis impediuntur: quanquam Flavius eo Auct. 4. 10. etiam vinciri cervices ait.* Two of the last seem to have some resemblance with our Pillory: *Columbar* had its name from *Collum*, because the neck was chiefly pained *4. 10. in*

c *Sen. ep. 24.*
De spoliatione.
Vid. Lips.
sat. 11. 18.

in this kind of punishment. *Numella* was also a kind of
 n Turn. adv. *Pillory*, being so called, *quasi n Nuella*, *quod qui eo vinculo*
 l. 23. c. 21. *constritti erant, ruere demissosq; capite esse cogebantur*. *Codex*
 was a certain Block or Clog, so tyed unto the Malefactors,
 that they used it as a stool to sit on: The use of this may
 seem to have been only in private Houses, thereby to
 keep evil Servants the closer to their Work: Of this
 Juvenal speaketh, *Sat. 2.*

Horrida quale facit residens in condice pelle.

o Turn. ibid. o *Turnebus* describeth it thus, *Codex est ligneus stipes quem*
allegati servi qui deliquerant trahebant, cuique insidebam
vinciti.

C A P. 6.

C U L E U S.

*p Cic. pro
Sext. Rosc.*

*q Sen. lib. 5.
controv. 4.
in fine.*

THE Crime which in Latine we call *Paricidium*, is
 Murder practised by Father or Mother towards the
 Children, or by the Children towards either of their Pa-
 rents. It had in old time a larger acceptation, signifying
 any Murder between Man and Man, and then it was cal-
 led *Paricidium, quia par parem occiderat*. The word taken
 in his first and proper signification, denoted a fact so un-
 natural, that neither *p Solon* nor *Romulus* would deter-
 mine any punishment against such Offenders, because
 they thought none so wicked as to commit it, and the
 prohibition it self might prove a kind of irritation to
 provoke some to the commission of the Crime, which
 otherwise would never have entred into their hearts:
 but the wickednes of the after-times, enforced Law-
 givers to invent a sharp punishment against such un-
 natural Offences. The punishment decreed against Parri-
 cides in *q Seneca's Age*, was that such Malefactors should
 be fowed up in a leathern Sack, together with Serpents,
 and so cast into the Sea: Afterward there was fowed
 up in the same sack an Ape, and a Cock, and at last a
 Dog. Whence *Juvenal. Satyr. 8.*

Cujus

Cujus supplicio non debuit una parari

Juv. Sat. 8.

Simia, nec serpens unus nec culeus unus.

a *Modestus* describeth the manner thereof thus: *The Digest. lib. 48. ad iev.*
Paricide being first whipt with rods until the Blood came, *then was he sewed up in this sack called Culeus, together with a Dog, a Cock, a Serpent, and an Ape.* *b* *They de Cœl.*
de Parric. vi-
would not cast him naked into the Sea, lest the water Rhod. 1. 11.
thereof thereby might be polluted, wherewith all other c. 21.
pollutions in their opinion were expiated. *b* *Cic. pro Sext. Rosc.*

C A P. 7.

Culeus, Lamina, Ungula, Fidicula, Zonius.

E *Culeus* had its derivation from *Equus, quasi Equuleus,* as may be collected from that Description which *Turnebus* giveth; but not so much from the positure or situation of the offenders body on the *Engine*, as *Turnebus* would have it, for he in no wise resembled a Man on Horseback, but rather from the horsing or hoising up of the party fastned with ropes unto the *Equuleus*, so that his hands being tied fast at the upper part of the *Engine*, and his feet at the nether part, he was hoised up in the Air like unto one fastned on a Cross. The form of the *Equuleus* I conceive thus: It was not one intire stake, but rather two long pieces of Timber joyned together in form of a stake; joyned together, I say, by the means of a vice or scru, and the reason hereof was, that by help of this scru, the upper part of the *Engine* might be lifted up to the racking and torturing of the Malefactor, or let down to the easing and remitting of his pains, as should seem good to the Executioner, or other Officers, who now and then would grant some remission and respite in hope of a confession. For in the first institution, the main end of this Torture was to work out the knowledge of the truth. Neither did they alone rack the parties Joints in this kind of punishment, but to enforce him unto a Confession by an augmentation of his pain,

they did often with hot Plates and iron Pinsers, burn and tear his flesh from his sides ; and all this we shall finde
d. Sig. de Jud. l. 3. c. 8. warranted by *d. Sigonius*, whose words I have writte
 down at large, *Ecuens catasta fuit lignea, cochleata, a
 intendendum ac remittendum apta, atq; ad torquendos ho
 mines, ut facti veritas eliceretur, instituta. Tormenti ve
 genns erat hujusmodi, ubi catasta hinc brachia pedesq; ejus
 qui torquendus erat, nervis quibusdam, que fidicula diceba
 tur, alligaverant, tum catasta intenta atq; in altum erecta
 ut ex a quasi ex cruce quadam miser ille penderet, primum
 compagem ipsam ossium illius diveltebant, deinde candemini
 bns ejusdem corpori laminis admotis, atq; bisulcis unguis
 ferreis lateribus laniatis doloris acerbitatem angebant.* And
 thus we see what the use of those *Laminae & Unguis*
 were : namely, that they were not several torments of
 themselves, but adjuncts to this, to increase the pain. The
e. Sozo. hist. Eccles. l. 5. *Ecuens* was sometimes called *e lignum tortorum* : some
f. Prudent. in hymno. Vincent. Mart. times *f. stipes noxialis*. The torturing Engine called *Fidi
 cula*, was not much unlike : *Fides* signifieth the string
 of any Musical Instrument, and the Engine had its name
 from the strings and cords wherewith Men were tortu
g. Turn. adv. l. 4. c. 3. red upon it : of this *g. Turnebus* writeth, *Fidicula que
 tormentis numerantur, mibi videntur lascivia quadam jo
 nomen in venisse, quod ut in fidelibus nervi, item quoq; ut ner
 vi hinc & inde multis funibus homines distendebantur.* The
 torment *χοντρος* used by the *Gracians*, was either this
 same or very like.

CAP. 8.

Derupe Tarpeia dejectio. De lapide empti. A furca redempti. Scala Gemonia. Tunica. Damnatio in gladium, ludum, ad bestias.

Malefactors for notorious Offences were tumbled down headlong from a certain rock in the Tarpeian Mount. This kind of punishment was called either simply *Dejectio è saxo*, or *Dejectio è Tarpeia rupe*. In some cases notwithstanding by the intercession of Friends, or some other means, Pardons were sometimes obtained for the condemned Persons, whereby they were freed from Death, howsoever the disgrace and infamy cleaved ever after unto them, and therefore they were termed *de lapide empti*: which phrase *h Cœl. Rhod.* hath parallel'd with *h Cœl. Rhod.* that, *à furca redempti*, that is, *Saved from the Gallows*. In *ant. 4. 25. c. 22.* the Aventine Mount was a place of like nature, called *Scala Gemonia*, certain stairs whither condemned persons were dragged, and so cast headlong into the River *Tiber*. *Cal. Rhod.* seemeth to be of another opinion: *i* who describing this punishment, saith, that a hook was thrust *l. 10. c. 5.* into the Malefactors Throat, and so he haled by the Executioner unto these stairs, where having his Thighs broken he was burnt. Furthermore he addeth, that they were called *Scala Gemonia*, or *gradus Gemonii*, because as some are of opinion, the first that suffered this kind of punishment, his name was *Gemonius*, or as others would have it, because it was *locus gemitus, & calamitatum*. If we admit that Malefactors were here burnt, then may we think this punishment *ad Scalas Gemonias* to be the same, which sometimes was called *Tunica*. The reason of which name was, because Persons thus to be burnt, were clad with a Coat dawbed in the inside with Pitch and Brimstone. Thence is that of *k Seneca, Cogita illam tunicam alimentis igneam & illitam & intextam*. This giveth light to that of *Juv. Sat. 8. Tunica punire molesta*. *k Sen. ep. 14.*

¹ Tertul. ad Martyr. *I* Tertullian also mentioneth in this sence. To these may be added two other punishments usually inflicted upon fugitive Servants, but yet not so restrained unto them, as that they were not sometimes extended to other Malefactors. The first is *Damnatio in gladium*, a condemning one into a Fence-School, there to be trained up in the Art of Fencing, until some publick Prizes were plaid, at what time such a condemned Person was to fight

^m Vid. Lipf. *Ad gladiis ludum deputationem.* But Ulpian, as ⁿ Lipsius elsewhere observeth, differenceth these two phrases thus: He that was *ad gladium damnatus*, was either presently put to death, or else at farthest within the compass of a year: but he that was *damnatus in ludum*, had not Death so peremptorily sentenc'd upon him; if he escaped the danger of those publick Prizes, and always got the upper hand of his Adversaries, at three years end he received the *Rudem* or *Wand*, which was a token of discharge from those bloody Combats: yea, at five years end he received the *Pileum* or *Cap*, which was a token of his Enfranchisement or Freedom in the City. The second sort was *Damnatio ad bestias*, a condemning of a Man to fight for his life with Beasts, as with Bears, Leopards, Lions, &c. The Persons

^o Alex. ab A. condemned were termed *o Bestiarii*. A memorable Example thereof we have in a certain Roman Servant called ^p A. Gel. l. 5. *Androclus*, ^q who having run from his Master, lived in a Wilderness, and whilst he rested himself in a Den, there came a Fierce Lion unto him, moaning and grieving because of a stump of a Tree which stuck fast in his foot; *Androclus* at the first began to be affighted, but the Lion coming nearer and nearer unto him, and laying his foot on the Mans lap, intimated his desire of help from him, which when the Man perceived, he plucked out the stump, and gave him what ease he could. Afterward this fugitive being apprehended and adjudged to this punishment, it hapned that this very Lion was brought into a shew-place for *Androclus* to fight with, where instead of a fierce

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a fierce onset, the Lion used a tame and familiar fawning on him, whereupon the Spectators admiring, and understanding the former passages between *Androclus* and the Lion, they released the servant, and freed him from his Punishment. Where we must note, that this Pardon was extraordinary: *q* for usually if any so condemned happened to overthrow a Beast or two, yet was he not thereby discharged, but was to encounter with others until he were killed. Yea, it was very seldom that the Man could prevail against the Beast, on the contrary, one Lion hath prevailed against two hundred Men, according to that *r Praetara adilitas, unus Leo ducenti bestiarii.* By which *r Cic. in orat.* we see many Men one after another did thus fight with *pro Sestio.* Beasts at the same meeting; yea the *s Gracians* called such */ Suidas in voce.* as succeeded the first Combatants *ἐπιδέξιος*, the Apostle *Ephes. 6.* *St. Paul, t* calleth them *ἐπιδέξιοι*, because they were reserved *t 1 Cor. 4.9.* until the last. *u Tertullian* readeth that place in this sense, *u Tertul. lib.* and the words themselves enforce as much: for what *de pudicit.* shall we understand by *παρατρέπειν*, but the very spectacle or shew it self? and what by *ἀπειδεῖν*, which signifieth properly *ostendit*, but an allusion to him who was the chief Author and exhibiter of these bloody Spectacles unto the people? * *Lipsius* hath parallel'd that phrase of ** Lips. Sit.* *Tully, Ostendere munus*, with that of *Suetonius, proponere munus*, *1. 2. c. 18.* both signifying the setting forth, or bestowing the sight of such masteries and fightings. And that it was no unusual kind of Martyrdom in times of the Primitive Church, thus to expose holy Men to the fury and rage of wild Beasts, appeareth by the Example of *Ignatius*, who rejoiced to be ground between the teeth of wild Beasts, that he might be found pure Bread, whose words were, *x Frumentum sum Christi, & per dentes Bestiarum x Iren. adv. molor*; *ut mundus panis Dei inveniar*: yea, the word *hær. 1. 5 c. 28.* *Ἐνδιάνατος, morti addictos*, helpeth this interpretation: *It. Euf. hist. Eccl 3. c. 33.* The word intimateth that there was a sure death remaining for them also though the last. The custom being in the morning to commit Men with Beasts, but those

those ~~exem~~, which remained till noon-tide, and were therefore called *y Meridiani*, was committed each against other, and that without any defensive Weapons, with swords in one hand cutting, and with the other hand being empty, grasping and tearing each others flesh, so that *Sen. ep. 7. 2. Seneca* speaking of this, comparing it with that former fighting with Beasts, saith, *Quicquid ante pugnatum est, misericordia fuit.*

C A P. 9.

Ergastulum. Ergastula inscripta. Pistrinum. Damnari in Antliam. Metallum. Inscripti. Stigmatici. Literati. Virga. Flagella. Talio.

THE state and condition of servants was various and differing among the *Romans* in old time, but of all they were most miserable who lived in Prison. Whence those that were ordinarily employed in these Prison-services, they were either such Servants as were bought for that purpose, or such as for notorious Crimes were adjudged thereunto in way of punishment, whence the word *Ergastulum* is justly derived from the Gr. *εργαστής* because it is *τόπος εν οἷς διενεργεῖται*, *locus in quo vincī operantur*. For even in the day time when they were sent to work, they had shackles and bolts about their legs to prevent their scapes or running away, though not so big as those into which they were cast at night when they returned into Prison. Their fetters or bolts are oftentimes in Ancient Writers (peradventure from the form of their links) termed *Annuli*, and themselves said to have *pedes Annulatos*. They had also their Foreheads marked or burned with some letters of infamy, which is the reason of *Juvenals* Epitheton, *Inscripta Ergastula*.

Quem mire adficiunt inscripta Ergastula.

The labour in which they were employed, were sometimes digging, delving, and tilling the ground: sometime digging of quarry-pits, sometimes grinding with an hand-mill, sometimes drawing Water; this latter kind of

of punishment in *m* Suetonius his phrase is *Antliam dam- m Suet. Tib- nari*. Those Criticks who for the word *Antlia* do substi- c. 15. tute *Anticyra*, or *Andia*, or such like names of Islands, do utterly fail of the Authors scope and drift ; for the pu- nishment which *Suetonius* speaketh of, is some strange or unusual punishment : Now seeing that Senators them- selves were often exiled, it could not seem strange that Roman Knights should be banished into Foreign Lands ; but this was a matter unusual and unheard of, that a Roman Knight should be employed in such Drudgeries. Again the word *Antlia* fitly denoted such a kind of la- bour, whether we respect its Etymology ἀντλία, or its signification in Latin Authors, it being used by them to signifie a great Bucket, or Water-scoop to draw up wa- ter. Thus Martial. *Curtalaborat as antlia tollit aquae.*

The hand-mill is often exprest by the Latin word *Pi- strinum*, a word frequent in Comical Authors. It much re- sembled our *Bride-well*, or place of correction, being cal- led *pistrinum à pinsendo*, from pounding. For before the use of Mills was known, the *Romans* did pound their Corn in a great Mortar, calling the place where they pounded it *pistrinum* : Whereupon our hand mill hath retained the same name to this day. And because of the great pains that Men did suffer in pounding, as likewise the strict Discipline used towards servants thus punished (for *n* their neck was thrust into a certain wooden En- gine called *Pausi cape*, made for the purpose, lest haply in l. 4. c. 13. n Tum. ady. time of grinding they might eat of the meal) hence grew a custom among them, that when a servant had offended his Master, he would menace him in this manner, *In pi- strinum te dedam*, I will cast thee into *Bride-well*. The pu- nishment *Metallum* was not much unlike the digging in metal-mines, and working in metal-houses, it appeareth not only to have been a base and servile, but also a very laborious and painful work, whence it was esteemed a grievous punishment to be adjudged to metal-works, or cast into a Metal-house. And either for the increase of such

such Mens pains, or to keep them from Escapes they were enforced to work with their fettters and gyves about them, as is implied by *Ulpian*, who makes the difference between these two Phrases, *Damnari in metallum*,

*Vid. Cael.
Rh d. 1. 12.
c. 5.*

& *Damnari in opus metalli*, to be thus; that the first sort did wear heavier and greater Fettters than the last. How true the difference is, I leave it to the inquiry of others, but that it was a great and infamous Punishment

*p Tertul. A. p Tertullian witnesseth, in that Speech of his against the
polog. c. 44. Heathen People, *De vestrie semper astuat carcer, de vestitu
semper metalli suspiram*.*

Sometimes there was only ignominy and disgrace intended in their Punishments, of which sort was the bearing up and down the *Roman furca* in the Market-place, or elsewhere in publick view, whereof I have spoken in the Chapter of *Furca*; likewise a branding of the Malefactor with some infamous Letter in the forehead or hand, or some other part of the body: whence *q Pliny* calleth such servants *Inscriptos*. Generally they are called *Stigmataci*, from *stigma*, which signifieth to brand with marks; as *Nebulostigmaticus*, a Rogue burnt in the hand, or any way marked; sometimes such are called *Literati*. The *Athenians* being Enemies to the

*q Plin. 1. 18.
c. 3.*

r Cael. Rhod. 1. 7. c. 13. *Samii*, as often as they took the Captives, they did use thus to burn them for Rogues, which occasioned that proverbial scomm, *Samis neminem esse literatiorem*.

Sometimes besides the disgrace, there was also toilsom pains, as appeared by their *Ergastula*, and sometimes to their pains, stripes added: Tho' I deny not, but that many times, correction with stripes was a preparation for death it self. This correction by stripes was twofold, either it was *Verberatio*, or *Flagellatio*: The first was with rods called *Virga*; the other with scourges called *Flagella*. That there was a difference between *Virga* and *Flagella*, is plain by *Tully*, where by way of Irony he saith, *Porcia lex virgas ab omnium civium corpore amovit; hic misericos flagella retulit*. Both of them were counted servile, so that Free-men were ordinarily exempted from them, as appeareth

— Ad

m Ad necem operire loris. San. loris liber?

m Ter. Adel.
act. 2. scen. 1.

Horace also intimating the servile condition of *Meva*,

n Sectus flagellis hic triumviralibus.

n Epod. 04.

They are called *Flagella Triumvitalia*, from those *Triumviri*, whom formerly I translated *Sheriffs*, because to them belonged the oversight of the punishment. *Eustathius* calleth them *flagratalia*, i. e. *Flagratalaria*, *seu taxillata*, because to augment the pains, they did usually in these Scourges tye certain Huckle-bones, or Plummets of Lead at the ends of the Whip-Cords, or Thongs, and such Scourges they termed *Scorpiones*. The Cruelty of the Scourges was such, that they many times died under them. Thus have we generally and briefly *Tholosan. in* touched the more usual Punishments. But sometimes *sentag. jur.* Wrongs done between Party and Party, were punished *univ. c. II.* with a retaliation of the same kind: according to that, *A. l. 31.* *tooth for a tooth, and an eye for an eye.* And this kind of punishing was called *Talio*. Yet we are to know, that a simple Retaliation, such as is termed *Talio Pythagorica*, was not always exacted; but sometimes satisfaction might be wrought by a commutation of the Punishment. *o Reus o A. Gel. l. 111.* *habuit facultatem pacisendi & non necesse habuit pati tali- c. I.* *onem, nisi eam elegisset.* It were endless to speak of all their punishments, and haply not worth the labour, their very names being sufficient Comments to explain them. As *Effosio oculorum, Amputatio manuum, Crucifragium, Talifragium*, and such like.

D d

L I B.



LIB. III. SECT. IV.

Of the Roman Laws.

C A P. I.

De Legibus.

Having spoken of the Civil Magistrates, and Punishments, we will now also descend unto the Civil Law: where, first, we will note among other Differences between *Jus* and *Lex*, principally these: 1. *Lex* signifieth only the Law, but ^{* Sig. de Jur.} *Jus* signifieth also that place wheresoever the Law or Justice was administred: not only if it were administred out of the Tribunal in the *Comitio*, or Great Hall of Justice, which was termed by the Lawyers, *Agere pro Tribunali*; but also if it were administred in a private house, or in ones journey, so that it were by a lawful Magistrate, and out of a curule Chair; and this was termed by the Lawyers, *Agere de plano*: and hence is it, that *In jus vocare* signifieth to cite one into the Court. 2. *Lex* signifieth only the written Law, but *Jus* signifieth Equity, so that ^b *Jus permaneat semper, nec unquam mutetur, Lex vero scripta sapientis.* Notwithstanding these two words are used promiscuously one for the other, and therefore leaving all curious differences between those words (whether the Roman Laws were truly *Jura* or *Leges*) thus much we may observe, that the Laws used among them were of three sorts:

^a F. Sylv. in orat. pro Mil.

sorts: either they were such as were made by several Roman Kings, and afterward collected and digested into a method by *Papirius*, ^c from whence it was called *Jus c. F. Sylv. in Papirianum*: or they were such as the *Decemviri*, brought ^{ep. virorum} from *Athens*, and were called *Leges 12. tabularum*: or ^{l. i. s.} lastly, they were such as the *Consuls*, the *Tribuni Plebis*, ^{ep. II.} and such Magistrates did prefer, whence every several Law bore the name of him or them that preferred it. My purpose is to explain only this latter sort, and that not all of them, but such alone as I have observed in *Tully*, and that chiefly in his Orations. My proceeding shall be first, to shew the divers kinds of Judgments: and then to descend unto the Laws themselves, beginning with those which shall concern the *Roman Religion*, and then proceeding to the others which concern the Commonwealth.

C A P. 2.

De Jure publico & privato.

THE cases to be decided by the Law were either publick or private, and accordingly were the Judgments, *d vel privata, in quibus jus suum privatus quisq; persequebatur: vel publica, in quibus injuria qua rep. facta erat vindicabatur.* The private (as we observed before) belonged unto the *Pratori urbano & peregrino*, that is, the L. Chief Justice, who did either give Judgment themselves, and then were they said *judicare*, or they did appoint others to sit in Judgment, and ^e then were they said *Judicium dare*: In the absence of the *Prators* there were ten call'd *decem-viri Siliibus judicandis*, i. e. ^{e Sig. de Jud. l. I. c. 7.} *f super lites judicandas*, who in the same manner as ^f *Rofin. ant.* the *Prator*, might either give Judgment themselves, ^{l. 7. c. 29:} or appoint others, ^g for they were even in ^g one place ^g *Alex. Gen. dier. l. c. 16.* and instead of *Prators*. Those which either the *Prator* or the *Decem-viri* did appoint to debate the cases under them, were taken out of the *Centum-viri*, that is, ^h *P.P. ius in a. m. de lege pose Agrar.* ^b out of certain Commissioners chosen for that pur-

pose, namely three out of every Tribe or Ward: so that in all, the number of them amounted unto an hundred five: but in round reckoning they went for an hundred: and from a certain spear that was wont to be

¶ Sig. de Jud. l. 1. c. 28. erected up in token of this Court; hence was the Court called either *Pratoria Decemviralis*, or *Centumviralis hasta*.

In some cases their form of Acquittance was thus,

¶ Sig. de Jud. l. 1. c. 29. *k Secundum illam litum do.* Whence *l Tully* saith, *quo minus secundum eos lis detur, non recusamus*, that is, we do not

l Cic. pro Q. Roscio. deny but they may be acquitted. Those that were cast

in their suit, were said *Lite vel causa cadere*. The publick cases belonged ordinarily (except the *Consuls*, the *Senate*, or the people did interpose their Authority) unto those whom we called *Pratores Quasitores*. Some have thought

m Rosin. ant. l. 2. c. 18. them to be the same with those whom *m Rosinus* calleth *Judices Questionum*, and that I think not altogether upon

unsure grounds: first, because most of these publick cases

¶ Sig. de Jud. l. 3. c. 4. which they termed *Quastiones*, had their *n* several *Pratores*

to enquire them, whence they were called *Quasitores*, and may in my opinion be called *Judices Questionum*, especially seeing that those which would have them be different Officers, cannot well shew the differences of their Offices.

Now as the Urban *Prator* had an hundred Commissioners under him, so had these *Pratores Quasitores* certain Judges chosen *o* by the Urban, or foreign *Prator*,

when he took his Oath: and that not according to his pleasure as many as he would, or whom he would, but sometimes more, sometimes out of both, sometimes out of the *Senators*, sometimes only out of the order of

Roman Gentlemen, sometimes out of both, sometimes also out of other orders, *p* according as the Law appointed, which of tentimes varied in those points. The Judges

p Sig. ibid. q Sig. de jur. Rom. 1. 2. c. 20. how great soever the number was, *q* were called *Judices selecti*, and were divided into several Companies called

Decuriae. These Judges were upon any citation from any of the *Pratores*, to give their assistance in the Court upon the day appointed by the *Prator*. Now the manner how

they

they did proceed in their judgment, followeth in the Exposition of one of the Laws, and therefore I will refer the Reader thither. Only let him by the way understand, that whereas *Tully* is quoted in every Law, it is not so much for the proof of the Law, as to signify that he in that place maketh mention thereof. For the proof of the Laws I refer the Reader to *Rosinus* and *Sigonius*, touching the expositions my Marginal Quotations do prove sufficient.

C A P. 3.

*De Legibus religionem spectantibus.**Lex Papiria.*

L. *Papirius, Trib. pleb.* established a Law touching the Cic. pro Do- consecration or hallowing of Places, that it should be mo. unlawful for any to consecrate either Houses, Grounds, Altars, or any other things, *Injussu Plebis*, that is, without the determination of the Roman People in their Assemblies, called *Comitia Tributa*, which determination was always termed *Plebis citum*.

Roscia Lex.

L. Roscius Otho *Trib. pleb.* preferred a Law, that where- Cic. Phil. 2. as heretofore the Roman Gentlemen did stand promiscu- It. pro. Mur. ously with the Commons at their Theatral Shews, now there should be fourteen Benches or Seats built for those Roman Gentlemen, which were worth H. S. *quadraginta*, that is, about 3125*l.* of our English Money. As for other Gentlemen, whose Substance was under the rate, they had a certain place allotted them by themselves, with a Punishment imposed upon them, if they offered to come into any of those fourteen Benches.

Here we must note, that this Character H. S. standeth for a silver Coin in *Rome*, called *Sestertius*, and is by *Rosinus* in this place improperly used for *Sestertium*; for this Character H. S. is by our Printers false printed, the true Character *r* being *L.S.* signifying *duas libras* (as the two *L.L.* do imitate) and *Semissum*, which is intimated by the ^{Fr. Mat. it.} ^{Phil. 2.}

the letter S. Where if *Libra* doth signifie no more than the Roman Coin called A. S. then is this opinion touching the characters L. L. S. easie to be confirmed. For divers Authors / rendting a reason of the name *Sestertius*,

f Ch Hegen-dorphius in Verrinam.

t P. Nunnius in Verrin. 5.

u Ch Hegen-dorphius in Verrin. 5. m.

say it was so called *quasi Semitertius*, that is, such a Coin as containeth *Duos solidos ases & semissem*. This *Sestertius*, was such a common Coin among the *Romans*, / that in *Verrin*. 5. *Nummus* and *Sestertius* became at length one to be used for the other, *u Mille bujusmodi sesterii vel nummi faciunt unum sesterium in neutro genere, & conficiunt plus minus viginti quinque coronas*. According to which rate, *quadraginta sesteria* amounting to 3125. and every particular *sestertius* is according to this rate, in value three half-pence farthing q.

And here we may fitly observe the art of numbring by these *Sesterces*, which consisteth in three Rules. First, If the numeral, or word that denoteth the number be a Noun-Adjective, agreeing in Case, Gender and Number with the Substantive *Sestertius*, then it signifieth precisely so many *Sestertii*; for example sake, *Decem Sestertii* do signifie so many times 1. ob. qa. q. 2. If the numeral being an Adjective, and of a different case, be joined with *Sestertium* in the Genitive case plural, then doth it note so many thousand *Sestertii*; for example, *Decem Sestertium* signifieth ten times 7 l. 16 s. 3 d. Thirdly, If the number joined with *Sestertium* be an Adverb, then it signifieth so many hundred thousand *Sestertii*, ex. gra. *Decies Sestertium* doth signifie ten hundred times 7 l. 16 s. 3 d. Yea the numeral being an Adverb, is sometimes put simply by it self, without the addition of any other word to signifie in the same manner, the Genitive Case *Sestertium* being understood. For the better conceiving hereof, the former Example may be thus set down.

Decem se- stertii	valent	10. <i>Sesterti- os.</i>	De nostro	1	s	d	0	9
Decem se- stertium		10 <i>Millia se- stertium.</i>		0000	10	6	1	3
Decies se- stertium		10. <i>Centena Millia sester- tium.</i>		0078	02	6	0	0
Decies				78112	10	0	0	0

Clodia Lex.

Publius Clodius Trib. Pleb. made a Law, by vertue where- Cic. pro
of the Priest called *Pessinuntius Sacerdos* (from the place Sext. item de
where he did first exercise those holy Rites in the honour Arusp. re-
of the Mother Goddess) should be deprived of his Priest- spon.
hood, and the Temple built in the honour of this God-
dess should be bestowed upon *Brotigarus* of *Gallo-Græcia*.

Domitia Lex.

Cn. Domitius Abenobarbus Trib. Pleb. enacted a Law, Cic. Agrar. that the Colledges of Priests should not as they were wont, admit whom they would into the order of Priesthood, but it should be in the power of the People. And because it was contrary to their Religion, that Church-dignities should be bestowed by the common people, hence did he ordain that the lesser part of the people, namely seventeen Tribes should elect whom they thought fit, and afterward he should have his Confirmation or Admission from the Coledge.

Lex incerti nominis, de vacacione sacerdotum.

Cicero in his Orations mentioneth a Law (not naming Cic. Phil. 5. the Author thereof) whereby the Priests were priviledged & pro Font. from their service in all Wars, except only in uproars or civil tumults, & these priviledges were termed *Vacationes*. B. Latom. in Phil. 5.

CAP. 4.

De civitate & jure civium Rom.

Cic. pro Rab.

Ec. pro Kas.

M. *Forcina* *Trib. pleb.* established a Law, that no Magistrate should beat any *Roman Citizen* with rods.

Lex Sempronia.

Cic. pro Clu-
entio, & iæ-
pe alias.

C. Sempronius Gracchus *Trib. pleb.* preferred a Law whereby he disabled the Magistrate from punishing any *Roman Citizen*, either with Rods or with an Ax, that is with death without the allowance of the people. Secondly, by virtue of this Law, if any Magistrate did condemn any *Roman Citizen Indicta causa*, he should be liable to the judgment and censure of the people. A third clause to this Law was, *Nec quis coiret, conveniret, quo quis judicio publico circumveniretur indicta causa*. He was said to be condemned *causa indicta*, which was condemned before

y P. Ramus in
orat. pro Rab.

concedens magis inveni, quod non convenire videt
he had spoken for himself. Although *y Indicere pro non*
dicere, sicut invidere pro non Videre vix reperiatur, tamen
indictum & invisum, pro non dicto & non visto, sape reperi-

F. Sylv. in
orat. pro
Cluentio.

Chuentio.
a J.Camer.in
DEAT-PRO-CIC.

we may translate it in this place to *Conspire*. a The Verb *Circumvenio* doth commonly signifie as much as *Circum-*

orat. pro CIC.
L. Flac.
t. E. subz. in

Circumvenio doth commonly signifie as much as *Circumscribo*, to deceive or cheat one; *b* but in this place to op-

b F. *Sylv.* in
orat. pro Clu-
genio.

press one with false judgment procured by Bribery or Conspiracy.

Cic. pro Balb.

The Priviledges of the Roman Citizens became so great, that almost all the Inhabitants of the Confederate Nations would forsake their own Dwelling, and use means to became free Denizens in the Roman City; in so much that the Ambassadors of the Allies and Associates, did grieve much and complain of the losf of their inhabitants: Whereupon a Law was made by *Papinius*, that all Foreigners and Strange Comers should be expelled out

out of the City. To the same effect was *Lex Junia*, and *Cic. offic. l. 3^o* also *Licinia Mutia de peregrinis*: the first being preferred by *Mar. Junius Pennus*, the second by *L. Licinius Crassus*, and *Qu. Mutius Scævola*.

Servilia Lex de civitate.

C. Servilius Glancia preferred a Law, *Ut si quis Latinus, Cic. pro Balb.* if any of the Latin Associates could prove an action of Bribery against a Senator, then should he be made a Free-man of the City.

Quis Latinus.] Here we will observe with *c. Siganus*, *c. Sig. de jur.* that the Latin people were not always called *Latinis & Italicis*: *Ital. l. 1. c. 2.* *sed & socii, & Latinis socii, & socii nominis Latinis;* *& socii nomenq; Latinum, & socii ab nomine Latino, & socii ac Latinum dicti sunt.*

Sylvani & Carbonis Lex de peregrinis.

Sylvanus & Carbo, being *Tribuni pleb.* preferred a Law, *Cic: pro Ar.* *Ut qui foederatis civitatibus adscripti essent, si tum, cum lex chia.* *ferebatur, in Italia domicilium habuissent, ac sexaginta die-* *bus apud Pratorem professi essent, cives Romani essent.*

Adscripti.] For the right understanding hereof, we must *d. F. Sylv.* in note, that there were *d* two sorts of Citizens, some *cives orat. pro legati*, that is, Citizens by Birth, others *civitate donati*, that *Manil.* is, Citizens by donation or gift; who because they were added unto, and registered with the first sort of Citizens, were thence called *Adscripti cives*.

Professi apud Pratorem.] This Verb *proficeri* is sometimes *e. Comitiale verbum*, and signifieth as much as *e. P. Ramus in proficeri nomen*, that is, to render ones name unto a *orat. Cic.* Magistrate; and this Construction it beareth in this *Agr. 2.* place.

Lex Cornelia de Municipiis.

L. Cornelius Sylla preferred a Law, that all *Municipal Cic. pro Don.* States should lose their Freedom in the Roman City, and also their priviledge of having Commons in the Roman Field.

Gellia Cornelia Lex.

L. Gellias Publicola, and *Cn. Cornelius Lentulus*, being *Cic. pro Balb.* *E e Censuls,*

Consuls, decreed a Law, that all those private Persons upon whom *Cn. Pompeius* in his Wisdom should bestow the freedom of the *Roman Citizens*, should ever be accounted free Denisons.

C A P. 5.

De Legibus & Comitia spectantibus.

Ælia Lex.

Cic. multis in locis.

Q. *Ælius Petrus* asked a Law in time of his Consulship, *ut quoties cum populo ageretur*, that is, as often as any *Roman Magistrate* did assemble the people to give their voices, the *Augures* should observe signs and tokens in the Firmament, and the *Magistrates* should have power *obnunciandi & interdicendi*, that is, to gainsay and hinder their proceedings.

Agel. 1. 13. x. 14. *Ageretur cum populo.*] Here we may note the difference between these two phrases *Agere cum populo*, and *agere ad populum*; for He was said, *Agere ad populum*, whosoever made any Speech or Oration unto the people, and this might be done on any day indifferently. But then only was it said, *Agere cum populo*, when the people were assembled to the giving of their voices by a lawful *Magistrate*, and the people were demanded what their opinion was in the matter proposed: and this could not be done *g* but upon one of those days which they called *Dies Comitiales*.

*g Berinde
ver. dier. ratione ad fin.*

*Ovid. Fast.
Cic. in suis
orat scep.*

Fusia Lex.

Pub. Furius five *Fusius Philus*, being Consul, ordained a Law, that upon some certain days, though they were *dies Fasti*, that is, Leet-days, yet no *Magistrate* should summon an Assembly.

Clodia Lex.

Cic. pro Sext. *P. Clodius Trib. pl.* abrogated both these former Laws, making it unlawful to observe signs and tokens in the Heavens, upon those days when the *Roman People* were to be assembled; and secondly, making it lawful to assemble

assemble the People upon any Leet-Day whatsoever.

Gabinia Lex.

At first for many years the *Roman* people in their assemblies did suffrage *Viva voce*, at which time many of the inferior sort gave their voices contrary to their wills, fearing the displeasure of those that were of higher place. For the better help in this point, *Gabinus* asked a Law, that the People in all their Elections might not suffrage *Viva voce*, but by giving up certain Tablets, the manner whereof hath been formerly shewn; whence both this and all other Laws tending to this purpose have been called *Leges tebellariae*.

Cassia Lex.

After *Gabinus*, *Cassius* also preferred a Law, that both the Judges in their judgments, and the people in their assemblies should suffrage by rendring such Tablets; ^b but this is to be understood only of these Assemblies by Wards called *Comitia Tributa*: wherein they treated of Mulcts and Merciaments.

Calia Lex.

Calius Trib. pl. established a Law, that not only in mulcts and merciaments, but also *In perduellionis judicio*, that is, in taintments of Treason against any person of State, (namely such as were *sacro faceti*) or against the Common-weal, this *Tabellary* liberty should have place when the People should judge thereof.

In perduellionis jud. ⁱ This word *perduellis* doth signify an Enemy unto the Senate, a Traitor: and hence cometh this word *perduellio*, signifying not only the crime of Treason, but the punishment also due thereunto. ^k *Si crimen quod erat gravissimum inter crimina, nempe imminuta majestatis, si pena, qua erat acerbissima, nempe mortis.*

Papiria Lex.

C. Papirius Carbo Trib. pl. perswaded that not only in their Elections, but in the proposal of their Laws also, this suffraging by Tablets should be used.

Sempronia Lex.

Cic. multis
in locis.

C. Sempronius Gracchus Trib. pl. preferred a Law, that the Associates of *Latium* should have as great right of suffraging as the Roman Citizens.

Manilia Lex.

Cic. pro
Mur.

C. Manilius Trib. pl. preferred a Law, that all those who were *Libertini*, in what Tribe or Ward soever, should have the right of suffraging.

C A P. 6.

De Senatu & Senatoribus.

Cic. Ver. 7.

Q. Claudius Trib. pl. perswaded a Law that no Senator or Senators Father, should have any ship which should contain above three hundred of those measures called *Amphora*, deeming that sufficient for the Transportation of their Corn from the Roman Field. Secondly, by this Law the Senators were forbidden the use of Trading.

¶ Alex. Gen.
dier. 1. 2.
c. 20.

Amphora.] 1 Alexander Neopol. observeth two sorts of these measures, namely, *Amphora Italica*, containing two *Urnas*; and *Amphora Attica*, containing three *Urnas*: every *Urna* containing two Gallons and a Pottle. This in probability is understood of the *Italian Amphora*.

Tullia Lex.

Cic. Phil. 1.

When as a custom had grown, that many of the Senators having by special favour obtained *Liberam legationem*, upon all occasions would abuse that their Authority, procuring thereby their private gain, and the encrease of their own Honour; then M. Tullius Cic. being Consul, laboured quite to take away these kinds of Embassages, which though he could not effect, yet thus far he prevailed, that whereas in former times this *Liberum legatio* being once obtained, was never (not through a Man's whole life) taken from him again; yet afterward

ward this Authority should never be granted to any, longer than the space of one whole year.

Legatio Libera.] We may observe in ancient Authors three several kinds of Embassages: The one which is a message sent from the Prince or chief Governour of one Country to another, and that is expressed commonly by this one word *Legatio*, without any addition thereunto: sometimes it is called *Legatio mandata*. The second, which is when one purchaseth the Title of an Embassador, thereby the more honourably to perform some Vow made; whence it was called *Legatio votiva*. The third is the Office or Title of an Embassador; granted upon special Favour unto a Senator, that he might with the greater Authority prosecute his private suits in Law, or gather up his Debts in that Province whither he went; this last was termed *Legatio Libera*. All three sorts are briefly touched by *m. Toxic.*

in orat. Phil.

1.

C A P. 7.

De Magistratibus.

L. *Cornelius Sylla* being *Dictator*, made a Law, that *Cicero Pison* all such as would follow him in the Civil War, should be capable of any Office or Magistracy before they came unto their full years. A second part of this Law was, that the Children of such as were *proscripti*, should be made incapable of the Roman Magistracies.

Before they came to their full age,] For *L. Villius* preferred a Law, whereby he made such as were under age, to be incapable of the City-preferments, and those he accounted under age, who had not attained unto that number of years which he had prescribed each several Office: *n* and this Law was termed *Lex annalis*.

n. P. Ramus
in Agrar. 2.

Proscripti, were such Persons as were banished. For the fuller understanding, look *Proscription* in the *Tract* of Punishments: *Julius Caesar* did contrary to this Law, *Admitit ad honores & proscriptorum liberos*, *Sueton. Jul. 41.*

Hircis

Hircia Lex.

Cic. Phil. 13. *A. Hircius* made a Law, that all those that followed *Pompey*, should be made uncapable of all places of Office.

Cornelia Lex.

Cic. Phil. 2. *L. Cornelius Sylla* finding the *Pretores*, that is, the *Chief Justices* not to give sentence always according to equity, yea sometimes to go quite contrary to their own *Edict*, made a Law, that every *L. Chief Justice* should administer Justice according to that his first *Edict* hanged up at the beginning of his Office. An addition unto this Law was, that the *L. Chief Justice* should not be absent out of the City above ten days.

Clodia Lex.

Cic. pro Sext. In former times it was lawful for either of the *Censors* to censure whom he pleased, and how he pleased except his fellow-*Censors* did plainly gainsay it, and make opposition therein. But many abusing this their Authority, *P. Clodius Trib. pl.* made a Law, that the *Censors* should not over-skip any in their Election of *Senators*; neither should they brand any with disgrace, except such as had been accused unto them, and been condemned by them both.

Valeria Lex.

Cic. Verrin. 4. The office of a *Dictator* at the first institution continued but six months space, until *L. Valerius Flaccus* being *Interrex*, in the vacancy of the *Consuls*, preferred a Law, that *L. Cornelius Sylla* should be a perpetual *Dictator*.

Cornelia Lex.

Cic. 3. de leg. *L. Cornelius Sylla* in the time of his *Dictatorship*, did by virtue of a Law preferred by him, clip the Authority of the *Tribuni pl.* disabling them of bearing any office after the expiration of their *Tribuneship*, taking away their Authority of preferring Laws, of using any solemn Speech, or publick Oration unto the people, of hearing Appeals, of hindring any Statute or Decree tending to the hurt of the *populacy*.

C A P. 8.

De Legibus.

Cæcilia Didia Lex.

Q. *Cæcilius Metellus, & Titus Didius*, being Consuls, Cic. pro dom. forbade that *Una Rogatione*, that is, in one and the same *sua ad Pontificis* Bill many things should be proposed unto the people; if. by that means, the people by granting the whole Bill, might grant something which they would not; or in denying the whole Bill, might deny some particular clause, which by it self they would have accepted. Moreover, these two Consuls ordained, that before a Law should be asked in the Assemblies, it should be promulgated, that is, hanged up to the publick view of the people three Market days.

Junia Lacinia Lex de trinundino.

Junius Silanus, and L. Licinius Murana being Consuls, Cic. Phil. 5. established that Law of *Cæcilius* and *Didius*, annexing a more severe Punishment for the breakers thereof.

Clodia Lex de intercessione.

P. Clodius Trib. pleb. made a Law that the *Trib. pleb.* Cic. pro Sext. should have full authority and power to propose laws: neither should they be hindred by the *Intercession*, that is, gain-saying of any.

Licinia Ebentia Lex.

Licinius and *Æbentius* being *Trib. pleb.* ordained, that Cic. pro dom. if any preferred a Law touching the oversight, the charge *sua ad pontificis* or cure of any business in hand; neither he nor any fellow-Officer with him, nor any allied unto him should have this oversight or charge committed to him.

C A P. 9.

De Provinciis.

Sempronia de Provinciis.

C. *Sempronius Græchus Trib. Pleb.* ordained, that the Cic. de prov. Senate every year before the Election of their Consuls, *consularibus*. should

should as it seemed best to them, appoint out what Provinces the Consuls now to be elected, should after the expiration of their Office go unto; for which Provinces afterward the Consul designed should cast lots. Another clause to this Law was, that whereas in former times by a decree from the Senate, it was lawful for the Tribunes to hinder the Roman Assemblies, henceforward they should have no Authority.

Cornelia de Provinciis

Cic. ep. 9 ad Lental. *L. Cornelius Sylla* being Dictator, preferred a Law, that whosoever went into a Province *cum imperio*, *tamdi illud imperium retineret, quoad in urbem reversus esset*; whereas in former times his Rule and Government was to be resigned at the expiration of a set time appointed; yet although no successor were sent, yet could he not continue there *cum imperio* without a new Commission. A clause added unto this Law was, that after the coming of any new President or Governour into the Province, the old Provincial President should depart within thirty days.

p. Sig. de jure Esse cum imperio.] that is, *p. Exercitui praefesse, q. vel habere ius administrandi, & suis auspiciis gerendi belli.*

Prov. l. 3. c. 13 q. Sig. ejusd.

L. c. 6.

Cic. pro L.

Mur.

r. Melanct.

orat. pro

Mur.

Titius or (*r* as some say) *Decius* preferred a Law, that the Provincial Treasurers called *Quaestores*, should cast lots for their Provinces: whence *Tully* in the Oration now quoted inferreth, that although *Ostia* being the better Province fell upon *Servius Sulpitius*, yet inasmuch as it fell *Lege Titia*, that is, by casting lots, he could not therefore challenge any Superiority above *L. Mirrena*, *sed utriusque nomen concedit in Quaestura*, that is, their fame and renown was equal in their *Quaestorship*.

Julia Lex de Provinciis.

Cic. Phil. 1. *C. Julius Caesar* established two Laws touching the Roman Provinces: one, that no *Praetor* should govern a Province above twelve months; nor *Proconsul* above two years. The several heads or clauses of his second Law

could

could not all be found out, but those which have come to light are these: First, that *Achaia*, *Thessalia*, and all *Gracia* should be free; neither should any Roman Magistrate sit in judgment in those Provinces. (*Cic. pro domo.*) Secondly, that the Provincial Governors and their *Comites*, that is, Assistants or Attendants, should have hay, and all other necessaries provided them on the way, by those Towns and Villages through which they passed. (*Cic. in Pison.*) Thirdly, that the Provincial Magistrates at their departure should leave a Book of their Accounts in two Cities of their Province, and likewise should send a Copy of their Accounts unto the Roman Treasure-house. (*Cic. in Pison.*) Fourthly, that it should neither be lawful for the People to bestow, nor for the Provincial Magistrate to receive *Aurum coronarium*, unless it were in a Triumph. (*Cic. in Pison.*) Lastly, That it should be unlawful for the Provincial Magistrate, without the allowance of the People or the Senate, to depart out of their Province, to lead forth any Army, to wage War, or to go into any Foreign Country. (*Cic. in Pison.*)

Aurum Coron. / There was a custom among the *Romans* in times of Victory, to present unto the L. General Mag. Coronets of Gold, instead whereof the after-ages presented a certain sum of Money, which was thence called *Aurum coronarium*. *Lipſ. de Rom. l. 2. c. 9.*

Vatinia de Provinciis.

P. Vatinius Trib. pleb. procured a Law, that *Julius Caesar* *cic. pro Balb.* should have the Government of *Gallia Cisalpina*, and *Illyricum* for five years space, without any decree from the Senate, or casting lots. Secondly, That they also should go as Legats, or L. Deputies unto *Caesar*, without any decree from the Senate, whosoever were nominated in that Law. Thirdly, that *Caesar* should receive Money out of the common Treasure-house towards having an Army. Lastly, That he should transplant a Colony unto a certain Town of *Cisalpina Gallia*, called *Novocomum*.

Clodia de Provinciis.

Cic. pro dom. *P. Clodius* being *Trib. pleb.* procured a Law, that the Government of *Syria*, *Babylon* and *Perſia* should be committed to *Gabinius*; the Government of *Macedonia*, *Achaia*, *Theſſalia*, *Gracia*, and all *Bœotia*, should be committed unto *Piso*; and they should receive together with an Army, Money out of the common Treasury towards their Journey.

Clodia altera de Cypro.

Cic. pro Sext. *P. Clodius* preferred another Law, that the Island *Cyprus* should be made a Province. That *Ptolemaus* the King of *Cyprus* sitting in his Purple, with his Scepter and other his Princely Ornaments, *Praconi publico subjiceretur*, & cum bonis omnibus publicaretur, that is, should himself with all his Goods be sold by a common Cryer. That *M. Cato* being then Treasurer, cum jure *Pratorio*, adiulcetiam *Quaſtore*, having by Commission the Office of a L. Chief Justice, and another Treasurer to accompany him, should be ſent into the Island *Cyprus*, both to make ſale of the Kings Goods and Estate, and also to bring back the Money. Lastly, it was decreed by this Law, that thoſe who lived in Exilement at *Bizantium*, being condemned for ſome Capital Crime, should be brought back unto the City under the name of Romans.

Praconi publico subjiceretur.] For the better understanding of that Phrase, we are to understand the manner of Port-Sale among the Romans; which we may read in *Sigonius* thus. Thoſe things were rightly fold in Port-Sale which were publickly fold per *Praconem sub hasta*, that is, by the Cryer under a Spear ſticked up for that purpose, and ſome Magistrate making good the Sale by delivery of the Goods. Whence I take, *publico praconi subjici*, and *hasta subjici*, to ſignifie one and the ſelf ſame thing,

* Cic. Phil. 11. namely, to be ſet at Sale: and t *Cicero* uſeth almost the ſelf-ſame Phrase, *bona C. Pompeii, voci acerbiflma subjetta praconis*. This kind of Sale was termed *Auctio*; be-cause, as *Sigonius* ſaith, in the ſame place, to him the Goods

Goods were sold, *Qui plurimum rem augeret*, that is, which would bid most for it: And hence is the Seller thereof termed *Auctor*, as *u Cic. Id quod à malo auctore emissent*, ^{u Verrin. 7.} that is, that which they had bought of one which had no Authority to sell: and from this custom of setting up a Spear in this kind of Sale, this word *Hasta* alone is used, to signify port-sale, as *x Hasta Caesaris*, the Sale of *Caesars* ^{x Cic. in Ver. 8.} Goods. Those who bought these Goods, *y Tully calleth* ^{y Cic. de jud. 2.} *Sectores*, ^{z Cic. de jud. 2. c. 24.} *z quia spem lucri sui sectabantur*. In such kind of Sales, a Catalogue, or note of the Goods to be sold was hanged up in Tables, for the publick view of Passengers. Whence such Goods were termed *suspensa bona*. And if any friend would redeem the Goods, then did he *dejicere libellos*, that is, put in bonds and security to answer the matter. The phrase is used by *Tully Cic. pro Quintio*. And also by *Seneca, de benef. l. 4. c. 12.* *Suspensis amici bonis libellum dejicio, creditoribus ejus me obligaturus*. It is thus explained by *Turnebus, adv. lib. 12. c. 9.* If the Sale proceeded on, then such as proposed to be Chapmen signified their desire by holding up their finger: whence *Digitum tollere* signifieth the desire of buying such Goods. *Alex. ab Alex. lib. 4. cap. 26.*

C A P. 10.
De Legibus Agrariis.

Those Laws were termed *Leges Agrariae*, which did concern the Division of the publick, or common Fields: And these were either given by *Romulus* and other Kings, or taken from the Enemies, or from private Men which had made inclosures: or lastly, bought out of the common Treasury, * *Vide Sigan.*

Sempronius Lex Agraria.

* *Sig. de Jar. Ital. l. 2. c. 2.*

b Titus Sempronius Gracchus Trib. pl. preferred a Law ^{b Cic. pro} which forbud that any of the *Romans* should have to his *Sext.* own part above five hundred acres of the common Fields; the one half of which it was lawful for his Son to enjoy.

joy. If it had so hapned, that any should enlarge these
 Sig. de jure common Fields, three Surveyors called the *Triumviri
 Iudic. 2. c. 2. agro dividendo*, did mark out which was common, which
 private ground. Moreover, it was by this Law provided,
 that the Mony of King *Attalus*, who made the people
 of *Rome* his Heir, might be bestowed upon those Citizens,
 which had by this Law obtained a part of the common
 Fields, to the buying of Instruments for Husbandry. More-
 over, that the Kings Lands should be farmed out at a set
 Rent by the *Censors*, whence an yearly Tribute should be
 paid to the people.

Cornelia Lex.

Cic. in Rul.

L. Cornelius Sylla being Dictator, preferred a Law, that
 all the Fields of those *Romans* which he had banished, should
 be common. This publication is to be understood chiefly
 of those Fields in *Thuscia*, near unto the City *Volarer*,
 and the City *Fesula*, which grounds *Sylla* divided amongst
 his Souldiers.

C A P. 11.

De frumentariis Legibus.

Sempronnia Lex.

Cic. pro Sext. T. *Sempronius Gracchus* being Tribune of the Commons, provided that a certain quantity of Corn should monthly be given unto the poorer sort at a low price, *Semisse & Triente*: that is, about sixpence farthing a bushel: Hereupon was there a place appointed in *Rome*, for the keeping of this common Corn, together with certain Laws hanged up there, called *legis frumentaria*. This place
 Rosin ant. was called *c Horrea Sempronia*. The quantity of Corn laid up in every City for this purpose is by the latter Lawyers termed *Canon*: as *Canon Alexandrinus*, *Canon urbis Roma*, &c. vide *Stuck. de conviv. lib. 1. cap. 35.*

Semisse & triente.] It appeareth by the next Law that *semissis* in this place must signifie the same as *semis aris* doth there: Whereby we may note, that *semissis* doth not always signifie the half part of the *Roman* Coin called

As.

As, but sometimes it signifieth a greater Coyn, valuing almost our sixpence.

Clodia Lex.

P. *Clodius Trib. pl.* ordained, that that Corn which heretofore was sold to the poor *senis aris & trientibus in singulos modios*, that is, for six pence farthing a bushel, should hereafter be given *gratis*: the charge and oversight of this dole was committed to *Sext. Clandius*.

Cic. pro *Sext.*
in *Pison.*

Terentia Cassia.

M. *Terentius* and C. *Cassius* being Consuls, preferred Cic. Ver. 5. a Law, *Utis altera decuma à provinciis coemerentur, pretio in and 7. singulos modios H. S. trium constituto: Item ut civitatibus equaliter imperaretur, pretio in singulos modios H. S. quatuor constituto.*

For the better understanding of this Law, we must note a threefold Tithe paid by the Provinces. The first was *d. Sig. de Jur.* the tenth part of the grain growing in the Province to *prov. l. i. c. 1* be paid in *gratis*, and that was properly called *Decuma*, or *frumentum Decumanum*, and those that took this Tithe to rent, were called thence *Decumani*. A second sort of Tithes was a certain quantity of Corn taken up for the L. President, or cheif Governour of the Province, to keep his house, and that was called *Frumentum estimatum*, F. Syl. in orat that is, Corn gathered by the way of Taxation: For so this pro *Cluentio* word *estimo* coming from *as*, doth signifie, *Est, autem estimare ab are dictum, id quod vulgo dicunt, appreciare & taxare*. The third sort of Tithes, was when the Senate finding scarcity of Corn in *Rome*, did enjoyn the Provinces to sell them a quantity of Corn at a price set down by the Senators themselves, and this Corn sold upon injunction, if it was paid but once in the year, it was termed *Frumentum emptum*; but if in the same year a second Sale was enjoyed them, then they called that second pay, *Frumentum imperatum*. In the first clause of this Law by *[altera decuma]* is meant *Frumentum emptum*; in the second clause by these words *[civitatibus equaliter imperaretur]* is understood *Frumentum imperatum*.

Lex

Lex Hieronica.

Cic. Verr. 4. Hiero King of Sicily obtained a Law, wherein was set down the quantity of Corn, that the *Aratores* or Country Farmers should pay unto the *Publicani*, that is, those which received the Tithes, together with the time of Payment, and this price agreed upon.

C A P. 12.

De legibus sumptuariis five cibariis.

IN Antient Times there was a commendable Frugality among the *Romans* in their Feasts, but After-ages grew to immoderate Excesses therein: so that whole Goats and Boars, &c. were set on the Table at one time. Such a Hog thus dressed *Cincinnus* was wont to call * *Porcum Trojanum*, alluding to the *Trojan Horse*; because the Belly thereof was stuffed with variety of Fowl and Rabbets, and such like, as the *Trojan Horse* was with armed Men. This kind of excess *Tiberius Caesar* laboured to redress, by serving at his Table cold half-eaten dishes at solemn Feasts, using this Proverb, *b Dimidiatus aper omnia eadem habet quatuor*. Hence also Men of severer Discipline enacted Laws termed *Leges sumptuaria*, or *Cibaria*, which prescribed a moderation, not only for the charges in their greatest Feasts, that they should not exceed such and such sums of Money, but also for the Guests to be invited, that they should not exceed such a number. The chief of these Laws were these that follow.

Lex Orchia.

C. Orchius being Protector of the Commons, by the consent of the Senate, the third year before *Cato* was *Censor*, preferred a Law, whereby he only moderated the number of Guests, without any limitation of the Charges or superfluous Expence at Feasts.

Lex Fannia.

Twenty two years after *Orchius* his Law, *C. Fannius* being Consul, enacted another for the moderating of expences,

pences, allowing *Non plures Denis assibus*, to be spent in their ordinary Feasts; But upon those more solemn Feasts dedicated unto *Saturn*, and from thence called *Saturnalia*: likewise when any publick Games were exhibited by the Roman People, he then allowed *Centum asses*, ordaining that no other Fowl should then be dressed but only one Hen, and that not fatted for the purpose.

Non plures denis assibus.] The Roman Coin *As* was so called ^c *quasi as*, because the matter thereof was *brass*; ^c *Varol. 4.* ^c *de ling. Lat.* ^d *at first it consisted of a full pound weight; afterward in* the first *Punic War*, ^d *Plin. 1. 35.* ^c *by reason of the scarcity of Money, c. 4.* *they made of every pound of Brass six of those Coins, each valuing as much as they did at first. In the second Punic War, there were twelve made of every pound: at last by virtue of a Law, which *Papirius* enacted, four and twenty were made of a pound; and so they continued; the value always remained the same, *videl. ob. q.* so that to allow but ten of these to a Feast, seemeth a matter altogether incredible; but consider with the Frugality, the cheapness of those times, it may be granted for a truth; ^e for ten of these were the price of a Sheep, and ^e *A. Gel. 1. 4.* ^{c. 2.} an hundred the price of an Ox.*

Lex Didia.

Eighteen years after *Fannius Didius* ordained, that the former sumptuary Laws should be of force, not only in *Rome*, but throughout *Italy*; Moreover that not only the Feast-maker transgressing, but all the Guests, should be liable to the Penalty.

Lex Licinia.

P. Licinius Crassus preferred a Law in manner agreeing with the *Lex Fannia*, whereby he rather confirmed *Fannius* his Law being now antiquated, than made a new.

Lex Cornelia.

Cornelius Sylla being Dictator, ordained a Law for the price of Meats; so that he was thought by cheapness of Victuals to increase rather than restrain superfluities at Feasts.

Lex

Lex Antia.

Antius Restio prefered an useful Law to moderate Expences in Feasting, which notwithstanding was violated, and in a manner abrogated by the contrary practice of the Citizens in general. For which cause, *Restio* afterward being invited, would never come to any Feast, because he would not be an eye-witness of the contempt of that Law which himself had caused. If any desire to see more Laws of this Nature, let him read *Stuck. convio. l. 1. c. 3. Aul. Gel. l. 2. c. 24.* And *Macrob. Saturn. l. 3. cap. 17.*

C A P. 13.

De re militari & bellis.

Gabinia Lex.

Cic. pro leg. Manilia. **A.** *Gabinius Trib. pl.* preferred a Law, that the managing of the War against the Pirates, should be in such manner committed unto *Pompey* for three years space, that over the whole Sea between *Hercules* his Pillars, and in the Maritime provinces, unto the four hundredth *Stadium* from the Sea, he should have power to command any Kings, L. Presidents, or whole Corporations to furnish him with all things necessary to that War.

Manilia Lex.

Cic. pro leg. Manilia. **C.** *Manilius Trib. pl.* perswaded a Law, that the managing a War against *Mithridates* should be committed unto *Cn. Pompeius*: That the whole Province where *L. Lucullus* ruled, together with his whole Army should be resigned unto him: Moreover, that *Bythinia* where *Glabrio* ruled, should be added, together with all those bands and forces which he had upon the Sea against the Pirates, and all those Provinces over which the Law *Gabinia* did entitle him Governour, as *Phrygia, Licaonia, Galatia, Cappadocia, Cibilia, Colchis superior, and Armenia.*

C A P.

C A P. 14.

De Tutelis.

His word *Tutela* doth signify a Wardship, Guardian-
ship, or protection of a Child in his nonage:
whereof *f Camerarius* observeth four sorts, and we may *f. Camer* in
with *Peditarius* add the fifth. Either the Overseers were *orat. pro L.*
appointed by Will; or else the next of the kin were *Fiacco.*
Overseers; or the Magistrate did appoint whom he
thought fit: And these three sorts *g Omphalius* calleth *g I. Omphal.*
thus: The first *Testamentarium*, the second *Legitimam*, *in orat. pro*
the third *Dativam*. The fourth sort *Camerarius* calleth
Tutelam fiduciariam qua eorum est, qui emancipati desissent
esse agnati. The fifth *h Pellitarius* calleth *Tutelan bo-* *b Pellitarius*
norariam, namely, when as the Office of Administrati- *pro Cætin.*
on is committed to others, but yet certain Chief Over-
seers were appointed to see the Will performed, who were
called *Tutores honorarii.* Where we must note, that the *i Cic. pro*
Law provided Overseers, not for Children under Age on- *Mur.*
ly, but for Women also.

Emancipati desissent esse agnati.] By the Roman Law
every Son was in such subjection unto his Father, that
before he could be released of his subjection, and made
free, he should by any imaginary sale *k* be sold three *& Vid. leg. 12.*
times by his natural Father to another Man, who was *tabul.*
called by the Lawyers *l Pater fiduciarius*, that is, a Father *l Sig. de jure*
in trust, yea and be bought again by the Natural Fa- *Rom. l. 1. c.*
ther, and so manumitted by him, and then he became ^{10.} *free.*
The form of this kind of Sale, or Alienation, is set
down more at large in the explanation of one of the
Laws that followeth, with an example not much unlike
this. This imaginary Sale was called *Mancipatio*; the
Children thus alienated from the Father were termed
Emancipati; this form of setting free was termed *Eman-
cipatio.* This *Fiduciaria tutela* then, in my opinion was
thus; That when any Goods did fall unto a Child thus
alienated,

alienated, by the death of his Father, then should not the over-sight of this Child fall unto the next of the kin, termed *agnati*, but *Quoniam desit esse agnatus*, that is, because he had in a manner lost his Alliance with his kindred, therefore should the oversight of the Child belong unto the Father in trust, termed *Pater fiduciarius*, whence the Guardianship it self was called *Tutela fiduciaria*.

Latoria Lex.

Cic. 3. de
Offic.

This Law made by *Latorius*, provided that there should be overseers appointed for those which were distracted, or did prodigally waste their Patrimony. For, as it appeareth by the common Adage, *Ad Agnatos & Gentiles deducendus est*, they did account all Prodigals mad Men; they meaning no more by that, than we do by our English Proverb, when we say of a Spend-thrift, Let him be begg'd for a Fool. The reason of their Adage was, be-cause if any were distracted, by the Roman Law his wardship fell *Ab Agnatos & Gentiles*, that is, to the next of the kindred.

CAP. 15.
De Testamento.

Before we descend unto the Laws themselves, we will explain those three divers sorts of Will in use amongst the Romans; namely, *Testamentum calatis comitiis*: which was so called, because twice in the year in time of Peace the Roman People assembled themselves together, to this end and purpose, that if any would make his Will, the whole People might bear witness thereunto: These Assemblies were termed *Calata comitia*. Secondly, *Testamentum in procinctu*, that is, when a Soldier in time of War, ready to give Battel, did call out three or four of his Fellows, and in the audience of them did by word of mouth pronounce his last Will and Testament. Thirdly, *Testamentum per emancipationem familiae*, that is, by making over his Goods and Possessions under

a feigned form of Sale, unto a second Party, called *Heres fiducianus & imaginarius*, i. e. an Heir in trust, who should afterward resign them unto the true and lawful Heir: and this imaginary kind of Sale was performed with certain Solemnities *circa as & Libram*, and also the Sale it self was sometimes called *Nexus*, as likewise *Emancipatio*. Hence was the Will sometimes called *Testamentum per as & libram*, sometimes *Testamentum per-nexum*. For the proof of this which hath been delivered, touching the three sorts of Wills, I will refer the Reader to *m Sig. de jur Rom. l. I. c. 12.*

Furia Lex.

C. Furias Trib. pleb. made a Law, that it should not be lawful for any to give away, in way of Legacy unto any, except to the Kinsmen of him which manumised him, or some other certain Persons, *supra mille asses*, that is, above fifty shillings, or thereabouts, there going two *Asses & semis* to the making of one *Sestertius*.

Voconia Lex.

Q. Voconius Sexa Trib. pl. tulit legem, Ne qui census Cic. Ver. 3. effet, virginem neve mulierem supra quadrantem suorum bonorum hæredem institueret, plusve cuiquam legaret, quam ad hæredem, hæredesve perveniret.

Census.] This word *Census* doth sometimes signify all such as have tendred the just valuation of their Estate unto the Censors: and then *Incensus* is opposite unto it, signifying such an one as hath not tendred his Estate or Name to be registred by the Censors. But in this place *Census* is taken for such a rich Man, whose Estate was in the Censors Book valued at one hundred thousand *Sestercis* (*Vid. Asconium in Verrem 3.*)

Supra quadrantem suorum bonorum.] That is, no Woman should be Heir to more than one quarter of such a rich Mans Goods. For the right conceiving of this, we must note with *n Letomus*, that the whole Inheritance *n Bart. Lat.* (were it never so great) was termed *As*, and that was divided in orat. pro *Cæcina.*

Duo uncia dicebantur Sextans, tres Quadrans, quatuor Triens, quinq; Quincunx, sex Semissis, septem Septunx, octo Bessis, novem Dodrans, decem Decunx, undecim Deunx, Torum As, ut dictum est. Again, every *Uncia* was divided into six parts, called *Sextula*: *Dua sextula Duellam, tres Semunciam faciunt.* So then according to the Lawyers *ex Alex. Gen.* (as o Alexander observeth) if there were one Heir alone dier. i. i. c. i. instituted, he was termed *Heres in Assem totus institutus*, if otherwise there were many Co-heirs, then was it according as the Testator did appoint. Some were *ex Deince Heredes*, that is, Heirs to eleven parts of his Goods, there being but one part bestowed from him: some were *heredes ex quadrante*, that is, Heirs to one quarter of his Goods: others were *heredes ex semuncia*, that is, they had the four and twentieth part: others were *sextula aspersi*, that is, they had the threescore and twelfth of the whole *As*, that is of the whole Inheritance, be it more or less, &c. Here we must understand that there is great difference between these two phrases, *Institui heres in totum Assem, & ex toto Aſſe*; for all those which we nominated *Heredes*, whether it were *ex Dodrante, Quadrante, vel semuncia*, or howsoever, yet were they termed *Heredes ex toto Aſſe*, that is, they were not *Legatarii*, such as received Legacies. Now none can be said *in totum Assum institui*, but he which is the alone and sole Heir unto the whole.

C A P. 16.

*De usu-capione.**Attinia Lex.*

Cic. ver. 3. **A**Timius made a Law, that the plea of Prescription, or long Possession should not avail in things that had been stolen, but the interest which the right Owner had in those stolen Goods, should remain perpetual. The words of the Law are these: *Quod surreptum est, ejus srei Rom. i. 11 aeterna anterioris est.* Where by *prioritas* is meant *jus dominii*

¶ Sig. de Jur: Rot. i. 11 aeterna anterioris est.

domini. This Crime of Theft, as likewise of Usury, was so odious unto the Romans, that whosoever was found guilty thereof, was condemned *q. Lege quadrupli*, that is, *q. F. Sy. v.* in to pay four times as much: whence the informers against such were termed *Quadruplatores*.

C A P. 17.

De Judicibus & Judiciis.

Lex Accusatoria.

Tully mentioneth a Law termed *Lex accusatoria*, which Cic. pro Mur. in truth was no Law, neither was there any Author thereof: But there was such a received custom amongst the Romans, that the Accuser should object against the party accused not only the present crime then questioned, but all other scapes and faults committed long before, to the bettering of his matter: that at length this accusatory custom became in manner of a Law, and so was called *Lex accusatoria*. Vid. *Franc. Sylv. in orat. pro Mur.* ^r Their custom also was to procure others to join with them in their Accusations; those ^s Tully calleth *Subscribers*, because they did subscribe unto the Accusation. ^r Alex. Gen. ^{distr. l. 3 c. 5.} ^s Cic. pro Mur.

Lex Servilia & Sempronia.

Whereas Sempronius had preferred a Law, whereby he took away the Authority of sitting in Judgment from the Senators, and appropriated it to the Roman Gentlemen: *Q. Servilius Cepio* being Consul, did afterward prefer another Law, whereby the Administration of Judgment was divided between the Senators and the Gentlemen.

Rupilia Lex.

Rupilia verabat diebus triginta sortiri dicam.] Here Cic. in Ver. we must note with *t Siganus*, that this Law was of force only in the Province of *Sicilia*: also that it is one thing *scribere dicam*, that is, to enter an Action: Another *sortiri dicam*, that is, by Lots to chuse the Judges, which was thirty days after.

Livia

Livia Lex.

Cic. de orat. 1. 3. Though by virtue of *Servilius* his Law, the Senators were made capable of the Office of a Judge, yet they were not thereby equally capable with the Roman Gentlemen: and therefore did *M. Livius Drusus* ordain, that the Judges should be elected equally out of both Orders, namely, three hundred out of the Senate, and three hundred out of the Gentry.

Plautia Lex.

Cic. pro Cor. ntel. *M. Plautius Sylvanus* preferred a Law, that the number of Judges should be chosen, not only out of the Roman Senators and Gentlemen, but out of the Populacy also, namely, out of every Tribe fifteen Judges.

Aurelia Lex.

Cic. in Verr. fæpe. *L. Aurelius Cotta* being *Prætor*, made a Law, that the Judges should be chosen out of the Senators, the Gentlemen, and those Martial Treasurers or Clerks of the Band called *Tribuni ararii*.

Pompeia Lex.

Cic. in Piscn. *Cn. Pompeius Magnus* being *Consul*, ordained that the Judges should be elected out of the wealthiest Centuries, tying the Election notwithstanding to these three degrees of People, namely, Senators, Gentlemen, and Martial Treasurers; also he added, that the number of Judges to examine Causes should be seventy and five.

Julia Lex.

Cic. Phil. 1. *C. Julius Caesar* ordained, that the Election of Judges should be out of the Senators and Gentlemen, only leaving out the Martial Treasurers; and this *Tully* calleth *legem Judicariarum Casaris*.

Antonia Lex.

Cic. Phil. 1. & 5. *M. Antonius* tulit legem, ut *tertia judicum decuria è Centurionibus, Antesignanis, Alandis, Manipularibus, fieret.*

Judicium decuria:] When the L. Chief Justice had taken his Oath, he chose out some *ex certis ordinibus non ex omni populo*, that is, out of such degree and place, as the Law required, to sit in Judgment on those Cases which were

were termed *causa publica*; and these Judges he afterward divided into lesser numbers called *Decurie. Vid. Sig. de jur. Rom. l. 2. c. 12.*

E. Centurionibus.] Centuriones were Captains over an hundred Footmen.

Antesignanis.] This word *Antesignanus* hath a double acceptation in the *Roman Histories*. Sometimes *Antesignani* do signify the third part of the *Roman Army*: for all those Soldiers that fought before the Banner or Ensigns, as they were called *Hastati* in respect of their Weapon, so were they called *Antesignani* in respect of their Ensigns before which they fought. The second part of the Army, as they were called *Principes*, in respect of their prowess and valour, so were they called *Subsignani*, as fighting under the Ensigns. The third part, as they were called *Triarii*, because they fought in the third, or rereward, so were they called *Postsignani*, as fighting behind the Ensigns. Where we must not think that those which were called *Antesignani* and *Subsignani*, were altogether destitute of Ensigns among themselves: (for every Maniple had his Ensign) but the Eagle and other chief Ensigns were carried by the *Subsignani*, and in respect had to them they had their names. And hence ariseth the second Acceptation of this word, namely, that all those Soldiers of every Maniple, which stood in front before their Ensign were called *Antesignani*, and those were commonly the best Soldiers in the Company. See for the several proofs of this, *Lip. Milit. Rom. 2. Dial. 3.*

Alaudis.] Jul. Caesar pressed a Legion of Soldiers out of *Gallia Transalpina*, all which afterward he made free of *Rome*. This Legion he called *Legionem Alaudarum*, from the form of their Helmets, which did resemble the head of the Lark, called in French *Alaude Barthol. La-*
tomus in Phil. 1.

*Manipularibus.] Those Captains which governed a Maniple of Soldiers, were called Manipulares. Fr. ¹
turantius in Phil. 1.*

L. *Cincia de donis & maneribus.*

M. Cincius being Protector of the Commons, *M. Cornelius Cethegus* and *P. Sempronius Euditanus* being Consuls, preferred a Law, that no Man should receive a Gift or Bribe from his Client for pleading his Cause; of this we read in *Plantus*, and he called it *Legem muneralem*: also in *Tully de Senect.*

Cic. pro clu-
entio.

L. Cornelius Sylla preferred a Law, that the chief Judge of the Bench called *Judex Questionis*, should refer it unto the choice of the Defendant, whether he would have Judgment passed on him *Clamian Palam*, that is (as *Sylvius* observeth) either by Voice or by Tables.

Cic. in Ver.

This Law (made by *Memnus*) provided, that no action should be entred against those who were employed abroad in business for the Common-wealth. An addition unto this Law was, that whosoever should *calumniari*, that is, forge an Accusation against another, a certain Letter should be burnt in his Forehead in token of Infamy. This Law is sometimes called *Rex Rhennia*. Here

Cic. pro Sext.
Rofcio.
u Fr. Sylv. in
orat. pro Clu-
entio.

we may with *u Fr. Sylvius* observe the difference of these three phrases *Calumniari*, *Pravaricari*, and *Tergiversari*. He which doth in his accusation forge Faults never committed, is said *Calumniari*. He which undertaketh ones suit, and either will not urge Reasons in the behalf of his Client, or answer the Objections of his Adversary when he is able, is said *Pravaricari*, that is, to play the false Proctor. He which doth desist in his Accusation, and let his suit fall, is *Tergiversari*.

Cic pro Mur.

In iis rebus qua mancipi sunt, in periculum judicij præstare debet, qui se nexu obligavit, that is, if the Buyer of any thing in that form of Sale called *Nexus*, be troubled in law, the seller thereof must secure him, and save him harmless.

* F. Sylv. in
orat. pro
Mur.

*Mancipi sunt.]** Those things were termed *res Mancipi*, which were alienated from the Seller *Nexus*, that is, by such

Cornelia Lex.

Memnonia Lex.

Lex incerta de Nexus.

such a form of Sale as followeth. The form was thus: At the least five Witnesses, all Roman Citizens, and of full age, besides one called *Libri pens* (from holding of a pair of Ballances) should be present, and the Chapman or Buyer should come with a certain brass Coin in his hand, and say, (for Example sake, if it were a Bond-slave to be sold,) *Hunc ego hominem ex jure Quiritium meum esse aio, isq; mihi emprix est hoc are*, and forthwith striking the Ballance with the Brass Coin, he gave it to him that made the Sale. This kind of chaffering was termed *Nexus*, as we may suppose à necendo, because it did bind the seller to make good the Sale: y Sometimes *sylv. Ibid.* it is called *Per as & libram venditio*, because of the Ceremonies used in. z Now it is commonly called *Mancipatio*, * à manus capione, from taking that which is sold into ones hands or possession; whence the word *Mancipatus*, and *Mancipium* are used, to signifie a bondslave that is in this manner sold, though sometimes *Mancipium* doth signifie the Sale it self: whence *Cic.* useth this phrase, *Lex Mancipii*, to signifie a clause or condition put in the Sale. All things sold after this manner were termed *Res Mancipi*: b the word *Mancipi* being a Noun undeclinable, as *Frugi*, *Cordi*, *Hujusmodi*, &c. and from this form of Sale, the mortgaging of Land for the payment of Money may seem to be called *Mancipatio fiduciaria*; He which did thus receive the Mortgage, or Land in way of Security, is said *accipere fiduciam*. *Cic. orat. pro L. Flacco.* Upon which place faith *Lambinus* in his Annotations, *Accipere fiduciam, est fundum, aut aliam rem soli seu ut appellant immobilem, ab aliquo mancipare, seu accipere ea lege ut cum ille repeatat remancipet*. We may conject the reason of these Ballances, why they should be used in this kind of bargaining to be, because in old time they did not bargain by paying coined Money, which was termed *Æs signatum*, but by paying a certain weight of Money, whence such Money was termed *Æs grave*; and hence it is that Metaphorically we translate *pendo* and *rependo*, to pay and repay.

*z Melanct. in
orat. pro Mur.*
** Camerar. in
orat. pro
Mur.*

*b Priscian.
lib. 3. vid.*
*F. Sylv. in
orat. pro Mur.*

*Alex. Gen.
dier. l. i. c. 13.*

Cic. pro
Corn.

Q. *Varius Trib. pl.* made a Law, that the *Prætores Quæ-
ores* should sit in judgment upon those, by whom the
Parties or Associates had been moved to attempt War
against the *Roman People*.

Julia Lex.

Cic. Phil. 1. *Jul. Caesar* ordained, that such as were condemned
of Treason, or causing uproars in the Common-wealth,
should be banished.

C A P. 19.

De Ambitu.

Those Laws were termed *Leges de Ambitu*, which
were made against indirect or unlawful courses used
in Canvasses for Offices.

Fabia de Ambitu.

This *Lex Fabia* restrained the number of those poor
Men, who because they were wont to follow up and down,
and all the day to attend such as did stand for Offices, were
thence called *Sectatores*.

Acilia Calpurnia.

Cic. pro Mur. *M. Acilius Glabrio* and *C. Calpurnius Piso*, being Consuls
made a Law, that such as were convinced of sinister
and indirect means used in their Canvasses, should be
fined at a certain sum of Money set on their heads, and
they should be made both incapable of bearing Office, and
uneligible into a Senators place.

Senatus consultum de Ambitu.

Cic. pro Mur. *M. Tullius Cic.* and *C. Antonius* being Consuls, a cer-
tain decree was made by the Senate, that if such as
did either salute or attend upon those which stood for
Offices, were hired by any manner of reward, or if any
publick prizes were occasioned to be plaid, or any pub-
lick

lick Feasts made by them, they should be liable to the censure of *Calpurnius* his Law.

Tullia Lex.

M. Tullius Cic. made a Law, that no Man standing for an Office, should cause any publick price to be paid, within two years that he either had stood or should stand for an Office, unless the day had formerly been appointed by some Will. Item, he ordained, that *Senators* being found to have used unlawful means, for the attaining of any Office, should suffer ten years exilement. And the Commonality offending in that point should be punished with an heavier punishment than the Law made by *Calpurnius* laid on them. An addition unto this was, that if any being cited to this answer in the Court of their indirect means, *Si morbum excusaret*, that is, if he did urge his sickness for his not Appearance, then should he undergo a Penalty.

Si morbum excusaret.] So that *Tully* here seemeth to cut off that liberty, which the twelve Tables permitted in these words, *Si iudex aleserve ex litigatoriibus, morbo sotico impediatur, judicis dies diffissus esto.*] i. e. If either Judge, Plaintiff, or Defendant were sick, they should *diffindere diem, id est, d proferre & in aliud tempus rejicere*, prorogue ^d*Sig. de Jud.* the time of Judgment. And unless some might think ^{l. i. c. 28.} that by *morbus soticus* was meant some strange Disease, *Sigonius* inferreth, that every Disease is termed *Soticus*, which hindreth us in the performance of our businels, *Sontes enim nocentes dicunt.*

Licinia de Sodalitiis.

M. Licinius Crassus being Consul, perswaded *ut in Sodalitiis Judices ab accusatore ex tribubus ederentur.*

Sodalitia.] In the latter times the Romans in their ^{Cic. pro} ^{Plano.} *valles* would gather together a certain company of their *fide* or *faction* to follow them, terming them *Sodales*, and these *Sodales* would, as it were, by violence force the people to suffrage with them; whence the violence offered by them was termed *Sodalitia*, *Sig. de Jud. lib. 2. c. 30.*

Judices ab accusatore ederentur ex tribubus.] We may read of three sorts of Judges among the *Romans*, or rather of three divers kinds of Elections of their Judges. For either they were *Letti sortitione*; of which more may be seen in one of the Laws following; or *Editio*, by nomination or naming them, the manner thereof being thus; that either the Plaintiff should choose them all, and then were they called *Judices adititi*, or the Plaintiff should choose one half, and the Defendant the other, and then were they called *Judices alterni*. *Melanthon.* in *Cic. pro Muren.*

C A P. 20.

De pecuniis repetundis.

First, touching the word *Repetunda*, *Sigonius* saith that such Money was termed *Pecunia repetunda qua possent repeti*, which might by the course of Law be recovered. Namely, such Money as any Magistrate, Judge, or publick Officer, did either in the Provinces, or in the City receive as as a Bribe, from the Allies and Associates, or from the *Roman* Citizens for the administration of Justice, or the execution of any publick duty: and this kind of Bribe they termed *Pecunias repetundas*, *pecuniam ablatam, captam, coactum, conciliatam aversam*, (*Cic. in Urnis.*) But as it seemeth very probable these Laws against Bribery were first occasioned, for the ease and relief of the *Roman* Provinces and Allies, called in Latin *Socii*, who were much abused in this kind by the *Pro-Consuls, Pretors and Quæstors, &c.* Whence *Tully* called this Law agaist Bribery *Legem Socialem*. Here also may we note, that *d Tully* useth this phrase, *Pecuniam occupare*, for *Fæneræi*, to put Money to use. *Occupare pecuniam est collocare, inquit Nonnius, id est, Fænori dare.* *Vid. Lambin. annos. in orat. pro L. Flacco.*

Junia Lex.

M. Junius Pennus Trib. pl. prefered a Law, that such as were convicted of Bribery, *Præter litis asseminationem exilium etiam damnato esset irrogatum.* *Litis*

Lites estimationem.] Here we will consider the difference of three phrases, *Litis contestatio*, *Litis estimatio*, & *Litis delatio*. *a* The first signifieth the producing of *videlicet* *sig. de Jur.* *nes* when both sides shall openly in the Court use the *l. i. c. 27.* form of words, *Testes astante*: which was not done, *antequam satisfactio* *faciat* *efficit*, before Sureties were put in; by the one, that he should *Judicatum solvere*, pay that which he was commanded: by the other, that he would *rem rata am habere*, that is, stand to the Verdict or Sentence in the Court. The second phrase signifieth a composition, or an Argument agreed upon by both sides between themselves: *f Redimere lites est paciūinem facere*; *qui enim* *so ut pro* *pacifetur*, *facit ut lites non sit*. The third is when the party *Roleio*, which is cast in the Suit, is adjudged to pay the Money; or the worth of the Goods called in question, together with the cost and damages in Law unto his Adversary. *g Litem estimare*, *est pecuniam*, & *qualis fuit*, & *propter* *Fr. Sylv. in* *quam condemnatus est reus*, *in summam redigere*, *qua de* *orat. pro Clu-* *bonis ejus redigatur*. *h And, Estimare litem est quod vul-* *entio.* *b I. Tristin. in* *go dicitur, Taxare litis expensas.* *orat. pro Re-* *b* *bitio.*

Acilia Lex.

M. Acilius Glabrio made a Law, that such as were accused of Bribery, *Neque ampliari*, *neque comprehendinari* posse, that is, they must out of hand receive Judgment.

For the right understanding of these two words [*Ampliari* & *Comprendinari*,] we must consider the antient Customs and Ceremonies used by the *Romans* in handling their Suits of Law. First, there was *In jus vocatio*, that is, a citation of one into the Court. Secondly, *Postulatio*, that is, a request put up unto the *Pretor*, that it might be lawful for the Plaintiff to enter his action against the Defendant; whence *Postulare aliquem de hoc vel illo crimen*, is to accuse one of this or that crime. Thirdly, *Nominis delatio*, that is, the taking of the Defendants Name into the Court-book: and this was termed, *Intendere actionem*, *vel Litem*; and *Diem alicius dicere*, that is, to Enter an Action against one. In the second of these Acts, namely,

namely, when request was made by the Plaintiff unto the *Prator*, that he might enter his Action against the Defendant, then the Plaintiff did *Vadari reum*; that is, demand Sureties or Bail from the Defendant, that he would appear upon the day appointed by the *Prator*. And the Plaintiff did again, *Promittere Vadimonium*; enter Bond also for his own appearance upon the same day, which commonly was the third day following, called properly *Dies perendinus*, and sometimes *dies tertius* simply, as it appeareth by those Capital Letters, I. D. T. S. P. used to be written in their Actions: which Letters *i Probus* expounded thus; *In diem tertium, five perendinum*. So that then properly, *Lis vel reus dicitur comprehendinari*, when the giving of Sentence is deferred till the third day. Moreover, before the *Prator* would suffer the action to be entred, he would swear the Plaintiff, that he did not accuse the Defendant *calumniandi causa*, that is, falsely or malitiously; and this kind of swearing was termed *Calumniam jurare*, *calumniam desurare*, and *In litem jurare*. Now if either party were absent from the Court upon the third day, except he were sick, he was cast in his Suit, and the *Prator* did grant an Execution called *Edictum peremptorium*, whereby he gave Authority to his Adversary to seize upon his Goods. Sometimes there were two or three Edicts in manner of Processes or Writs, before the *Edictum peremptorium* could be obtained: sometimes it was granted at the first, and then was it *k* called *unum pro omnibus*. *l* Now if both Parties came into the Court and did appear, then were they said *se fitisse*: so that this word *fito* among the Lawyers, did signify to shew ones self in the Court. Upon the third day the *Prator* also with the whole Bench of Judges did meet, and the *Judex Questionis* (whom *Rosinus* maketh a distin& Officer differing from the *Prator*) did cause all the *Select* Judges to pull out certain Lots out of an Urn or Pitcher brought thither for that purpose, and those Judges upon whom the Lot fell, were to sit in Judgment:

k Sig: ejusd. l. i. c. 28.
l Sig: ejusd. l. cap. 21.

ment: This was called *Sortitio Judiciorum*. Now if either the Plaintiff or Defendant did suspect any of those that they would be partial, then might he except against them, and that was called *Judicium rejectio*: Then the *Judex questionis* would in manner aforesaid choose other Judges in their places, and that was called *subsortitio*. Which being ended, those Judges which were thus chosen, received every one of them from the *Prator* three Tables, the one having this letter *A* written in it, betokening *Absolution*: whence *Tully* calleth it *literam salutarem*. The other having this letter *C* written in it, betokening *Condemnation*: The third having these two letters *N L*, betokening *Non liquet*. After the receipt of the Tables, then did the *Prator* *mittere vel dimittere judices in consilium*; that is, sent them to cast their Tables into the Urns, there being three Urns or little Coffers purposely provided: the one for those Judges which were chosen out of the *Senators*, the others for those that were chosen out of the Gentlemen, the third for those that were chosen out of the Martial Treasurers. Now if they did cast the first sort of Tables into the Urns, then the *Prator* pronounced the Defendant absolved; if second, then he pronounced him condemned; if the third, then he pronounced *Amplius cognoscendum*, that they must have longer time to enquire. And this is properly termed *Ampilatio*, a Reprieve, and in such manner is it said, *quod lis vel reus dicitur Ampliari*. The proofs for this manner of proceeding in law may be collected out of *Rosinus*, lib. *ant.* 9. c. 19, 20, and 24. and out of *Sigonius*, according to the Marginal Quotations. The like custom seemeth to have been received among the *Gracians*, who had three letters of their Alphabet answerable to those among the *Romans* was Θ , *damnationis symphylum*, which occasioned that of *Perfusus*.

Et potis es nigrum vitio prafigere Theta.

T. A token of Absolution, *A* of Ampliation. *Vid. Erasm. Adag.* Θ *prafigere*. Some, as it appeareth by *Erasm.* give a reason of Θ , because it resembleth the heart of Man wounded

wounded in the midſt with a Dart, others because it is the firſt Letter of *Death*, ſignifying Death according to that,

Inſaſix multis theta eſt mihi litera faſix :

Si dāvator ſcribit, ſcribit & illa ſcīr.

Cic. pro Clu-
eatio.

Cornelius Sylla being *Dictator*, ordained a Law, that the chief Judge called *Judex questionis*, with the whole Bench of Judges, ſhould ſit upon Life and Death on ſuch as had killed a Man; on ſuch as had with an evil intent ſet any place on fire: on ſuch as ſhould walk with any Weapon either to kill or rob a Man; on ſuch as had either made, bought, fold, or had given any poifon, thereby to kill a Man, or any Magistrate; whοsoever ſhould cauſe any Conventicle, or ſecret Assemblies, or ſhould give their consent to the ſuborning of any Man to accuſe another falſely, that thereby he being innocent, might be opprefſed and condemned by publick Judgment. Moreover, *De ejus capite querito, &c.* that is, let them ſit upon Life and Death on that Man, which ſhall bear falſe witness, that another might be condemned to Death; on that Magistrate, or chief Judge, which ſhall take a Bribe to condenm another to Death.

Parricidium.] This word doth properly ſignifie only a murthering of ones Parents or Kinsfolk, but in *Numa Pompilius* his time, it ſignified as much as *homicidium*, that is, any Man-slaughter whatſoever.

C A P. 21.

Lex 12 Tabularum de Vindictis.

Si qui in jure manum conferunt, utriq[ue] ſuperstitibus pra-
ſentibus vindictis ſumunto.

Si qui in jure.] Here we muſt note, that the cuſtom among the *Romans* in old time was, that as often as any controverſie did arife touching the poſſeſſion of an Houſe, a Field, or any ſuſh like thing, the *Prator* did go unto the Houſe, Field, or the thing queſtioned, being accompanied

nied thither with the Plaintiff and the Defendant, together with others whom the Law required to be present as Witnesses. This place, whatsoever it were, though in the open Field, during the time that the *Prator* sat there to give judgment, was termed in Latin *Jus*, in English a *Court*. Where in presence of the *Prator* and the Witnesses, the Plaintiff and Defendant did *manum conferere*, that is, as *m Camerarius* supposeth, argue and dispute the *m I.Camerari.* case *pro* and *con* in a solemn form of Words prescribed *pro L.Murza* them by the Law. For this phrase is borrowed by the Lawyers from the Art Military, where Soldiers are said *manum vel manu conferere*, when they fight hand to hand, [*utriq; superstibus praesentibus*,] that is, let both parties in the presence of Witnesses, (*so n Festus expounded super-* *n Rosin. ant.* *stites*,) [*Vindicias suministro*,] that is, let them take a *Turf* *l.8. c. 29.* of the ground: for *so o Siganus expoundeth Vindiciae*: *o Sig. de Jud.* though properly (as he observeth) it signifieth the possession *Vindiciam* of a thing, rather than the thing possessed. This *ferre est sententia decre-* judgment was given upon that, as upon the whole. *I toque rem obtinere:* *dicebat vindicias judex,* in taking the possession *some other thing in manner of the Turf* was presented unto the *Prator*, upon which, as upon the *ferebat vindicias qui rem* whole, he gave judgment. In process of time, the *Prator*, by reason of the tumult of other employments, not *obtinebat.* finding convenient leisure to review every particular *Turneb. adv.* ground, or house called in question, *p* it was ordained, *p A.Gel.noct.* contrary to the twelve Tables, that the Plaintiff in such *Artic. l. 20.* cases should come into the *Court*, and challenge the Defendant in this form of words, *Ex jure manum consertum te voco*, that is, I challenge thee to go out of the *Court* into the Field, to use one toward the other that solemn form of Words which the Law enjoyneth. Then did the Defendant either yield the possession of the ground, or else did reply, *Unde tu me ex jure manu consertum vocasti. inde ibi ego te revoco.* Then did they both, taking Witnesses with them, without the company of the *Prator*,

inire viam, that is, go into the ground bringing back a Turf thereof, upon the which (as in manner shewn) the *Prætor* gave Judgment at their return.

For the better understanding of this that hath been spoken in the explanation of this Law, we must note, that the action termed *Vindicatio*, was twofold: either the suit for the possession of a thing, or the suit for the Lordship, or right owning thereof. The possession of any thing was recovered, either by a true and real violence, or by a seeming violence: this seeming violence was twofold, either it was *manus consertio*, which was shewn immediately before; or *moribus deductio*, that is, a customary leading the unlawful *Possessor* out of the ground, thereby to enter possession. *Vis simulata, altera à lege, altera emanata*.

s De ind. lib. *vit à moribus*, said *q* *Sigoni*. The first of these did arise from the Roman Law, the other from a custom among the Romans; the first of these is to be seen in *Tully* his Oration *pro Murana*, the other *pro Cæsina*. To these *Sigoni* addeth a third kind of seeming violence; which how justly he hath termed a violence, I shall leave to the different Judgment of the impartial Reader. The right of the Lordship, or owning any thing, was sued for in this manner: The Plaintiff did question with the Defendant thus: First, *An auctor esset?* that is, whether he had not covertly made away the possession of the thing, thereby to frustrate the Action? Secondly, *An sponderet?* that is, whether he would put in a gage of Money into the Court, which he would forfeit if he were cast, which being done, the Plaintiff did also upon the demand of the Defendant put in a gage of Money to be forfeited, if he prevailed not in his suit. This gage of Money was termed *r sacramen-*
r Sigoni. de
Jur. I. I. c. 21.
tum; and in this fence, *Tully pro Milone* saith, *Injustis vindicis & sacramentis alienos fundos petunt*, that is, they sue for other Mens grounds with unjust actions and gages of Money. Thirdly, *An satis daret?* that is, whether he would put in Surety, that during the tryal in law, the ground or house called in question should not be impaired? The solemn

solemn form of words used in the first demand, is thus to be seen in *§ Tully, quando in jure te conspicio, postulo anne fies auctor?* If the Defendant held his peace, then was he *Cic.orat.pro Mar.&pro Cæcini.* adjudged to pay all costs and damage; if he professed himself the present *Possessor*, then did the Plaintiff proceed in manner as he should for the possession thereof; if he denied it, then did the *Prætor* say unto the Plaintiff, *Quando negat, sacramento querito*: Thereupon saith the Plaintiff to the Defendant, *Quando negas, te sacramento quinquagenario provoco: spondesne soluturum quinquaginta asses, si auctor sis?* to whom the Defendant replied, *spondeo quinquaginta asses, si auctor sim*: *Tu vero spondesne idem, in sim?* The Plaintiff answered, *Ego quoq; spondeo*. Now in this kind of stipulation, the Plaintiff was said *sponsione & sacramento provocare, sacramento rogare, querere, & stipulari*, that is, to challenge one to pawn a sum of Money for the Trial of a Suit in Law. The Defendant was said, *contendere ex provocatiōne, contendere sacramento, & restipulari*, that is, to be used in such manner. This Money was termed *sacramentum*, & because when it was forfeited, *it was bestowed in rebus sacrīs & divinis*. Touching the *l. i. c. 22.* last interrogatory, I read no set form of words, but by the word *satisfatio* the intelligent Reader may conject, that it did somewhat symbolize with our English custom of putting in Bail. " This putting in of Bail was twofold. *¶ Sig. de Jud.* The one was *satisfare judicatum solvi*, to bind himself to *l. i. c. 22.* pay what should be adjudged. The second was *satisfare rem ratam habere*, to become bound that he would stand to the verdict and judgment of the Court. The first of these Bonds was required to be performed by the Defendant: the second by the Plaintiff's Proctor or Attourney. But if the Action were an Action of Debt, then the Proctors alone became bound; the Plaintiff's Proctor, that he would stand to the judgment; the Defendants Proctor, that the Debt adjudged should be paid.



L I B. IV.

*Rites and Customs observed by the
Romans in their Wars.*

De Militia.

TOUCHING the Art *Military* used among the *Romans*, it will not be impertinent to consider first how War was proclaimed, and Peace established by them; then to march on to the description of their Bands or Companies, where we may first observe the Office of their Chief Captain, and their subordinate Leaders, together with the several Wards, into which the universal Army was divided. After this we may descend unto the diversity of Punishments used toward Captives, and likewise towards refractory and disobedient Soldiers: Adding as as a *Corollary* or *Period* to our whole Discourse, the several Rewards which the L. General, with his Soldiers, after the performance of certain Achievements, received.

C A P.

C A P. I.

*De Ritu, quem Romani observarunt vel fædus ferientes
vel bellum inferentes; & de triplici ratione conscribendi
Milites.*

WE may remember, that it hath been already shewn, that both the proclaiming of War and Peace belonged unto a certain order of Roman Priests, called *Fœcundæ*, who by reason of their Office, I Englifhed *Heralds at Arms*. The Rites and Ceremonies which they used, when they proclaimed Peace, were as followeth, *viz.* One of thole Heralds having his Commission from the State (after that both sides had agreed upon the Truce and League now to be concluded) took up a stone in his hand, using this solemn form of words: * *Si recte & sine* ^{* Polyb. vid.} *dolo malo hoc fædus arg; hoc jus jurandum facio, dii mihi* ^{Rosin. antiqu.} *cunctæ fælicitas præstent; fin alitur aut ago aut cogito (ceteris* ^{l. 10. c. 2.} *omnibus salvis) in propriis patriis, in propriis legibus, in* *propriis laribus, in propriis templis, in propriis sepulchris* *solus ego peream, ut hic lapis è manibus decidet, and there-* *withal he cast the stone out of his hand: which manner* *of Oath was termed Jurare Jovem lapidem, or per Jovem* *lapidem, that is, as it hath been rendered by Fesius to swear* *by Jupiter, holding a stone in ones hand: b Many say, b Sig. de jure,* *that he did cast that stone at an Hog or Porker brought* ^{Ita. l. 1. c. 1.} *thither purposely, adding these words to the former;* *Si prior populus Romanus defexit publico consilio, tum ille* *Diepiter populum Rom. sic ferito, ut ego hunc porcum bodie* *feriam: alluding to which custom, Virgil saith,*

Et Casæ jungabant fædera porca.

The manner of denouncing War hath been already shewn: the act of service in War was termed *Mereri sub hoc vel illo duce*, that is, to serve in War under this or that Captain; and whatsoever Souldier was discharged of his Service, as having served out his whole time, he was called *miles emeritus*, and by ^c *Tully*, such a one is said ^{c Grat. pro le-} ^{si} *pendia*.

⁴ Serv. i. 2 & *stipendia confocisse*. ^d Servius hath obserued that the Ro-
^{2.} *Encid.* man Souldiers were pressed three manner of ways: ^{pr-}
^e *Lipſt de mil-* *Sacramentum, Conjurationem, & Evocationem.* But ^f *Lipſt* censureth him for the amiss explanation of the last Member. Therefore the indifferent Reader shall give me leave to borrow the terms from *Servius*, but the explanation of them partly from *Servius*, and partly from *Lipſt* in the places now quoted. Ordinarily Souldiers at their Prefs, did each severally take their Oath not to *forsake* their Captain or Country; and this Oath was called *Sacramentum militare*, the words thereof are rendered by ^f *Polybius* thus; *Obtemperatus sum, & facturus quicquid mandabatur ab imperatoribus, juxta vires;* and those were termed *Milites per sacramentum*. ^g This fort of Souldiers were upon appointed days, as it were of publick Muster, elected and chosen by the military *Tribunes* under the *Consuls*; the assignment of the day did chiefly belong unto the *Consuls*, at which time if any Souldier withdrew himself, and did not appear, he was severally punished, sometimes by Imprisonment, sometimes by confiscation of his Goods, sometimes by being sold for a bondslave. Upon extraordinary occasions (as when *Tumults* or *Commotions* did caufe any suspicion of imminent danger,) the chief leaders of the Souldiers did go unto the *Capitol*, and bring forth two Banners or Flags, the one red, called therefore *Vexillum Roseum*, unto which the Footmen repaired; the other Skie-coloured, called therefore *Ceruleum*, which the Horfemen followed. The reason why the Horfemens banner was Skie-coloured, is rendered thus, because it did most resemble the colour of the Sea, which colour they deemed most acceptable to *Neptune*, who was both the God of Sea, and the first Author of Horses. Now because the sudden danger would not yield so much time that they might severally be sworn, therefore did they take their Oath in common all together; only one chief Souldier throughout a whole legion took his Oath at large, and in exprefs words,

^f Vid. *Lipſt.*
de milit. *Rom.*
l. 1. dial. 6.
^g *Lipſt. de mil.*
Rom. l. x. dial.
4.

the rest followed in order one by one, saying, *Kadūmē Lipsius*, that is, that he swore the same as the first. If *L. t. dial.* the Tribune distrusted his Souldiers Fidelity, then would he swear them every one severally in terms at large, and thence were they called *Milites per conjurationem*; as likewise *Milites subitarii*, in respect of their sudden press. The third Member may also be admitted, if we with ** Lipsius* understand in its true sense; namely for those ** Lipsius*, who by their L. General were added unto *Rom. I. 1.* the Body of their Army, he having authority to call out *dial. 8.* such other Souldiers, who for their long Service were discharged from giving in their Names at a Muster: And these are generally by all Authors termed *Milites evocati*, and *Lipsius* deemed them all one with those whom *Servius* calleth *Milites per evocationem*. The Soldiers being thus pressed, if they purposed to make War upon their Enemies, then did the L. General summon them to prepare themselves by a sound of Trumpets: and this was termed *Classicum canere, à calando*, which signifieth to call. Which being done, a Scarlet Banner was hanged out of the L. General his Pavilion, from which Ceremony I think that that common adage did first arise, *Conferre signa, & collatis signis pugnare*, to join Battel. Immediately upon this they did *Garritum tollere*, make a great shout or noise with their voices, to the greater terror of their Enemies; and that the noise might be the greater, they did *Arma concutere*, rustle together with their Armour, and clash their Swords. These four Ceremonies are to be seen more at large in *k. Lipsius*. Unto which we may add *k. Lib. 4. die* the fifth, observed by *l. Fr. Sylvius*; namely, that at the *mil. Rom. di-* removing of their Camp they did *conclamare vasa*; give *al. 11. & 12.* a great shout or cry, in token that the Souldiers should *In ep. viror.* *illust. I. 4 ep. 1.* truss up their bag and baggage: And hence it is that *m. Plautus* useth this phrase, *Colligatis vasis*, to signifie as *m. Plaut. in* *pseudolo.* much as *parate* or *expedite*. Now that they might be the readier for the battel, they did gird (as I suppose) their Souldiers Coats close unto them; and a Souldier thus girt,

ⁿ Pigh. in sua girt, was called *Cinctus*, that is (saith *n* *Pighius*) *Cinctus Praef. ad l. 1. septim.* ^o *Inde discinctos ignavos, & militiae minimè aptos putarunt, Praecinctos vero fortes & strenuos.* Hence also is that [•] *Alex. Gen. dier. l. 1. c. 20.* Proverbial speech, *In praecinctu stare, or vivere, to be in a readiness continually :*

Non pudet ad morem discincti vivere Natta? Pers. Sat. 3.

C A P. 2.

De Legione, Auxiliis, & Legionis partibus.

THE Roman Forces were in old time divided into two several parts; namely, *In Legiones & Auxilia*, into Legions and Auxiliary Bands. The Auxiliary Bands were such as the Neighbor and Confederate Countries did send unto the Romans. The Legions were taken out of the Body of the Romans, ^p *Legio, a diligendo dicta est*, from the choice and selecting of Souldiers. ^q *Romulus* is said to have been the first Author of these Legions, making every Legion to contain 3000 Footmen, and three hundred Horsemen, ^r one thousand Footmen, and one hundred Horsemen, being taken out of each national Tribe. Afterward it was augmented by *Romulus* himself into four thousand Footmen, ^s whence it was called *Quadrata Legio*. And in process of time a Legion increased unto the number of six thousand: which number it seldom or never exceeded (as it appeareth by *Sig. in the place now quoted.*) Now ^t none could be ordinarily registered for a Souldier until the seventeenth year of his

[•] *Alex. Gen. dier. l. 1. c. 20.* Age, ^u at which his first admission he was termed *Tyro*, a fresh-water Souldier: and hence figuratively *Tyrocinius*. ^v *Pancir. l. rer. deperd. c. de habit. & vest.* ^w *um* hath not been translated, only the first Entrance into War, but also the initiation, or first entrance into any Art or Science whatsoever. After he had served many

years, then was he termed *Veteranus*, an old beaten Souldier. ^x The Roman legion was divided in *pedites & equites*, there being commonly for every thousand Footmen an hundred Horsemen. *Pedites distributi erant in Cohortes; Cohortes*

^x *Sig de Jur. Rom. l. 1. c. 15*

Cohortes in Manipulos ; Manipuli in Centurias : Equitas distributi erant in Turmas, Turmae in Decurias. The word *Cohors* doth signify that part of ground which is commonly inclosed before the gate of an House, *y* which from the same word we call a *Court* : and *z* *Varro* giveth this ^{Edmunds in} *Reason of the Metaphor.* As in a Farm-house (saith he,) ^{his observat. up.} *on Cæsars* many Out-buildings joined together make one inclosure, ^{Comment. l. 2.} *so a Cohors consisteth of several Maniples joined together* ^{c. 3.} *in one Body.* It is manifest (saith * *Alexan.*) that the *Ro- de re rufica.* *mans* in antient time did very seldom, yea never (except * *Alex. Gen.* in great necessity) inroll into their universal Army above *dier. l. 2.* four Legions : and in an ordinary Legion, which he termed *Legionem justam*, ten *Cohortes* : every *Cohors* containing three Maniples, every Maniple two Centuries, every Century an hundred Souldiers, whence they from *Contum* were called *Centuria*, a Century. *b* These Centuries were ^b *Varro* *vid.* sometimes divided into lesser Numbers, called *Centubera.* ^{Rosin. ast.} *nia* ; every *Contuburnium* containing ten Soldiers, besides ^{Rom. l. 10. c. 5} their Captain, *c* which was called *Decanus*, & *Caput contubernii.* ^{c. Rosia. ibid.} Where we must observe, that *Contuburnium* doth signify as well the Pavilion, or Lodging it self, as the Soldiers lodging therein, and it may be so called *quasi contuburnium*, from *Taberna*, signifying any slight Lodging made of Boards. Those that ruled over a thousand Footmen, we may in English call *Serjeants major*, they called them *Tribuni militum*. Those that governed over the Centuries, were called by them *Centuriones*, by us in English *Centurions* ; and they had their inferiour Officers under them, which were called *Tergiductores*, or *Extremi agminis ductores*. *d* Their Office was to oversee and look ^d *Veget. vid.* unto those of the Camp which were sick, who commonly ^{Rosin. ast.} came behind the Army, *quasi extremum agmen*, & *tergum aciei.* ^{Rom. l. 10. c. 7.} The Horsemen were divided into several Troops called *Turma* ; every *Turma* containing 50 Horsemen. Again, every *Turma* was subdivided into three less Companies, called *Decurias* ; every *Decuria* containing ten Horsemen : whence their Captain was called *Decurio*, and

the Captains over the greater Troops, namely over the several wings of their Horsemen, were called *Equitum Praefiti*. Now the chief Governour over the Universal Army was called commonly *Imperator*; we in English call him a L. General. His Lieutenant or L. Deputy was called *Le-*

e Lips. de mil. 1. 2. Rom. 1. 2. dum, quam ad consulendum Imperatori. This word *Imperator* in the *Roman Histories* hath a threefold acception; first it is taken for him, who by Commission from the State, hath the managing of an Army, being the same that *Praetor* was in ancient time; and in this sense it hath affinity with the Office of our L. General. Secondly, for such a L. General who by his prowess having put *f* one thousand

f Barth. Lo-
tom. in Phil. 1. 2. orat. 14. of his Enemies to the Sword, was both by his Souldiers saluted, and by the Senate styled by the name of *Impera-*
tor. But if he had slain less than one thousand, he was not thought worthy of this solemn Salutation by that Name. Lastly, it was taken for a Sovereign Prince, King, or Monarch, in which sense it was the *Pranomen* of all the Roman Emperors, from *Julius Cesar* forward. Now be-

cause the Souldiers in a Legion must of necessity differ much in Estate, Age and Experience, some being wealthier, elder, and of more experience than others; hence was it requisite also, that there should be a distinction of place in their Armies, according to the desert and worth of each several Person. We are therefore likewise to un-

g Lips. de mil. 1. 2. Rom. 1. 2. dial. 3. derstandg that the Consuls every year made a general muster: at which time the military Tribunes chose out the youngest and poorest of all the rest, and called them by the name of *Velites*. Their place in regard of other Souldiers was base and dishonourable, not only because they fought afar off, and were lightly armed; but also because they were commonly exposed to the Enemies

b Lips. de mil. 1. 2. Rom. lib. 4. dial. 3. as forlorn hopes. According to *b Lipsius*, these *Velites* were commonly placed either *In Fronte Viis*, or *Cornibus*.

1. In the front of the Army. 2. In the distances or spaces between the several Maniples. 3. *In Cornibus*, that

that is, in the wings of the battel; not that the wings at any time consisted of those *Velites*, for that was the *Socii* and Auxiliary forces; but either the spaces in the wings were filled up by those *Velites*, or else they might obtain a promiscuous place amongst those foreigners. Notwithstanding they did like scouts run to and fro, casting out their darts (as occasion was offered) and so retire: whence when a Man doth leap from one thing to another in his talk, we say he doth *Agere velitatem*. Having chosen out a competent number of these Scouts, they proceeded to the choice of them which they called *Hastati*, that is, Pikemen; for as much as they fought with a kind of Javelin, which the Romans called *Hasta*. These Pikemen fought in the first part, or fore-front of the main Army. The third choice which they made, was of the strongest and highest bodied Men, who for the prime of their age, were called *Principes*: and hence was the second place or ward in the main Army called *Principia*, according to *i Thraso* his Speech, *Ego ero post i Teren. Eun.* *Principia*, that is, I will follow the *Principes*; thereby chusing to himself the best and safest place. The last sort of Soldiers, which stood in the third place or ward, were called *Triarii*. They were of all the most approved; and the very last help or refuge, so that if they failed, all was lost: and hence ariseth that form of speech, *Ad Triarios ventum est, & whereby we signifie that a thing is come to the last push.* As I suppose, the weapon wherewith these *Triarii* fought, was a dart with Iron fastned at the end of it, called in Latin *Pilum*. The reasons of this my conjecture are these, 1. Because the first Century of these *Triarii* was called *Primum pilum*, and their Centurion *Primopilus*, and *Primipulus*, and *Primus Centurio*, because he was the chief Centurion in a whole Legion, as having the charge of the chief Banner called the *Eagle*; whence *Aquila* is sometimes used to signifie *Primopilatum*, the Office and place of the *Primopilus*. The second Century was called *Secundum pilum*, and their Centurion *Secundipilus*, &c. Secondly, they called the *Principes*, which marched in the battel

Lips. de mil.
Rom. I. 2.
dial. I.

battel immediately before these *Triarii*, *Antepilanos*: which argueth that those Soldiers which followed next, should be the *Milites pilanos*, and by consequence their weapon should be that kind of Dart which they called *pilum*. Their manner of embattelling was divers. Somtime they would make a winged Army, so that the main Body thereof should be in the middle, and on each side a lesser company; the main Body we in English call the *Vant-guard*, and the two lesser Companies, we call *Wings*; as likewise in Latin they call them *Alas aciei, & dextrum vel sinistrum* *orum*. *m Pancir.* *In*
norit. *orient.*
& occident.
imper. *c. 31.* *Pancir.* calleth them *Vexillationes*, because there fought no more in either Wing than belonged to one Banner, called in Latin *Vexillum*. The Governors of these wings he calls *Alarum prefecos*. Sometimes they embattelled, so that the Fore-front of the Army being small, it was inlarged bigger and bigger backward, in manner of a Triangle:

n Lips. de mil. By *n Lipsius* it is demonstrated unto us under the form of the Greek Letter Δ . He in the same place calleth it *caput porcinum, quia velut fodit, & ruit in vadendo*. Commonly it is called, *Cuneus militum*, the *Metaphor* being borrowed not only from the resemblance it had with a Wedge, but that also from the use of a Wedge: for they never embattelled in that form, unless it was to break through their Enemies, the piercing Angle being thick compacted with Targets. Sometimes they did in a quite contrary manner, inlarge their Army in the Fore-Front, making it end in an Angle; and *o* this they called *forefex*, and *foreceps militum*. Sometimes their form of embattelling was circular, and then it was called *Orbis vel globus militum*. The Banner or Flag was properly call'd *Vexillum*, being a diminutive of *Velum*. It was also called *p Bandum*: whence we do at this day call so many Soldiers, as do fight *sub eodem bando*, a Band of Souldiers: as *Romulus* called those that fought *sub eodem manipulo fani* (an handful of Hay being used at that time instead of a Flag,) *Manipulum militum*: *Ovid.*

p Festus vid.
Pancir. *in not.*
orient & oc-
ident. *imper.*
cap. 32.

Percita suspensos portabat longa mancipios
Unde mansplaris nomina miles habet.

* *Suidas*

* *Suidas* is plain, Βάρδον καλοῦσι Ρωμαῖος τὸ σημεῖον τὸ ἐν πολεῖς, * *Suid.* in that is, the *Romans* called their Military Ensign a *Band*: *voce, Bander*, hence others have used *Bardeus*, to signifie as much as *Signifer*, an Antient Bearer.

C A P. 3.

De oppugnatione urbis, & iis que ad oppugnationem requiruntur.

If the Siege of a Town seemed difficult and hard to compass, then did the *Romans* use certain means of Policy, for the better effecting thereof. They environed the Town with a broad and deep Ditch, adding thereunto a Rampire, fortified with many Castles and Fortressēs; whereby they both keep the Town from any Foreign Succour, and withall secured themselves from Sallies, and other Stratagems. This Rampire did extend it self towards the Walls of the City, so that by making (as it were) a great Hill, they might over-top the City, and fight with the greater advantage. Now that this great heap of Earth might become firm, and well able to support the Buildings to be erected upon it, they did cast in much Timber, and Stones amongst the Earth; and this heap of Earth, Stones, and Timber whence it was reared, was properly called *Agger*, whence cometh both the Latin verb *Exaggerare*, and the English to *Exaggerate*, that is, to amplifie or increase a matter. The Stakes, Posts, and Trees, which were rammed in about this Bulwark, or Rampire, to uphold the Earth, were sometimes called *q. Cervi*, because of their forked and sharp tops, but more properly *r. Valli* and *Valla*. The distance or space between each Stake, was called *Intervallum*: though now *Intervallum* doth signifie not only such a distance, but any distance either of space or time, as it appeareth by that of *Tully*, *s. Intervallo locorum, & /Cic. ep. fam. temporum disjuncti.* Sometimes *Vallus* doth signifie a pole or stake, whereunto Vines are tied, according to that received Adage which we use when a special Friend forsaketh one, *Vallus vitem decepit.* From the first signification it

q. Lipl. Col.

l. 2. dial. 2.

r. Serv. En.

l. 10.

/Cic. ep. fam.

l. 1. ep. 7.

it is, that *Vallum* doth often signifie the inclosure, or hedging in of Trees and Stakes, wherewith the bulwark is upheld; alluding whereunto *A. Gellius* translateth *Expositar*, *Vallum denium*. The means of their defence, whilst they were making this their Rampire, was a certain Engine or Ordnance of War made of Planks and Hurdles running upon Wheels, under which they might rest secure from all Stones and Darts cast from the Walls of the City: It was called *Vinea*. A second Engine was *Musculus*.

^a *Gell. noct.*
Atic. l. 1.
c. 15.

^a *Refr. ant.*
Rom. l. 10.

The matter whereof it was made, I have not read, but the use of it was, that under it the Souldiers might approach unto the walls of the City, and undermine them.

^x *Lipf. Poly.* Thus much ^x *Lipfius* seemeth to infer, when he rendreth *cc. l. 1. dial. 9.* the reason of the name: *Musculus ideo dictus, quia instar ejus animalculi federunt sub eo terram*. A third means of their defence was, *Militaris testudo*. This word *testudo* in the art Military, had a double acceptation, both being borrowed from the resemblance of the Tortoise Shell, which is the true and genuine signification of this word. In the

^y *Rosin. ant.*
R. l. 10. c. 16.

^z *Stad. in Flo.*
l. 4. c. 10.

first acceptance *Testudo* doth signifie a warlike Engine or Fence made with Boards covered over with raw Hides, which served against Fire and Stones cast at the Souldiers; under this they might safely assaile the Walls.

^z In the second acceptation it signified a Target-fence, which was a close holding together of Targets over head like a Vault or Roof, wherewith the Footmen did defend themselves from the thick shot of Arrows, or slinging of Stones. Their Rampire or Countermure being finished, they used certain great Timber Towers made upon Wheels, to run to and fro, which they called *Terres ambulatoria*, moveable Turrets. These Towers had many Stories one over

^a *Rosin. ant.*
Rom. l. 10.
c. 10.

the other, ^a wherein they carried Ladders and Casting-bridges, thereby to scale the Walls. The Engines hitherto have been defensive, such wherewith the Romans defended themselves in their Siege: others there were offensive, wherewith they did assaile the City; and of those the chief were *Balista* sive *Catapulta*, *Scorpius* sive *Onager*, *Ari-*

¶ *Malleoli.* The first of these Engines, as it was called *Balista*, ἀπὸ τῆς βαλλεῖν, from darting or casting forth any thing, ^b so it was in old time called *Catapulta*, ἀπὸ τῆς πελτῆς, ^b Lips. Pol. 1. 2. dial. 2. which signifieth a Shaft or Dart; tho' it cannot be denied, but that *Pelta* doth also signifie a kind of Shield made in the form of an Half-moon, according to that of *Virg. Aen. l. 1.*

*Dicit Amazonidum lunatis agmina peltis,
Penthesilea furens* —

The form thereof followeth, translated word for word out of *c Marcellinus*. [Between two Planks there is set in ^c Am. Marc. 1. 3. c. 3. firm and fast, joined a strong and big Iron, reaching cut in length after the manner of a good great Rule; out of the round Body whereof, which is artificially wrought, there lyeth forth farther out a four Square Beam, made hollow with a direct Passage in the manner of a narrow Trough, tyed fast with many Cords of Sinews twisted one within the other, and thereunto are joined two wooden Skrews: near unto one of which standeth the cunning Balist, and subtilly putteth into the hollow Passage of the Beam a wooden Shaft, with a big Head glewed fast to it. This done on both sides, two lusty Young Men do bend the Engine by turning about certain Wheels: When the top of the Head is drawn to the uttermost end of the Cords, the Shaft being carried forth of the Balista, by the inward force thereof, flieth out of sight.] That the Reader may receive the more light in the understanding of this obscure Description, I have added the very words of *Marcellinus*. [*Ferrum inter axiculos duos firmum compaginatur & vastum, in modum regule majoris extentum; cuius ex volume teretis, quod in medio ars polita componit, quadratus eminet stylus extensus recto canalis angusti meatu cavatus, & hoc multiplici chorda nervorum tortilium illigatus, eique cochlea duo lignea conjunguntur aptissime, quarum prope unam adhuc artifex contemplabilis, & subtiliter adponit in temonis cavamine sagittam ligneam, spiculo maiore conglutinatam, hocque facto binc inde validi juvenes versant agiliter rotabili flexum. Quum ad extremitatem nervorum acumen venerit*

rit summum, percita interna pulsu à balista ex oculis evolat. In respect of its use, we may English it a *Cross-bow*: but it was much bigger, and of a different form. The *Scorpion* which now they call *Onager*, is described by *Marcellinus* in the same place thus. Two Oaken or Elm-beams were hewn out, and somewhat bended, so that they seemed to bunch out in backs; and these in manner of a * *Saw Engine* are tyed fast together, being bored through with wide holes, through which (by the means of those holes) strong Cords are tyed, keeping in the whole Frame that it

* *Machine
Serratoriae.*

* *Ab hac me-
dierate resti-
um.] Here we
must note, that
this signification
of teste's is bor-
rowed from the
Anatomists,
which do call
certain eminent
parts behind
scutis. teste's.
Tettes. Vid.
Fuchs. instit.
Med. I. 1.
Sect. 5.*

start not asunder: * From between those Bunches another wooden Beam reaching forth overthwart, and in manner of a Wain-Beam erected up, is tyed with such de-
b's signification vices unto certain Ropes, that it may be pulled up higher or let down lower at ones pleasure, and at the top thereof of certain Iron Hooks are fastned, from which Hooks there hanged down a certain Sling either of Iron or Tow; under which erected beam, there lyeth a great piece of Hair-cloth, full of small Chaff, tyed fast with Cords, and placed upon a bank of Turffs, or a heap of Bricks. When therefore it cometh to the point of Skirmish, a round stone being put into the Sling, four Young Men on one side loosing the Beams, into which the Ropes are incorporated, to draw back the erected Beam unto the Hook. Thus at length the Master of the Engine standing in some high place, giving a mighty stroak with a Hammer (and as I suppose upon the Cord, whereunto the erected Beam was fastned with his Hook,) setteth open the Rails that contain the whole work; insomuch that this erected Beam being now at liberty with that quick stroak, and hitting against the soft Hair-cloth, it hurleth out the Stone, that will batter whatsoever is in the way. And it is called *Tormentum*, quod ex eo omnis explicatio torquebatur. It is also called *Scorpio*, because when the long Beam or Pillar is erected, it hath a sharp top, in manner of a Sling. The Modern time hath imposed upon it the name of *Onager*, that is, a wild Ass, because that wild Asses, when

they

they are coursed by Hunters, fling back Stones with their heels afar off, so that oftentimes they pierce the Breasts of them that follow them. The Latin word is made from the Greek ἄσπις, i. e. *Aśnus*, & ἄσπις, *rus vel ager*. Now if any ask me, why that Sackcloth or Ashes was interposed, the reason is rendred by *Marcellinus* in two lines, which I purposely did not translate in their place, because I would continue the fence without such a long Parenthesis. The reason is there delivered thus; because the violence and force of the erected Beam recoiling, after it had been by the stroak discharged, was such, that it would shake in pieces the strongest Walls, except there were some soft thing interposed, whereby the forcible strength of the recoil might be by degrees slacked. The *Aries*, or Ram, is described also by *Marcellinus* in the same place. [The Ram was a great Tree or Beam, *like unto a Mast of a Ship*, having a piece of Iron, in manner of a Rams-head, fastened at the end thereof, wherewith they did demolish and batter down the Walls of a City. It was hung unto a Beam, which lay acros over a couple of Pillars, and hanging thus equally ballanced, it was by force of Men pulled backward, and then recoiled upon the Walls.] The Rams which *Titus* used at the Siege of *Hierusalem*, ran upon Wheels: which kind of Rams are described by *Josephus*. There be, said he, other manner of Engines, as an iron Ram upon four Wheels bound with iron, and fastned with iron Nails, to this they make four feet answerable to the bigness of the Beam, and every Beam hath his several Wheel, and when they will batter the Wall, certain Men first pulling it back, they recoil it by the help of four wooden Leavers put in the hinder part thereof for that purpose. The head of this Ram hath no Horns, but is blunt, made of the strongest kind of iron, with a wonderful thick neck. They have also of both sides of the Ram a pentice of Wood for the safeguard of those that recoil it. *Josephus Ben Gorion de bello Judaico*. In lieu of these Rams, another Engine was found out, call'd *Helepolis*, *ab inusitato*

ελω, that is, *capiro*, and πίλη, that is, *civitas*: The form of it is to be seen also in *Marcel. ibid.* [There was (saith he) a *Testudo*, or vaulted frame made, strengthened with very long pieces of Timber: it was covered over with Ox-hides, and green wicker Hurdles, the upper part or convex surface thereof was over-laid with mud, to the end that it might keep off the fall of Fire, and casting of weapons. Now there were fastned in the front of it certain *Cuspides trisulca*, that is, iron Pikes with three edges, very massive, in manner of the Thunderbolts, which Painters and Poets exhibit unto us: this great Engine the Soldiers ruling within with divers Wheels and Ropes, with main force they thrust it against the Walls.] [Malleoli (saith the same *Marcellinus*) were certain Darts, fashioned on this manner; there was an Arrow, made of a Cane, betwixt the Head and the Neck whereof was fastned an iron full of Clefts; which Arrow, like unto a Womans Distaff, on which Linnen is spinned, was finely made hollow within the Belly, yet open in many places: in the Belly it received fire, with Fuel to feed upon; and thus being gently discharged out of a weak bow (for with an overstrong shooting the Fire was extinguished) if it took fast hold on any place, it burned the same; and water being cast thereon, the fire increased, neither was there any means to quench it, but by casting dust on it.] Now if they could not prevail by Engines called *Machine*, then did they make certain Passages under-ground, which they called *Cuniculi*, from *Cuniculus*, signifying a Cony-berry; insomuch that these two Phrases are opposite, *Machinis*, and *Cuniculis oppugnare*, as it appeareth by ^a *Plutarch* in that of *Plutarch*, *Cesar non iam cuniculis, sed machinis* vit. *C. Cæs.* *tollit rempublicam*; that is, He doth not now covertly, but with open violence assault the Common-weal.

C A P. 4.

De Panis in hostes devictos.

Abeit, after the Victory, the Romans inflicted divers degrees of Punishment, according to the malice found in an Enemy, yet were they always compassionate, and (as Histories testifie) more exorable than any other Nation. The Punishments which we find them to have used towards a conquered Nation, are these: Either they punished them by Death, or sold them *sub corona*, or dismissed them *sub jugum*, or merced them in taking away their Territories; or made them tributary States. *e An. A. Gel. 7.*
Enemy was said to be sold *sub corona*, when he being plac'd 4. in the Market-place, a Crown was put upon his head in token of such a Sale; or therefore certain Captives were said to be sold *sub corona*, because at such times they were environed about with Souldiers, to keep them together; and this Circle of Soldiers, as likewise all other Companies, is called *Corona*. When they dismissed any *sub jugum*, *f* they erected two Spears, with a third lying crois, in *Stad. in Flor. L. c. re.* manner of a Gallows: then they caused them being dis- armed, and their Belts taken away, to pass under in token of Bondage. When their Territories were taken from them, they were commonly conferred upon old beaten Souldiers, in way of remuneration for their faithful Service. This transplantation was termed *Colonia deductio*; and the place ever after *Romana colonia*, that is, a *Roman Colony*: at which times they chose out every tenth Man, *viz.* such as were able, and of best sufficiency, to make and establish a publick Council, *g* whom they named *Decuriones*. Whence we may observe, that *Decurio* is not *g Sig. de Jur. Ital. 4. c. 2.* always taken for a Captain over ten Horsemen, but sometimes it is used to signifie an *Alderman*, a chief Burgeſſ in a *Roman Colony*. These Colonies were of two sorts, some called *Colonia Latina*; others *Italicae*. The Latin Colonies had *Jus civitatis suffragii, & Magistratus capienti*. *L 2. di*

ds, si in sua Colonia magistratum gessissent. Italicis autem, Jus civitatis & suffragii nullum erat, immunes tamen erant, nec tributum aut stipendium pendebant, ut provincia solebant. Turneb. advers. l. 1. c. 11. Divers times the Romans would be content after the Conquest to grant to their Enemies a peaceable injoying of their Lands and Possessions, conditionally, that they would yield all faithful Allegience unto the L. Deputy, whosoever the *Senate of Rome* should place over them. The L. Deputy was either stiled by the name of a *Proprietor*, a *Proconsul*, or a *Praefectus*. Those places where the two first sorts of Governours did rule, were termed *Provincia*, the other from the Governor was termed *Praefectura*. Where we must observe, that this word *Provincia* hath a threefold acceptation. First, it is taken for a Country, which by the force and power of Arms is subdued to the *Roman Empire*, and governed by some *Roman Deputy* sent from the *Senate*; and this is the proper and primitive signification thereof, it being so called, *b Quod populus Rom. eam provicit, id est, antevicit*. Secondly, it is taken for any Region or Country where the L. Gener. or chief Captain over a *Roman Army* doth manage War against any Nation by Commission from the *Senate*. Lastly, it signifieth any publick Function, or administration of Office, yea, any private Duty, Charge, or Task, either undertaken or imposed; according to that of *i Terent. in Phor.*

b Pigh. lib. Tyrannif.

i Terent. in Phor.

b Sig. de Jud. Rom. l. 1. c. 16.

Portus,

Portus, Portorium, or from l. Porta Portarium, and the Receivers thereof Poritores. The Wares after the impost-money had been paid, were sealed by the *Publicans*, with a certain kind of tempered Chalk: and this is that which *Cicero understandeth by Asiatica Creta, orat. pro Flacco:* or tythe-corn, namely the tenth part of their gain; and that was call'd from *Decem, Decuma*, and the Receivers thereof *Decumani*, though *Decumanus* when it is an adjective, signifieth as much as *Maximus*, according to that of *Ovid, lib. de Trist.*

*1 Stadius in
Flor. l. 1.
c. 13.*

*Qui venit hic fluctus, fluctus supereminet omnes;
Posterior nono est, undecimoque prior.*

The reason of this signification is *m* supposed to be, *m* Fr. *Sylv.* in because in *Arithmetick*, amongst simple Numbers the viror. illust. tenth is the greatest: Or lastly, that Money which was paid by certain Herds-men for pasturing their Cattel in the *Roman Fields and Forests*: This kind of tribute was called *Scriptura*, and the pastures *Agri Scripturarii*; because (as *n Festus* saith) the Bailiff or Receiver of this Money, called *Pecuarium*, did *Scribendo confidere rationes*, that is, keep his account by writing: Here we must note, first, that all these kinds of Tributes were not only required in Provinces, or Countries subdu'd, but throughout *Italy*, even in *Rome* it self. Secondly, though each Collector of these Tributes was distinguished by a peculiar name; yet by a general name they were all called *o Publicani*, in as much as they did take to rent these publick Tributes. The chief of them which entred into bond, was the principal Takers or Farmers of these Tributes, *Tully* calleth *Mancipes*. The others, which were entred into the same Bond as Sureties, were termed *Prades*. Many times the *Romans* did bestow the freedom of their City upon Foreign Countries, and the degrees of freedom were proportioned accordingly as the Countries were. Some they honoured with the Name of *Roman Citizens*, but excluded them from the right of Suffraging, leaving them also to be governed by their own Laws and Magistrates.

*n Sig. de Juræ
Rom. l. 2. c. 4.*

*o Cic. de A-
rusp. respons.
& alias sæpe.*

This

This State they called a *Municipal State*, in Latin *Municipium*, because they were *Muneris hujus honorarii particeps*. *p* By *Munus honorarium* in this place, is understood nothing but the Title of a *Roman Citizen*, whereby they were privileged to fight in a Legion as free Denizens, not in an Auxiliary Band, as the Associates. Now the first that ever obtained this Municipal State, were the *Cerites*, who for preserving the holy things of *Rome* in the time of the War against the *Gauls*, were rewarded with the freedom of the City, but without power of suffraging.

q A. Gel. ib

q From whence it is, that those Tables wherein the *Censors* in old such as were by them deprived of their Voices, were called *Cerites Tabula*. *Horace* calleth such a Table, *Ceritem ceram*, for the reason shewn before. But we must withal observe, that some Municipal Towns have either by desert or instant fit obtained the liberty of suffraging also, which occasioneth that received distinction, that there was *Municipium sine suffragio*, & *municipium cum suffragio*. Other Countries which could not be admitted into the Freedom of the City, have obtained, and that not without special and deserved respects, to be Associates and Confederates unto the state of *Rome*. The Inhabitants of such Countries were sometimes called *Socii*, sometimes *Amici*, sometimes *Latini nominis socii*, &c. The King or Prince of such a Country did style himself, *Amicus & Socius Senat. & Pop. Rom.* Here we must observe a difference between *Pactio* and *Fædus*, both signifying a kind of League. That Truce which in time of War is concluded upon, and accepted of both sides for a certain

r Sig. de jur. *r* limited space of time is properly called *Pactio*; we Itali. i. c. i. commonly call it *Inducia*, and it differed from *Fædus*: */* Sigon. ib. */* First, because that *Fædus* is a perpetual Truce or League. Secondly, because it was necessary that one of those Heralds at Arms, called *Fæciales*, should by a solemn Proclamation confirm this League called *Fædus*, neither of which conditions was absolutely requisite in their Truce termed *Pactio*.

C A P. 5.

Mulcte militares, quibus milites Romani ib delicta afficiebantur.

Touching the Punishments that the Roman L. General used towards his own Souldiers when they were faulty, they were commonly proportioned unto the fault committed: sometimes they were easie, of which sort were also those Punishments which did only brand the Souldiers with disgrace: othertimes they were heavier, such as did hurt and afflict the Body. To the first sort belonged these: First, *Ignominia a dimissio*, i.e. a shameful discharging of a Souldier, when he is with disgrace removed from the Army. Secondly, *Fraudatio stipendii*, i.e. a stopping of their Pay: and such Soldiers which suffered that kind of mulct, were said to be, *Are diruti*, t because *Aes illud diruebatur in fiscum, non in militis sacrum*. Thirdly, *Censio hastaria*, whereby the Souldier was enjoyned to resign and give up his Spear: for as those which had atchieved any noble act, were for their greater Honour *Hasta pura donati*, so others for their greater disgrace were forced to resign up their Spear. Fourthly, the whole *Cohort* which had lost their Banners, were compelled to eat nothing but Barly Bread, being deprived of their Allowance in Wheat: and every Centurion in that *Cohort* had his Souldiers Belt or Girdle taken from him, which was no lesse disgrace among them, than its now amongst us, that a Knight of our Order of the Garter, should be deprived of his Garter. Fifthly, for petty Faults they made them stand bare-footed before the L. Gen. his Pavilion, with long Poles of ten foot length in their hands, and sometimes in the sight of the other Souldiers to walk up and down with Turfs on their necks. In the last of these they seemed to imitate their City Discipline, whereby Malefactors were enjoyn'd to take a certain Beam, resembling a Fork, upon their shoulder, and so to carry it round about the Town: it hath some affinity with our carting of Queans here in *England*; in the first we have

Rosin, ant.

no custom that doth more symbolize, than the standing in a white Sheet in the open view of a Congregation. The last of their lesser punishments, was the opening of a Vein, or letting them Blood in one of their Arms: ^t which kind of punishment was used towards those alone, which (as they conceited, through the abundance of their hot Blood,) were too adventurous and bold. The heavier kinds of Punishment were these: ^u *Virgis, vel fusti cadi,* to be beaten with Rods, or with Staves and Cudgels. None were ordinarily beaten with Cudgels, but those who had not discharged their Office, in the sending about that table, called *Tessera*, wherein the Watch-word was written; or that had forsaken their place, where they were appointed to keep Watch: or those who had stolen any thing from out the Camp; or born false witness against their Fellows, or abused their Bodies by Women: or lastly, that had been punished thrice for the same Fault: those which were in this manner cudgelled, were often killed in the place; but if they escaped alive, they went to live in a perpetual Exilement. ^v The Ceremony used in

^u *Trib. milit.* this kind of cudgelling was, that the ^u Knight Martial, should lightly touch the party to be punished with a Club, which being done, all the Souldiers did beat him with Staves and Cudgels, whence we may say of one that de-

^x *Cic. orat.* serveth a good Cudgelling in ^x *Tully* his phrase, *Fustuarium meretur. Polyb.* calleth it, *ζυκοντας. Vid. Lips. de milit.*

Rom. lib. 5. dial. 18. If a *Roman* Souldier had broken his rank by going out of order, then *Virgis caderbantur*, that is, he was scourged with Rods. Sometimes the Knight Martial upon just occasion would cause them to be sold for Bond-slaves, to be Beheaded, to be hang'd. All these punishments were personal or particular; there remaineth one which was general, namely when the fault was general, as in their Uproars, Conspiracies, &c. Upon such occasions the Souldiers were called together, and every tenth Man upon whom the Lot fell, was punished with that kind of cudgelling above spoken of; all the others escaped either

^y *Phil. 3.*

there without punishment, or with very little. The punishment it self was termed *Decimatio Legionis*, and the reason of this kind of punishment is rendered by *y Tully*, *y Cic. pro Client.*
ut metus, viz. ad omnes, pœna ad paucos perveniret. Sometimes such was the Clemency of the L. General, that he would punish only the twentieth, nay the hundredth Man, and then it was called *Vicesimatio, vel centesimatio, legionis.*

C A P. 6.

De donis militaris, ob rem fortiter gestam.

Concerning the Rewards which were bestowed in War, some were by the Senate conferred upon the L. General: others were by the L. Gen. conferred upon his Soldiers. Those Honours which the L. General received were three, First, *Nomen Imperatoris*, of which before. Secondly, *Supplicatio*, that is, a solemn Proceslion continued for many days together, sometimes more, sometimes less: all which days the Roman people did observe as Holy-Days, offering up daily Prayers and Sacrifices to the Gods in the behalf of their L. Gen. The custom being, that after some notable Victory the Souldiers having saluted their chief Captain (whom I call their L. Gen.) by the name of *Imperator*, then would he send Letters unto the Senate dight with Laurel, wherein he required both that name to be confirmed, and approved by them, as likewise that they would *Decernere Supplicationes*, that is, appoint such solemn Supplications. Thirdly, they honoured him also at his coming home with a triumph: *Triumphus vel major, vel minor erat*, saith *Alexander*. The lesser kind of Triumph was properly called *Ovatio z ab Ove*, from a Sheep, which in the time of his triumph, was led before him, and afterward sacrificed by him; as also in the greater triumph (called properly *Triumphus*) the L. Gen. sacrificed a Bull: it differeth from the greater triumph, first, in the Acclamation; for in the lesser triumph the Soldiers following, did as it were redoable this Letter O, and some are of opinion, that it was there-

M m

fore

*z Salmuth. in
Pancir. l. re-
rum. deperds
c. de triumph.*

fore called *Ovatio*. In the greater Triumph the *Souldiers* followed, crying, *Io triumphe, Io triumphe*: An Example whereof may be seen in * *Horace*, where he describeth

* Ode 2. 1.4. the Triumph of *Bacchus*, the first Author of this greater Triumph; from whose *b* name also divers Authors do derive this word *Triumphus*, he being in Greek called *Σειρῆς*, which by a little change is made *Triumphus*. Secondly, they differed, because in the greater Triumph the L. Gen. did wear a Garment of State, called by some

b Salmuth. in *Pancir. 1. re-
rum deperd.
cap. de Tri-
umph.*

c Alex. Gen. *dier. 6. c. 17* *Trabea*, *c* by others *Triumphalis, Pilavel Aurata vestis*; likewise a Garland of Laurel, riding in a Chariot, the *Senators* themselves, with the best of the *Romans*, meeting him, his *Soldiers* with their Coronets, their Chains, and other Rewards, following after: but in the lesser triumph the L. General did wear a plain Purple Gown, without any Gold imbrodering, and a Garland of Mirtletree *d* commonly going on foot, sometimes permitted to ride on a Horse; the Gentlemen and Commonalty of *Rome* alone without the *Senators*, did meet him. Moreover, for a perpetual Memory of this their Triumph, in some publick place certain Trophies were erected.

e Alex. Gen. *dier. 1. 2. c. 2* *Tropheum* *monumentum dixere, nunc marmoreum, modo aneum, cum inscriptione & titulus, aeo perpetuo duraturis.* *f* *Dictum* *est, aeo τε τρίποδα, id est, à conversione*, from making the Enemies to retire and turn back. Sometimes there were Statues, Columns, and Arches built, in token of Triumph. These Arches, though commonly they were known by the name of *Arcus triumphales*, yet sometimes they are

g *Fr. Sylv. in orat. Cic. pro On. Plancio.* *Fornices*, whence it is that *Tully* calleth *Fabians* *Triumphal Arch, Fabianum Fornicem*. If it so hapned, that the *Roman* General himself, personally, did take away any Spoils from the chief Captain of the Enemies, then

b *Alex. gen. Feretrius; dier. 1. 1. c. 14.* did he hang them up in a Temple consecrated to *Jupiter* *conceited, without the special Assistance of Jupiter, Dux ducem ferire non poterat*; These Spoils had the name of *Optima spolia*, that is, Royal Spoils. The reward bestow-

ed

ed upon the Souldiers were divers: either places of Offices, as the place of a Centurion, of a *Prefectus*, a *Decurio*, &c. or their Pay was increased, the Spoils distributed amongst them: or lastly, they received certain Gifts termed *Dona militaria*. In ancient Times those Souldiers which had best deserved, received a certain measure of Corn, called by name *Adorea*, ¹ and hence it is that *Adorea* ^{Alex. Gen.} is now used; to signify such land and praise as is due unto a Souldier. But after Ages, for the better encouraging of the Souldiers, have found out more honourable Rewards, of which ^k these were the chiefest; *Armilla*, that is, a bracelet for the hand-wrist; *Torquis*, a Chain to wear about their necks; *Phalera*, Horse-trappings, *Hasta pura*, that is, a Spear, having no iron at the end of it (it is sometimes called *l Hasta donatica*, and *Hasta graminea*.) Lastly, *Corona*, ¹ *Rosin. ant.* Crowns, of which *Aul. Gel. l. 5. c. 6.* observeth these to have been the chief: 1. *Corona triumphalis*, which in old time was made of Laurel, but afterwards of Gold, and thence it was called *Corona aurea*: It was sent by the Senate unto the L. General, in honour of his triumph. Secondly, *Corona obsidionalis*, which was given by the Soldiers unto the General when they were freed from a Siege; it was made of grass growing in that place where they were Besieged, whence it had the name also of *Corona graminea*. Now the reason why they made this Crown of grass growing in the place where they were Besieged, was thereby to yield up their right in that place unto their Captain, for by that Ceremony, as *m Pliny* obser- ^{m Plin. l 22.} veth they did, *Terra & ipsa altrice humo & humatione etiam c. 4.* *cedere*. And hence it is, that in Races, and the like Masteries, he that was overcome, did garther some of the Grass of that place, and gave it unto the Conqueror, as a token that he did acknowledge himself conquered; *n* this is the ^{"Salmuth. in} reason of that Adage, *Herbam dare*, that is, to yield the ^{Pancir. l. re-} Victory. Thirdly, *Corona civica*, which was bestowed ^{rum depred.} only upon him which had saved a Citizens life, *o* though ^{c. de coronis.} in process of time it was also bestowed upon the L. Gen. ^{Pigh. l. Ty-} if he spared a *Roman* Citizen when he had power to kill ^{rannif.}

him: It was commonly made of Oak; whence it was called *Corona quercæa*. And this I take to be the reason why in Ovid's time the Emperor had always standing before his Gates an Oak-tree in the midst of two Laurels, as an Emblem denoting two worthy Vertues required in all Emperors and Princes: First, such whereby the Enemy might be conquered: Secondly, such whereby Citizens might be saved. Unto this, Ovid seemeth to allude, speaking of the Laurel Tree:

p Ovid. Met. 1.
Fab. 9.
q Dion. Hal.
lib. 10.

*p Postibus Augustis eadem fidissima custos
Ante fores stabis, mediamq; tuebere quercum.*

Fourthly, *Corona Muralis*. *q* He only was honoured with this, which did first scale the Walls, and enter first into the Enemies City: and hence this Crown was put upon the Circlet, or top, like unto the Battlements. Fifthly, *Corona Caſtreñis*. This the L. Gen. bestowed on him, which first entred into the Enemies Tents: It did bear in it the reſemblance of a Bulwark, or at least of the Mound where-with the Bulwark was strengthned: which Mound was called in Latin *Vallum*, and thence the Crown it ſelf was often called *Vallaris Corona*. Sixthly, *Corona navalis*, with which he was honoured, which first entred into the Enemies Ship in a battel upon the Sea: It was pourtrayed with many Ship-beaks, called in Latin *r Roſtra*, whence the Crown it ſelf was often called *s Corona Roſtrata*. That *Roman Hercules Siccius Dentatus*, obtained almost all those ſeveral Rewards, and that each many times. Lastly, *Corona ovalis*, it was made of Mirtle-tree, the L. General uſed it in the leſſer kind of Triumphs, called *Ovationes*, from whence the Coronet it ſelf was named *Ovalis*. It was then bestowed, when the Herald had committed ſome Error in denouncing War; or when the Enemies conquered were of mean rank and place, as Servants, or Pyrates; or else, if the Victory were gotten without bloodſhed, or great hazard, the Enemies yielding without resistance. *In quibus impulvereis & incruentis vitoriis, aptam esse Venereis frondem crediderunt, quod non Martius, ſed quafi Venereus quidam triumphus foreſt.*

INDEX Rerum & Verborum maxime insignium.

A Litera in Tabula, scripta, quid signi- ficit	131	Circa Æs & libram	229
<i>A</i> litera salutaris	241	Per Æs libram venditio	239
<i>Abdicere</i> quid?	166	Æsculapii insula	24
<i>Abire</i> Flaminio	53	Æstimo unde?	223
<i>Acea Laurentia</i> quæ, & ei cur sacra insti- tua	45	<i>Quid?</i>	97
<i>Accensi</i> qui	164	<i>Agere</i> ad populum	212
<i>Accipere</i> fiduciam	235	<i>cum populo</i>	ib.
<i>Accumbendi</i> ratio apud Romanos qualis	118	<i>Agere</i> de plano <i>quid</i>	204
<i>Acerra</i> quid	75	<i>Agere</i> forum <i>quid</i>	15
<i>Adiaci</i> ludi	61	<i>Agere</i> pro tribunali <i>quid</i>	204
<i>Adiomes</i> redhibitoriae quæ	175	<i>Agere</i> velitatem	253
<i>Adiūs</i> in fabula nec plures, nec pauciores esse debent, quam quinque	176	<i>Agger</i> propriæ <i>quid</i>	157
<i>Addicere</i> quid significet?	ib.	<i>Ad Agnatos</i> & gentiles deducendus est.	
<i>Addiūi</i> bona quæ	ib.	<i>Prov.</i>	228
<i>Addiūi</i> servi qui?	32, 166	<i>Agonales</i> Salii	55
<i>Adjicatiū</i> cœna quæ	63	<i>Agonalis</i> mons	5
<i>Adore</i> quid?	269	<i>Agones</i> qui & unde dicti	67
<i>Adscriptus</i> civis quis?	211	<i>Agones</i> capitolini	90
<i>Adversaria</i>	133	<i>Agones</i> quinquennales	91
<i>Adulterium</i> quid	253	<i>Agraria</i> leges, <i>vid. leges</i>	
<i>Advocatus</i> fisci	178	<i>Agri</i> Scriptuarii	263
<i>Ædes</i> sacra	21	<i>Ala</i> aciei	25
<i>Ædes</i> Saturni	12	<i>Alarum</i> præfeti	ib.
<i>Ædiles</i> unde dicti?	175	<i>Alba</i> toga quomodo differebat à <i>candida</i>	
<i>Ædiles</i> Cereales qui, & unde dicti?	176	248	
<i>Ædiles</i> Curules qui, & unde dicti?	175	<i>Albidies</i> qui	128
<i>Ædiles</i> plebeci qui?	ib.	<i>Albo</i> galerus	53
<i>Æra</i> Corybantia, & unde dicta	64	<i>Altare</i> quid, & unde dicti.	331
<i>Ærarii</i> qui	184	<i>Alte</i> præcincti pro expeditiæ dicti	147
<i>Æstariū</i> unde dictum	13	<i>Amberuales</i> hostiæ	46
<i>Æstariū</i> quomodo differebat à fisco	178	<i>Ambulatoria</i> cœna	132
<i>Æstariū</i> militare	13, 177	<i>Amici</i> pop. Rom.	164
<i>Æstariū</i> sanctius	13	<i>Amicus</i> & <i>Socius</i> Sen. & Pop. Rom.	ib.
<i>Ære</i> diruti qui & unde dicti?	265	<i>Amphitheatrum</i> quid	18
<i>Æs</i> { <i>Grave</i> <i>Signatum</i> } <i> }</i>	255	<i>Amphora</i> Attica	214
		<i>Amphora</i> Italica	ib.
		<i>Amphora</i> mellaria	60
		<i>Ampliari</i> quid	239, 240, 241
		<i>Ampliari</i> quid	ib.
		<i>Auctor</i> effet { <i>Sponderet</i> <i>satis daret</i> } <i> }</i>	244, 245
			ib.

I N D E X.

Asile ocelli delapsum	55	Asiatica Creta	263
Andabate &c Andabatum more	101	Asylum	3
Anges pinge duos, id est, duos, genios	38	Ad te tanquam ad Asylum configimus	
Anguifiduciatis	151	Attellane unde dictæ	14
Anguifiduciavi	ib.	Atri dies qui	102
Anhalus lex	215	Audis quid	128
Anniversaria feriae quæ	129	Aedor quis	221
Annona praefectus	176	Auctorati quales gladiatores	47
Annuia lex	165	Auctoritas, jus dominii	96
Annulati pede	200	Augurandi ceremonia	230
Annulus in nuptiis dari solitus	69	Auguratus semel alicui datus, eidem dum	47
Annus à Romulo institutus	124	vixerat, adim non potuit	ib.
Quasi annulus	ib.	Augures unde dicti, & corum numerus ini-	
Bissextilis	126	titio & deinceps quantus	46
Julianus	125	Auguria imperativa	48
Magnus & vertens	126	Auguria Oblativa	ib.
Antecenium quid & unde dict.	177	Auguria prospecta & adversa quando dicta	
Antepilani qui	63	ib.	
Antesignani qui	134	Augurum Collegium	47
Antiquus quid significet	289	Auguftales Iudi	94
In Aniliam damnari	201	Augustus, Octavius Cæsar dictus	167
Apex quid	52	Avis bonis & malis quid	46
Apex pileorum genus	56	Avis sinistra quid significet	49
Apollinares ludi qui	85	Aurigarum factiones	88
Aqua & igni interdicere	184	Aurum Coronarium, quid, & unde dictum	
Aquila pro primopilatu	253	219	
Ara quid & unde dicta	21	Auspicari rem quid	49
Ara quare gramineæ dictæ	ib.	Auspices quasi Avispices	ib.
Ad te tanquam ad Aram configimus	4	Auspiciis bonis malis	ib.
Arcæ custodiæ genus	192	Auspicium coactum quid, & unde dictum	
Archigallus quid & unde dict.	60	49	
Arcus triumphalis	268	Auxilia quæ	250
Arena	18	Auxiliare quid	49
In Arenam descendere	ib.		
Arenarii qui dicti	ib.		
Aries Machinæ genus, & ejus descriptio	259		
Arietem emisit, prov.	56		
Arma concutere	249	B. F. in Senatus-consultis quid signifi-	
Armamaxæ	12	cet	158
Armilla donum militare	269	Balista quid, & unde dicta	357
Armis versis pugnare	97	A Band of Soldiers, cur sic dict.	254
Arvales fratres qui, quot, & unde dicti	55	Bardapipæ	ib.
Aruspices unde dicti	46	Bandum	ib.
As	208, 225, 330	Barritum tollere	230
		Basilica pars templi quæ	19
		Basilica	

Rerum & Verborum

Basilica Pauli quæ	9, 10	Candidatus Questor	149
Basilicu junctus in ludo tesserario	101	Candidatus unde	144
Bellare cœstu quid	89	Canis & Canicula, tactus in ludo tesserario	
Bellum quomodo indies solitum	56		102
Berecynthia unde dicta	60	Canon, ut Canon Alexandri urbis Romæ,	
Bessis, quid	220	&c. Jureconfultis quid?	22
Besslarri qui	198	Capita vei navium, ludi genus	117
Biclinium unde dictum	118	Capite censi	141
Bifexxilis annus quis	126	Capite damnatus	164
Bifexxus dies qui	ibid.	de ejus Capite querito	242
Boalia	55	Capitis diminutio, maxima, media, mini-	
Bona Dea & quare dicta	59	ma	183
Bupetii ludi	64		
Bupharia qui & unde dicti.	77, 95	Capitolini ludi	
Bustum quid & unde dict.	ib.	Capitolini agones	90
		Capitolinus mons	
		Capitolium unde	
		Capnomantes	51
		Caput contubernali	251
C. Litera condemnationis nota	24	Caput Porcinum in bello quid, & quare	
Caballus mons	5	dictum?	254
Calibaris hasta	69	Carcer ab Ergastulo differt	191
Celius mons	5	Carceres in circu quid & unde	89
Cesar Nobilissimus	ib.	à Carceribus ad metam	16
Cesares	167, 168	Carpor	120
Caius Caia mariti & uxor dicti	76	Castoris templum	12
Calantina	152	Catapulta quid & unde	199
Calata Comitia	130, 219	Kardasoris	104
Calcei lunati	153	Kardasos	ibid.
Calcei mullei	ib.	Catastrophe vitæ humanæ	173
Calcei uncinati	ib.	Kašamp ὁ πεπτός	201
Calculi Palamediaci	114	Cavea quid	12
Calendæ	126	Cavee quæ partes amphitheatrum	
Ad Calendas Græcas	154	Causæ Capitales	164
Calegæ	ib.	Cedere de gradu	97
Calumniām jurare, dejurare	240	Celeres qui & unde	155
Calumniari, Prævaricari, Tergiversari, quo-		Celerum Tribunus	ib.
mododifferunt	234	Censo hastaria	265
Campus Martius quare dictus Tiberinus	15	Censores, Censoria virga	162
Campus Sceleratus	14	Censu quid significet	229
Candida toga	149	Centesimatio legionis	267
nomenclatio		Centrones qui & unde dicti	190
afsiditas		Centum-viri	164, 207
benignitas		Centuria quid	251
blanditia		Centuria prærogativa	137
Candidatus Principis	149	Centurio	141

I N D E X.

Primus Centurio	153	Cohors	253
Centuriones	233, 251	Cohors prætoria	179
Cerrate talu'.	133	Coire quid signif.	210
Cercales ludi	18	Collatis signis pugnare	249
Cersei sacrificat, Prov.	43	Collegit Magister	47
Ceres quomodo effingi solita?	ib.	Colligatis validis	249
Cerites primi municipes	264	Collina	25
Cerita tabule	ib.		
Cervi pars aggeris, quare dicti?	251	Collis { Salutaris	
Cessus	89, 153	Martialis	5
Chius, quid in talorum ludo	109	Latianis	
Chloru Flora dicta	8	Collis { Cispinus	
Chorus tam è viris, qua mulieribus con-		Oppius	5
stitabat	104	Septimius	
Cibarie leges	223	Collis hortulorum	7
Cimiliarcium quid	13	Columbar	194
Cindura laxior	147	Colonia Romana	261
Cindura strictrior	ib.	Colonia deductio	267
Cindus Gabinus	ib.	Colonia Latinae	262
Cindutus	250	Colonia Italæ	ib.
Circenses ludi	86	Comœstatio	117
Circunvenire quid signif.	210	Comitia & Comitium, quomodo different	
Circus quare dicitur fallax	16		11
Cives maximus	15	Comitia calata	130, 228
Cipini collis	6	Comitia Centuriata	131, 141
Cives originarii	31	Comitia Pontificia	131
Civiles dies quomodo dividitur	128	Comitia Ædilitia	ib.
Civis reptitus	29	Comitia Tributa	131, 143
Civitate donatus	31	Comitialis dies	130
Clam ad palam	234	Comitialis homo	ib.
Clarigatio quid	48	Comitialis Morbus	137
infra Classem	140	Comitium quid & unde	10
Clasfici scriptores	141	Comœdia unde, & ejus partes	102
Clasficum canere	152, 149	Comœdia & Tragœdia differentiaz quedam	
Clasficus	141	ibid.	
Clientes qui	26	Comperendinari quid propriè	239, 240
Clodius accusat moechos, Pro.	60	Compitales ludi	93
Coaltam auspicum	49	Conceptiva feriae	129
Codex unde	134	Conclamare vasa	249
Codex supplicium quale	203	Conclamatum est	74
Codex robustus, locus in carcere	192	Concubium	108
Cena unde dicta	117	Condition tua non utar	72
Cena adjicitalis Pontificia	63	Confarreatione	69
Cena ulmea	121	Conferre signa	249
Cena caput	ib.	Congiarium	144
Cigno... & pronunciare quomodo diffe-		Conscripti patres quomodo primum dicti	
runt	18	ibid.	
		Consulares ludi	86
		Confus	

Rerum & Verborum.

253	Consul	159	Hostilia	
179	Consul major prior	160	Curia { Pon petia }	6
210	Consularis vir	195	Julia }	
249	Consules Honorarii, ordinarii	ibid.	Curiae olim apud Rom. quod	45.
47	Consules non Honorarii, & iusfetti	161	Curiales Flamines	ibid.
249	Consul olim Neptunus dictus	86	Curialis domus	45
25	Contendere ex provocatione, contendere Sa-		Curis maximus	ibid.
	cramento	245	Curiones Flamines dicti	55
5	Comitium	128	Curiones festigata	45
	Contubernium, contuberni Caput	200	Curioria	ibid.
	Conviviarum quantus numerus	119	Curulea fella	160
5	Convivia Romanorum quam varia *	117	Custodes qat	232
	Kōōtēs xiv	110	Custodia linguis	192
7	Cornix foelix auspicium in sponsalibus	69	Cybele vel Cybèle	62
194	Cornu dextrum vel sinistrum acei	254	Cybelius circulator	61
261	Cornua in libris quid	235, 236		
267	Corona Castrensis, Vallaris	270, 276		
262	Corona Civica, Querccea	ibid.		
ib.	Corona Muralis	ibid.		
117	Corona Navalis, Rostrata	ibid.		
unt	Corona obsidionalis, Graminea	269	D Annari in metallum, & Dannari in	
11	Corona Ovalis	270	opus metalli	254
228	Corona Triumphalis aurea	269	Dannatio ad bellias	199
141	Corona, dona militaria	171	Dannatio in gladio	198
31	Coronarium usus in convivis	120	Dannatio in ludum	197
ib.	Sub Corona quid	251	Dannatus voti	93
43	Cornis quid	135	Dapes Saliates	55
30	Corybantes unde	61	Datatim ludet	206
ib.	Corybantia unde	ibid.	Datores in pile lusu	115
37	Cothurnus	106	Dea bona	52
10	Cous	111	Dea viriplacea	72
02	Cypriculum	117	Debitores quomodo tractari soliti	32
am	Creta Asiatica	263	Decanus quis	151
id.	Cretata ambitio	149	Decem-viri Silitibus judicandis	205
240	Cretula usus in literis signandis	134	Decimatio legionis	267
93	Cribum Carnificum	190	Decretoria tela	176
29	Cruce	188	Decuma, Decumanus	218, 263
449	Cultus	194	Decumanus idem quod maximus, & quare	
74	Cultuarii	67		256
108	Inter Cuneos residere	18	Decunx	230
72	Cuneus militum quid, & cur dictus	254	Decurie	123, 206, 251, 252
69	Cuniculi	260	Decurio	208
249	Cuniculus oppugnare	ibid.	Decurio quo significet	261
144	Curia per se quid signif.	5	Dejellio e falso	297
ib.	Curia per se idem aliquando domus Cura-		Delubrum quid & unde	20
86	lis	46	Deorum mater	60
inf			Depontani	15, 131
				Dep.
			N n	

I N D E X

<i>Deportatio</i>	185	<i>Divisores</i>	145
<i>Desultorium ingenium</i>	15	<i>Divortium</i>	72
<i>Desultorius equus</i>	ibid.	<i>Do, dico, addico</i>	130, 166
<i>Deunx</i>	230	<i>Dodrans</i>	229
<i>Devorat</i> sacra haud immolata	68	<i>Domus Curialis</i>	81
<i>Devovere diis inferis, quid</i>	25	<i>Dona</i>	267, &c.
<i>Dialis Flamen</i>	52	<i>Donatica hasta</i>	171
<i>Diane mons</i>	6	<i>Dubia coena</i>	121
<i>Dicam</i> scribere	231	<i>Ducere uxorem</i>	72
<i>Dicator</i>	170	<i>Duella</i>	229
<i>Die noni pro die nono</i>	94	<i>Duumviri</i> sacris faciundis	57
<i>Diem</i> alicui dicere	240		
<i>Dies & atri</i>	128		
<i>Dies Bissexturn</i>	125	E.	
<i>Dies</i> civilis quomodo dividitur	128	<i>Culeus</i>	125
<i>Dies</i> comitiales	130	<i>Edictum</i> unde	165
<i>Dies</i> fasti, ex parte fasti, & nefasti	ibid.	<i>Edictum</i> peculiare & novum	ibid.
<i>Dies</i> festi, feriati, profesti, intercisi	108	<i>Edictum</i> peremptorium	240
<i>Dies</i> iusti	32	<i>Edictum</i> perpetuum	165
<i>Dies</i> perendinus	228	<i>Effari</i> tempia quid	20
<i>Dies</i> tertius	ibid.	<i>Elephantini</i> libri qui	13
<i>Dies</i> postridiani, & Aegyptiaci	128	<i>Eleusina</i> Ceres dicta	42
<i>Diffarreatio</i>	70	<i>Elogium</i> quid	189
<i>Diffidere</i> idem	237	<i>Eloquentis</i> candidatus	149
<i>Digito</i> provocare	101	<i>Emancipati</i> qui	229
<i>Digitum</i> attollere deditonis signum	131	<i>Emancipati</i> desierunt esse agnati	ibid.
item emptiones	221	<i>Emancipatio</i>	229, 238
<i>Dii</i> & <i>divi</i> quomodo differunt	132	<i>Emisit</i> arietem, Prov.	56
<i>Dii</i> animales qui	35	<i>Empti</i> de lapide, de furca	197
<i>Dii</i> communes	36	<i>Epitasis</i> quid	104
<i>Dii</i> consentes	35	<i>Epulonum</i> Triumviri	36
majorem gentium	35	<i>Equestris</i>	17
nobiles	35	<i>Equestris</i> ordo	ibid.
<i>Dii</i> patrii <i>dii</i> tutelares	35	<i>Equi</i> & <i>equinoi</i> & <i>sequinoi</i>	89
<i>Dii</i> iratis aliquid facere	ibid.	<i>Equitum</i> distributio	251
<i>Diluculum</i>	128	<i>Equitum</i> Magister	ibid.
<i>Diludia</i> in fabulis	134	<i>Equitum</i> praefecti	252
<i>Dimobari</i>	101	<i>Equus</i> militaris	28
<i>Dimicare</i> ad certum	97	<i>Equus</i> publicus	ibid.
<i>Dimidiatus</i> aper omnia habet eadem qua	224	<i>Equus</i> Solis	87
totus, Prov.	224	<i>Ergastulum</i> unde dictum	191, 200
<i>Diminutio</i> Capitis maxima, media, minima	113	<i>Ex</i> & <i>od</i> <i>τον</i> quid Gellio signif.	256
	132	<i>Ezatoi</i> qui dicti	199
<i>Diribitores</i>	250	<i>Ezquinii</i> tribus	25
<i>Discindi</i> qui	118	<i>Ezquininus</i> mons	6
<i>Discumberti</i> ratio	67, 115	<i>Essedarii</i> qui	100
<i>Diffusus</i>		<i>Euvanipus</i> Axaioi apud Homerum	46, 100
		<i>Eury</i> .	

Rerum & Verborum.

Euripidis jactus in tesseris	113	Flama	52
Exaggero unde	255	Flamen dialis } Martis	ibid.
Exequiarum ritus	75	Quirinalis }	
Exercitoria tela	96		
Extispices qui & unde dicti	50	Flamines quot & unde dicti	52
Extramuraneus cur Mars appellatur	72	Flamines Curiales	53
Extremi agminis ductores	251	Flamines majores & minores	ibid.
		Flaminia & aedes	ibid.
		Flaminica	ibid.
		Flaminica & Flaminia	ibid.
		Flamines abire	ibid.
		Flamineus	69
		Flexanimes	156
		Flora dea	7
		Florales ludi	84
		Florales tube	ibid.
		Focus quid & unde dictus	23
		pro aris & Focus certare	ibid.
		Fœciales unde dicti	56
		Fœdus quid	67
		Folium Sibyllæ, vid. Cybelle folium.	
		Folis pila qualis	115
		Forfex, seu Forceps militum	202
		Fori in circu maximo quid	15
		Fornices	267
		Fornix Fabianus	168
		Forum quot modis sumitur	8
		Forum agere	ibid.
		Forum indicere	ibid.
		Forum Augulti	9
		Forum Julium	ibid.
		Forum Palladium	ibid.
		Forum Romanum, & forum vetus	ibid.
		Forum Salustii	ibid.
		Forum Trajani	ibid.
		Forum transitorium, & cur sic dictum	ibid.
		Fratres arvales, qui, quot, & unde dicti	45
		Fraudatio stipendi	265
		Fregit subfella	90
		Frumentarie leges	222
		Frumentum aestumatum }	
		decumanum }	
		emptum }	
		imperatum }	
		Furalia unde	74
		Fundus & Fundamentum coenæ	121
		Funus	

I N D E X

<i>Fanus</i>	27	<i>Hasta</i> Centumviralis	164, 206
<i>de Furea redempti</i>	127	<i>Hasta</i> pura	269
<i>Furca supplicium</i>	180, 190	donatica	269
<i>Furcifer unde</i>	180	Graminea	5
<i>Fusfe eadi</i>	266	<i>Hasta</i> pura donati	165
<i>Fustarium meretur</i>	ibid.	<i>Hasta</i> judices	157
G.			
<i>Allii Cybelles sacerdotes</i>	60	<i>Hasta</i> subiici	220
<i>Galli Gladiatores quales</i>	110	<i>Hastaria</i> censio	265
<i>Gallica quid</i>	123	<i>Hastati</i> qui	233, 253
<i>Gallicinium</i>	128	<i>Helepolis</i> , genus machinae describitur	259
<i>Gemonis scalæ ubi</i>	107	<i>Hemones</i> aliquando homines dicti	33
<i>Genitalis quid signif.</i>	38	<i>Herbam</i> dare	269
<i>Genitalis arbor quæ</i>	37	<i>Hercules</i> , jactatus in tesseris	110
<i>Genitalis lectus</i>	72	<i>Histris</i> unde dictus	191
<i>Genio itidulgere</i>	38	<i>Homini</i> mortuo ossa ne legitio	77
<i>Genium defraudare</i>	ibid.	<i>Homo</i> Comitialis	133
<i>Genius bonus & malus</i>	26	<i>Homo</i> incerti laris	39
<i>Genius loci</i>	38	<i>Homo</i> omnium scenarum	17
<i>Geno idem quod gigno</i>	37	<i>Homo</i> plurimarum palmarum	98
<i>Gladiatricula</i>	96	<i>Homo</i> facer	175
<i>Gladius in iudiciis quid</i>	165	<i>Hoplomachorum</i> armatura	200
<i>Globus militum</i>	254	<i>Horrea</i> Semproniana	222
<i>Gradivus à gradiendo</i>	54	<i>Horti</i> Salustini	9
<i>Gradus in gladiatura quid</i>	98	<i>Hoffia</i> unde dicta	65
<i>Greca sacra, Græca sacerdos</i>	43	<i>Hoffiare</i> victimam	ibid.
<i>Graminæ ara, hasta, corona, vid. Ara,</i>		<i>Hostilia</i> Curia	6
<i>Hasta, Corona</i>		<i>Hosfilis</i> pars in victimis	51
<i>Grande sophos quid</i>	91	<i>Hyemen</i> <i>Hymeneæ</i>	72
<i>Gymnici</i>	89		
<i>Tuvauxia</i>	59		
H.			
<i>Hæredes ex toto aife</i>			
<i>Hæredes in ima cera</i>			
<i>Hæredes legatarii</i>	133		
<i>Hæredes prime cere</i>			
<i>Hæredes secundi</i>			
<i>Hæredes ex deunce</i>			
<i>ex quadrante</i>			
<i>ex lemuncia</i>	230		
<i>sextula aspersus</i>			
<i>Hæredes fiduciarius, & imaginarius</i>	228		
<i>Hæres in totum assem institutus</i>	229		
<i>quomodo differt ab Hærede ex toto aife</i>	230		
<i>Harpaustum</i>	115		
<i>Hasta Coccularis</i>	69		
I.			
<i>I. D. T. S. P. quid</i>	240		
<i>Jacere in Senatu</i>	159		
<i>Jattus</i> pronus, plenus, supinus, inanis,	113		
<i>Janiculus</i> mons	58		
<i>Januallii</i>	56		
<i>Idus</i>	138		
<i>Entaculum</i> unde dictum	117		
<i>Igni & aqua interdicere</i>	184		
<i>Ignobiles</i> qui	29		
<i>Ignominio/a</i> dimissio	265		
<i>Ignota</i> capita	28		
<i>Ilicet</i> quid signif.	78		
<i>Ilotis</i> mainibus accedere ad rem	66		
<i>Ilotis</i> pedibus	ibid.		
<i>Imago</i> idem quod nobilitas	29		
<i>Immolutio</i>	66		

Rerum & Verborum.

<i>Imperative</i> feriae	129	<i>Jupiter Feretrius</i> quare dictus	275
<i>Imperator</i>	252	<i>Jurare</i> calumniam sive in item	245
<i>Imperator</i> quid significat.	167, 252	<i>Jurare</i> Jovem lapidem, vel per Jovem lapidem	268
<i>Imperatoris</i> nomen donum militare	257	<i>Jure vocate</i> centuriae	143
<i>Exile</i> cum <i>Imperio</i> quid	218	<i>Jus & lex</i> quomodo differunt	204
<i>Imperativa</i> auguria	43	<i>Jus honorarium</i>	165
<i>Inauspicato</i>	46	<i>Jus Papyrumanum</i>	205
<i>Incessimarium</i>	13	<i>Jus pro loco</i> in quo <i>Prætor</i> <i>Judex</i> sedebat	143
<i>Incensus</i>	229	in <i>Jus vocare</i>	204
<i>Incerare</i> genua deorum	65	in <i>Jus vocatio</i>	240
<i>Incestus</i> unde	152	<i>Jufta</i>	76
<i>Indicare</i> forum quid	8	<i>Juvenales</i> ludi	108
<i>Indicta</i> causa damnari	210		
<i>Indigites</i>	34		
<i>Inducie</i>	264		
<i>Inferia</i>	77		
<i>Ingenui</i> qui	31		
<i>Inire</i> viam	244		
<i>Injustis</i> vindiciis & sacramentis alienos fundos petere	246	L.	
<i>Inscripta</i> erga <i>fastula</i>	235	Litera Græcis ampliationis signum	
<i>Inscripti</i> servi	202		
<i>Intendere</i> actionem, vel item	240	<i>Lacerna</i> quid	242
<i>Intercalaris</i> dies	125	<i>Lacernatus</i> oppositus togato	ibid.
<i>Intercedere</i>	139	<i>Læra</i> qualis vestis	47
<i>Intercisi</i> dies	129	<i>Levum</i> in rebus sacris quid	49
<i>Interrex</i>	170	<i>Lamina</i>	196
<i>Intervallum</i> quid	255	<i>Lani</i> cum tintinnabulis	185
<i>Intonuit</i> lævum	49	<i>Lanista</i> qui	101
<i>Io</i> Triumphic.	286	<i>Lanx</i>	67
<i>Ιττονεζια</i> , ludi genus	77	<i>Lapis</i> manalis	54
<i>Italum</i> robur	192	<i>Lapis</i> pro mille pass.	168
<i>Judicatum</i> solvere	235	<i>Laquearii</i> quibus armis pugnare soliti	101
<i>Judices</i> hastæ	164	<i>Lare</i> sub parvo	39
<i>Judices</i> lecti fortitione, editione, editi <i>tit</i> , alterni	238	<i>Lares</i>	ibid.
<i>Judices</i> quæstionum	206	<i>Lari</i> sacrificat	ibid.
<i>Judices</i> selecti	216	<i>Largitio</i>	145
<i>Judicium</i> dare	244	<i>Lata</i> fuga	244
<i>Judicium</i> decuriae	232	<i>Latarius</i> collis	5
<i>Judicium</i> rejectio	241	<i>Laticlavia</i> , <i>Laticlavis</i>	151
<i>Judicium</i> sortio, subsortitio sub <i>Jugum</i> quid	161	<i>Latina</i> feriae	129
<i>Junones</i>	37	<i>Latinus</i> nominis socii	211
<i>Junonii</i>	56	<i>Latinus</i> quis?	ibid.
<i>Junus</i> sive <i>Juvius</i> aliquand. nomen Panis	52	<i>Latro</i> & <i>Latrunculus</i> , unde dicti	114
		<i>Laudare</i> defunctum pro rostris	73
		<i>Letthus</i> genialius & adversus	72
		<i>Legatio</i> mandata, votiva, libera	215
		<i>Legatus</i>	252
		<i>Legatus</i> quot significat	185
		<i>Legio</i> quid, & unde	250
		<i>Legio</i>	

INDEX

<i>Legio Alaudarum</i>	134	<i>Lex Cincia</i>	233
<i>Legio iusta</i>	251	<i>Claudia</i>	214
<i>Legis quadrata</i>	250	<i>Clodia de Comitiis</i>	213
<i>Legione decimatio, vicequinatio, centesimatio</i>	267	<i>de Cypro</i>	210
<i>Legionis divisio</i>	5	<i>de frument.</i>	222
<i>Lemniscata</i> palma	98	<i>de intercessi.</i>	217
<i>Lemniscus</i> quid	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>de Magistrat.</i>	215
<i>Legum</i>	78	<i>de Provinciis</i>	220
<i>Lex & jus quomodo differunt</i>	204	<i>ad Religionem spect.</i>	209
<i>Lex Curiata Centuriata</i>	139	<i>Cornelia Agraria</i>	226
<i>Legis promulgatio</i>	137	<i>de Judicibus</i>	234
<i>Leges Agrariae</i>	221	<i>de Magistratibus</i>	206
<i>de arbitrio</i>	239	<i>de Municipiis</i>	211
<i>Cibaria</i>	214	<i>de Provinciis</i>	219
<i>de Civitatum & jurum civium</i>	210	<i>de Sicariis, Vencificio, & Patricidio</i>	242
<i>ad Comitia spectantes</i>	212	<i>Sumptuaria</i>	225
<i>duodecim tabularum</i>	169	<i>Lex Didia</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>lex duodecim tabularum de vindicis</i>	243	<i>Domitia</i>	111
<i>Leges Frumentariae</i>	222	<i>Lex Fabia</i>	236
<i>de judicibus & judiciis</i>	231	<i>Fannia</i>	224
<i>de Legibus</i>	217	<i>Furia</i>	229
<i>de Magistratibus</i>	215	<i>Fufa</i>	212
<i>Majestate</i>	236	<i>Lex Gabinia Comitialis</i>	213
<i>Re Militari</i>	226	<i>Militaris</i>	216
<i>Pecuniis repetundis</i>	238	<i>Gellia Cornelia</i>	212
<i>Provinciis</i>	218	<i>Lex Hieranica</i>	214
<i>Religionem spectantibus</i>	207	<i>Hircia</i>	216
<i>de Senatu & Senatorius</i>	214	<i>Lex incerta de nexus</i>	234
<i>Sumptuariae</i>	224	<i>Judicaria Cæsaris</i>	232
<i>Tabellariae</i>	213	<i>Julia de judiciis</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>de Testamentis</i>	228	<i>de Majestate</i>	235
<i>de Tutelis</i>	227	<i>de Provinciis</i>	218
<i>de Uso captione</i>	230	<i>Junia de pecuniis repetundis</i>	219
<i>Lex accusatoria</i>	231	<i>de peregrinis</i>	211
<i>Lex acilia</i>	239	<i>Junia Licinia de trinundino</i>	217
<i>Acilia Calphurnia</i>	236	<i>Lex Lætoria</i>	228
<i>Ælia</i>	212	<i>Licinia de Sodalitiis</i>	237
<i>Antia</i>	234	<i>Sumptuaria</i>	225
<i>Antodia</i>	232	<i>Licinia Æbutia</i>	217
<i>Ateria</i>	182	<i>Lex Licinia Muria</i>	212
<i>Antinia</i>	230	<i>Livia</i>	231
<i>Aurelia</i>	232	<i>Lex Mancipi</i>	235
<i>Cælia</i>	213	<i>Manilia Comitialis</i>	214
<i>Caffia</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Militaris</i>	226
<i>Cicilia Didia</i>	217	<i>Mennonia</i>	234
		<i>Moneralia</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
			<i>Lex</i>

Rerum & Verborum.

Lex Orchia	224	Litus	47
Lex Papia	210	Loculi	17
Papiria ad Religionem spectans ad comitia spect.	213	Luceres	25
Plautia	232	Lucina Dea quæ	70
Pompeia	ibid.	Lucus unde dictus	22
Portia	210	Ludorum Romanorum divisio	80
Lex Quadrupli	230	Ludi honorarii	94
Lex Rhemnia	234	Ludi juvenales	108
Roscia	207	Ludi plebeii	93
Rupilia	232	Ludi quinquennales	91
Lex Sempronia Agraria de Civitate	221	Ludi Romani, Magni, Consulares, Circenses	85
de Comitiis	210	Ludi sacri	80
Frumentaria	214	Ludi seculares	91
de Iudicis	222	Ludus Troianus	106
de Provinciis	231	Lugere differt ab elugere	79
Servilia de Civitate	217	Lupa aluit Romulum & Remum expositos	
de Judiciis	215	Lupercal usq;	41
Localis	225	Lupercalium origo & ceremonia	ibid.
Sylvani & Carbonis	239	Luperci Fabiani	42
Lex Terentia Cassia	211	Luperci Quintiliani	ibid.
Titia	223	Luperorum licentia	ibid.
Tullia de ambitu	218	Lusoria tela	95
de Senat.	237	Lusfrum	162
Lex Valeria	214	Lusfrum condere	ibid.
Varia	218		
Varinia	137		M.
Voconia	219	M	Acbine bellicæ
Libamina prima	229	Machinis oppugnare	263
Libatio	67	Mallare hostiam	260
Libulos dejicere	66	Magister per se quid	67
Liberia toga	221	Magister Collegii	185
Liberi alii ingenui, alii Libertini	14	Magister Equitum	47
Liberti	32	Populi Magister	271
Libilitini, Libilitariorum	30	Magistratus abire	ibid.
Libilitarius idem quod captularis	75	Magistratum ambire, inire	148
Libri unde	ibid.	Magistratus quis	ibid.
Libripiens unde	132	Magistratus majores	155
Libores qui & unde	235	minores	ibid.
Linnum incidere	156	Magistratus patricii, plebeii	ibid.
Litare	134	Magistratus Quinqueduanus	170
Lite vel causa cadere	67	Magna mater	60
In Litem jurare	206	Mala manio	192
Litis contestatio, redemptio, aestimatio, quomodo differunt	240	Malleoli genus machinæ	260
Literati	239	Municipatio	235
	202	Municipatio fiduciaria	ibid.

I N D E X

<i>Mancipatus, mancipium</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Pratoriani</i>	197
<i>Mancipes</i>	163	<i>Subitarii</i>	151
<i>res Mancipi</i>	214, 227	<i>Mimi qui, & quare Planipedes dict.</i>	103
<i>Mane</i>	128	<i>Mimica fabulae</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Manes mali genii</i>	37	<i>Minervii</i>	55
<i>Manibus illotis accedere rem</i>	66	<i>Minuritio</i>	93
<i>Manibus, predibusque descendere in aliquis</i>		<i>Miffo</i>	97
<i>sententiam</i>	158	<i>Mitra</i>	152
<i>Manipulares</i>	233	<i>Mitriaci</i>	61
<i>Manipuli</i>	251	<i>Mistero vel demittere Judices in confi-</i>	
<i>Manipulus militum</i>	254	<i>lium</i>	241
<i>ex jurare Manu consertum te voco</i>	244	<i>Modiperator in conviviis</i>	140
<i>Manum conferre, manus confertio</i>	243,	<i>Mole</i>	65
	244	<i>Monas talorum jactus</i>	110
<i>Manumissionis formula</i>	31	<i>Monitor</i>	137
<i>Manus in ludo gladiatorio</i>	113	<i>Mons Aventinus Diana, mons Murcius, Re-</i>	
<i>Manus in ludo tessellario</i>		<i>monius, facer,</i>	
<i>Mars effungi quomodo solebat</i>	54	<i>Mons Cælius, Querculanus</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Marte proprio</i>	53	<i>Mons Capitlinus, Tarpeius, Saturni</i>	4
<i>Marte vario pugnatum est</i>	85	<i>Mons Equinus</i>	5
<i>Martiales ludi</i>	5	<i>Mons Palatinus</i>	3
<i>Martialis collis</i>	60	<i>Mons Quirinalis, Agonalis, Caballus</i>	6
<i>Mater Deorum</i>	54	<i>Mons Vaticanus</i>	8
<i>Mavors</i>	80	<i>Mons Viminalis, Fagutalis</i>	7
<i>Megalenfis ludi</i>	84	<i>Montorius</i>	8
<i>Megalenfis purpura</i>	80	<i>Morbus Comitialis</i>	138
<i>Megalesia</i>	59	<i>Morbus Sonticus</i>	237
<i>Mellaria amphora</i>	124	<i>Moribus deductio</i>	244
<i>Menses Romanorum quales</i>	117	<i>Multa suprema, minima</i>	182
<i>Merenda unde dicta</i>	147	<i>Multa militares</i>	265, &c.
<i>Merevi sub hoc vel illo Duce</i>	200	<i>Mulæ calceorum genus unde?</i>	152
<i>Meridiani qui</i>	128	<i>Munerarii qui</i>	95
<i>de Meridie</i>	ibid.	<i>Municipium quid & unde</i>	264
<i>ad Meridiem</i>	16	<i>Municipium sine suffragio</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Meridies</i>	259	<i>cum suffragio</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Meta</i>	61	<i>Munus pro gladiatura</i>	95
<i>Metallum</i>	248	<i>Munus honorarium</i>	166
<i>M<small>Η</small>ΤΕΣΥΓΡ<small>Τ</small>Ε</i>	265, &c.	<i>Munus offendere</i>	199
<i>Miles emeritus</i>	267, &c.	<i>Murcia Venus dicta</i>	6
<i>Militares multæ</i>	265	<i>Murcius mons</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Militaria dona</i>	248	<i>Murrhana, Murrhina potio</i>	78
<i>Militaria testudo</i>		<i>Musæ in conviviis qui</i>	120
<i>Milites per sacramentum</i>		<i>Mycelias, machinæ genus</i>	256
<i>conjunctionem</i>	248	<i>Mutare vestram quid?</i>	149
<i>evacuationem seu</i>	242	<i>Mydas, jactus tessellarum</i>	112
<i>evocati</i>		<i>Myrmillones</i>	110
<i>Milites Pilani</i>	254		

Rerum & Verborum.

N. L. quid signif.

Naulum Charontis
Nefas dies

Nervus

Nexi qui

Nexus

Nomen idem quod debitum

Nomina facere, liberare, exigere

Nominis delatio

Nomenclatio, *Nomenclator*

None

Nongenti qui

Novi qui dicti

Nox intempesta

ad medianam *Noctem*

media *Nox*

de media *Nocte*

Nubibus relictis

Numelli

Numeri in ludo tesserario

Numerus stesichorius

Nummus pro festertio

Nunicatio

Nuicium mittere, remittere

Nuncupare vota

Nuptie innuptæ

Nuptie sacramento ignis, & aquæ

Nuptialis dona

Nympharum aedes

N.

141 *Orbi* militum

77 *Orce* quis usus in ludo tesserario

130 *Orchestræ*

193 *Ostendere* munus

32 *Ovatio* quid & unde

129, 234, 235 *Ovem* unum

32 *Ovilia*, locus in campo Martio

ibid. *Ovi* cum Mundo similitudo

240 *Ab Ovo* ad mala

145 *Ovum* in Cereali pompa quid

P.

126 *Paellæ* quid

132 *Parma* concinere

28 *Paleari* & *parvæ* & *opponuntur*

128 *Paganica* pila

128 *Palamediaci* calculi

128 *Palatia* unde dicta

202 *Palatina* tribus

94 *Palatini* ludi

55 *Palatini* salii

3 *Palatinus* mons

15 *Palla*

106 *Palliatæ* tabule

146 *Palliatæ* pro Gracis dicti

Pallium

98 *Palma* quare victoriae signum

ibid. *Palma* lemniscata

ibid. *Palmarum* plurimarum homo

150 *Palmata* toga

ibid. *Paludamentum*

41 *Pan* Lyceus & ejus forma

132 *Papyrus*

100 *Parma* & *Parvularius*

164 *Parvæ* & *Quæstiores*

194, 242 *Paricidium* quid

101 *Pater* *familia* aliquando lanistam denotat

O.

Obnuntatio

Observatio de cœlo

Ocrearum usus in bellis

Olympica certa mina

Omen prærogativum

Onager machinæ genus, ejusque descriptio

Opera & impensa perit

Operam & oleum perdidit

Optima *polia*

Opus collis

Ops

Optimates qui

Oracula Sibyllina

Orbela, gladiatores quidam sic dicti

138 *Pater Fiduciarius*

ibid. *Pater Patratus*

190 *Patibulum*

194 *Patres* *Conscripti* quando primum dicti

204 *Patricii* qui

26 *Patroni* qui

ibid. *Pax* *capite* quid

201 *Pecuarii*

262 *Pecunia* ablata, capta, coacta, conciliata

O o ta

INDEX

ta aversa		
<i>Pecunia</i> repetundæ	ibid.	94
<i>Pecuniam</i> occupare	236	15
<i>Peditum</i> distributio	231	<i>Pontes</i> per quos suffragia tulerint apud Romanos qui
<i>Pelta</i> quid	257	<i>Pontifices</i> unde dicti
<i>Pendere</i> idem quod solvere	235	<i>Pacifica</i> coena
<i>Penula</i>	152	<i>Pope</i>
<i>Penulam</i> mihi seedit	120	<i>Populares</i>
<i>Perduelles</i> , perdicentis judicium	213	<i>Popularia</i>
<i>Pergamena</i> à quo inventa	133	<i>Portus</i> Trojanus
<i>Perones</i> calcorum genus	154	<i>Porta</i> à portando
<i>Pessinuntia</i>	60	<i>Portitores</i> qui
<i>Pessinuntius</i> sacerdos	209	<i>Portorium, Portarium</i> unde
<i>Petaurum</i>	114	<i>Postfignani</i>
<i>Phalera</i> donum militare	269	<i>Postulatio, postulare</i> aliquem de hoc vel illo crimine
<i>Piña</i> toga	153	<i>Potitii</i> qui
<i>Pignora</i> cedere, condere, rapere, auferre	159	<i>Præcidane</i> hostiæ
<i>Pila</i> paganica & trigonalis	115	<i>Præcincti</i> qui
<i>Pilani</i> milites	254	in <i>Præcinctu</i> stare vel vivere
ad <i>Pileum</i> vocare	31	<i>Præconi</i> publicio subjici
<i>Pileus</i> in re gladiatoria quid	99	<i>Prædes</i>
<i>Pileus</i> signum libertatis	31	<i>Præfectura</i>
<i>Pileus</i> quomodo differt à palma nassione, & rude	99	<i>Præfectus</i> <i>Ærarii</i>
<i>Pilum</i> quid	253, 254	<i>Præfectus</i> <i>Annonæ</i>
<i>Pinarii</i>	44	<i>Præfectus</i> <i>Prætorio</i>
<i>Pistrinum</i> quid & unde	201	<i>Præfectus</i> <i>Urbis</i>
in <i>Pistrinum</i> te dedam	ibid.	<i>Præfice</i>
<i>Planipedes</i> exalcati	103	<i>Præludium</i>
<i>Plebebi</i> qui	26	<i>Prærogativa</i> tribus vel centuria
<i>Plebeſcitum</i>	139, 207	<i>Prætexta</i> toga
<i>Plumbea</i> charta	134	<i>Prætextata</i> etas
<i>Poculum</i> boni genii	38	<i>Prætextata</i>
<i>Poculum</i> Charitatis	ibid.	<i>Prætextatus</i> à togato differt
<i>Pœnæ</i> , quibus in hostes devictos utebantur Romani	261, &c.	<i>Prætor</i> urbanus seu major
<i>Pœnæ</i> , quibus in suos milites utebantur	167	<i>Prætor</i> peregrinus seu minor
<i>Poetæ</i> laureati	50	<i>Prætores</i> unde
<i>Pollicem</i> convertere	101	<i>Prætores</i> <i>Cereales</i>
<i>Pollicem</i> premere	ibid.	<i>Prætores</i> fidei commissarii
<i>Pollinſores</i>	74	<i>Prætores</i> Quesidores
<i>Pomærium</i> quid	3	<i>Prætoria</i> decemviralis
<i>Pompa</i>	82	<i>Prætorium</i> quo significet
<i>Pompa</i> <i>C. censis</i>	83	<i>Prævaricari</i> , calumniari, & tergiversari, quomodo differunt
<i>Pontus</i> pro toga	148	<i>Prandium</i>
		<i>Praefina</i> factiones
		<i>Pridie</i> <i>Calendas</i>
		<i>Prima</i>

Rerum & Verborum.

Prima fax	246	Putens	192
Prima libamina	67	Pyrgus Horatio quid	112
Primum filum, Primoplus, Primipilus, Pri- mopilatus	253	Pyrrhica Saltatio	108
Princeps juvenitus	106, 108		
Princeps inter milites Romanos qui	233, 250	Q.	
Principia que	210	Quadrani quid	222
ego ero post Principia	ibid.	Quadrata legio	250
Principium in Comitiss	210	Quadruplatus	131
Private feriae	129	Quaestores Particidii	164
Proconsul	144	Quaestiones perpetuae	ibid.
Profecti dies	129	Quaestor unde	173
Proferi, apud pratorum	211	Quaestores Etrurii	ibid.
Proletarii	241	Quaestores provinciales	181
Prologus quid sit	103	Quaestores rerum capitalium	174
Prologus <i>saturni</i> , <i>eusebii</i> , <i>dracorum</i>	105	Quaestores urbani	173
Pronoun	20	Querculanus mons	6
Promittere Vadimonium	240	Quincunx quid	130
Promulgatio legis	137	Quindecim-viri, sacris faciundis	53
Pronunciare & cognooscere quomodo di- screpant	10	Quinque-viri epulonum	62
Promissum cena	230	Quinque-viri mensarum	177
Proprietor	179	Quintilis mensis	126
Proquestor	180	Quirinales Sali	55
Proscenium	17	Quirinalis Flamen	52
Proscripti qui	184	Quirinalis mons	5
Pseudeos	104	Quirinus nomen Romuli	52
Provincia quod significet, & unde dicta	262		
Provinciam cepisti duram	ibid.	R.	
Provincia Confulares	180		
Pretoria		Pabs	156
Provincias compare } fortis	ibid.	Receptui canere	142
Provocatores five probatores	100	Relia cena	221
Publicanus quis	155	Recuperatores	163
Pugnatoria tela	97	Reddere	67
Pulla toga	149	Refigere legem	139
Pullarius	50	Regina sacrosan.	54
Pulpitum	15	Reguli pro talis	111
Pulvinar idem aliquando quod templum	21	Relegatis	185
Punctum pro suffragio	132	Rem ratam habere	259
omne tulti punctum	122	Renomius mons	9
Purpurea toga	150	Renunciare quid significat?	73
Puteal Libanis	11	Renuntiatio Matrimonii	ibid.
		Repetunde	228
		Repotia	69
		Reputium	72
		Res tuas tibi habeto	ibid.
		Retiarii qui & unde dicti	99
		Retiarii tunicati, & R. viariorum spongiaz ib.	
		R. res voti	94
			Rex

INDEX.

Rex Romanorum	168	Salii quales pileos gestent	56
Rex sacrificulus, &c. Rex sacrorum	53	Saltatio Pyrrhica	108
Rhamnenses qui	25	Salva res, salta senex	86
Rhea	60	Salustini horti	9
Rhiginianus mons	7	Salutaris coilis	5
Robur locus in carcere	191	Salutaris litera	241
Robur Itaium	192	Sancti nemo literatior	202
Rogare legem	139	Samnites	100
Rogus	75	Satidare, iudicatum folvi.	245
Roma unde dicta	3	Satidare, rem ratam habere	ibid.
Roma Urbs septi-collis	ibid.	Satidatis, quid	ibid.
Romana Urbis nomen incognitum	35	Saturni ades cur ararium populi	13
Romani civis descriptio	24	Saturni mons	4
Romani ludi	86	Satyrus quale genus carminis	103
Romano more pro ex animo	24	Satyrus	ibid.
Romulum & Remum expositos lupa aluit.	43	Scals Gemoniae	197
Rofra ubi fuerint, & unde dicta	9, 11	Scena in fabulis quid	17, 104
pro Rofris laudare defunctum	76	Scena in theatro quid	17
Rude donatus	128	Scena Tragica	
Rudis apud Gladiatores quid	98	 Comica	183
 Satyrica			
S.		Scena Versatilis vel ductilis	17
Sacer homo	193	omnium Scenarum homo	105
Sacra per se quid signif.	70	Sedilius unde dicta	16
Sacra Graeca	43	Scenici ludi	81, 101
Sacra haud immolata devorat	68	Scorpio, machina genus	258, 259
Sacramento & sponsione provocare, ro-		Scorpiones flagella qualia	203
 gare, querere stipulari	245	Scriba	164
Sacramento contendere, restipulari	ibid.	Scriptura, vestigialis genus cur dicta	263
Sacramentum in jure quid?	ibid.	Scripturarum agri	ibid.
Sacramentum militare	248	Scrofululus	22
Sacrarium quid?	22	Secepsita	67
Sacri ludi qui?	80	Seffatores	236
Sacrifica, & ritus Sacrificandi	65	Sellores	221
Sacrilegii unde?	77	Secundum illum item do	197
Sacro-santus quis dictus?	174	Secundum pilum, secundi pilus, &c.	154
Seculum quantum temporis	92	Secutores gladiatores quales	99
Sagum quid?	147	Sella Curulis	160
ad Saga ire	153	 Eburnea	ibid.
Saga togæ cedant, idem, quod cedant ar-		Semidici	34
 ma togæ	147	Semifiss	213, 229
Saliares dapes	56	Semones quasi semi-homines	35
Sali quod & unde dicti	55	Semuncula	229
Sali Palatini		Senaculum	157
 Collini		Senator	ibid.
 Agonales		Senatores minorum gentium	27
 Quirinales		Senatores Pedarii	158
			in

Rerum & Verborum.

in Senatu stare	159	Socii, socii Latini nominis	264
ad Senatum referre	158	Socii senatus populiq; Rom.	ibid.
Senatus	157	Sodalitia, Sodales	238
Senatus Princeps	256	Solea	123
Senatus consultum	157	Solis occasus	128
Senatus consultu[m] de ambitu	237	Sophocles digna cothurno	206
Senio in talis	109	Sordidatus unde	129
In Sententia alieni[us] ire	153	Sortibus aquatis	137
Septa, locus in campo Martis	112	Sorti in subortito Judicium	250
Septem convivium, quo non convitum fuit	120	Species	138
ciunt	63	Sphina in Pronao quid signif.	20
Septem-vii Epulonum	3	Sporarium	123
Septicollis urbs	8	Eponalia	68
Septinius collis	229	Sponsione & sacramentum provocare, &c.	
Septure	78	Vid. Sacramentum, &c.	
Sepulcrorum	ibid.	Sponsiones, deposita pignora	83
Spultura infupta	145	Sportula	121
Sequestres	32	Spatiale feriae	129
Servi addicti	ibid.	Status in gladiatura quid	79
Servorum duo genera	208	Stesichorus jactus	111
Sestertius	133	Stimuli fodere	190
Sexagonari de ponte dejiciendi	289	Stibulum, supplicium	186
Sextans	226	Stipendium stipendavit	262
Sextilis mensis	189	Stipendio confecisse	248
Sextricium	229	Stipendi[us] irraudatio	265
Sextule	58	Stipes noxiales	196
Sibylla unde dicta	63	Stipulari, restipulari	245
Sibylle quot	58	Stola quid & unde	145
Sibylle folium	ibid.	Stuprum	153
Sibylle fossa colligere	ibid.	Stylus quot significet	135
Sibyllina oracula	ibid.	Stylum invertere	ibid.
Sic[us] & sicarius	100	Subbacilicani apud Plautum qui	10
Sigma quid, & quomodo olim figuratum	108	Sublicitus pons	62
Sig[na] conferre & calatis signis pugnare	249	Subsellia	10
Sig[na]re vota	49	Subscriptores	231
Signatores	68	Subsignari	200
Silatum	117	Subburrania	25
Silicernum quid	78	Succidanea hostiae	65
Sinistra avis	94	Succidaneum tergum	ibid.
Sinistrum in rebus sacris	ibid.	Suffragia explore	144
Siskere fana	21	Suffragia legitima confidere	ibid.
Sisko Jure consultis quid	241	Suffragiorum puncta non talit septem	132
Sicines	75	Sumptuarie leges	224
Sic[us] instrumenta quibus a Vestales ignem incendebant	64	Suveretitia, politauralia	162
		Superlites pro testib[us]	142
		Supplicatio donum militare	207
		Supplicatives decerare	ibid.
		Supplicatio	ibid.

I N D E X

<i>Supplicium Romatorum</i>	182	<i>Testamentum per emancipationem famil.</i> <i>ib.</i>	242
<i>Supplicium more majorum</i>	187	<i>Testamentum per nexum</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Supplicium servile</i>	188	<i>Testamentum in procinctu</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Surum dare</i>	116	<i>Testudo quid significat</i>	255
<i>Suspensa bona</i>	221	<i>Testudo militaris</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Sulta perpetua Dictator</i>	217	Θ damnationis symbolum apud Græcos	
<i>Synthesis</i>	61		
T.			
<i>T</i> Litera Senatus Consultis subscripta			
<i>quid</i>	175		
<i>T. Græcis litera absolutionis, & quare</i>	242		
<i>Tabellæ</i>	133		
<i>Tabellarius</i>	<i>ibid.</i>		
<i>Tabernariae</i>	102		
<i>Tabule accepti & expensi</i>	133		
<i>Tabula Ceratæ</i>	<i>ibid.</i>		
<i>Tabula Publicæ</i>			
<i>novæ</i>			
<i>Auctiōnaria</i>			
<i>Tabulam figere</i>	139		
<i>Tabularium quid & unde</i>	13		
<i>Tæda quid</i>	71		
<i>Talafio quid signif.</i>	<i>ibid.</i>		
<i>Talio</i>	203		
<i>Talus</i>	209		
<i>Tarentiniludi</i>	92		
<i>Tarpeia lex de multis</i>	183		
<i>Tarpeia rupe</i>	4		
<i>e Tarpeia rupe dejectio</i>	107		
<i>Tarpeius mons</i>	4		
<i>Tarpenes qui</i>	25		
<i>Taurilia</i>	94, 63		
<i>Tala luforia, exercitoria</i>	96		
<i>Templum</i>	19		
<i>Templum Auguribus certa cœli regio</i>	48		
<i>Tergiduiores</i>	246		
<i>Tergiversari</i>	135		
<i>Tessera quid</i>	108		
<i>Tessera militaris, frumentaria, nummaria,</i>			
<i>hospitalis</i>	<i>ibid.</i>		
<i>Tesseram hospitii confreget</i>	110		
<i>Tesserarius ludus</i>	108		
<i>Testamentum per as & libram</i>	228		
<i>Testamentum calatis comitiis</i>	131, 228		

Rerum & Verborum.

Tributarii	262	V.
Tributum quid & quotuplex	164	
Triclinium unde dictum	118	
Tridens inter retiarios quid	100	
Triens quid	229	
Trigonata pila	115	
Trinundinum	127	
Tripus	47, 49	
Tripudium Solistinum	50	
Triumphales arcus	268	
Triumphalis vestis	ibid.	
Triumphus unde dictus	ibid.	
Triumphus ab Ovatione quomodo differt	267, 268	
Triumphus major, minor	ibid.	
Triumphus maiorem proprie significat	ibid.	
Trium-viri agro dividendo	222	
Trium-viri Capitales	177, 192	
Trium-viri Coloniae	177	
Trium-viri conquitendi juvenes idoneos ad arma ferenda	ibid.	
Trium-viri Epulonum	63	
Menfarii	2	
Monitaless	176	
nocturni	5	
Resp. constituenda		
Valetudinis		
Troja		
Trojanus ludus		
Trophæum unde		
Trofuli		
Tullianum		
Tunica pallio proprior		
Tunica laticlavia		
Angusticlavia		
Recta		
supplicii genus		
Turma		
Turres ambulatoriae		
Tutela		
Tutela	{ Testamentaria Legitima Dativa Fiduciaria Honoraria	
Tutores honorarii		
Tyrrhenus Tyrocinium	290	
VR tabulis inscript. quid sig.	131	
Vacationes	209	
Vadarium	240	
Vadiminiū promittere	ibid.	
Valla, V.lli	157	
Vallus vitem decipit, Prov.	256	
Ubi tu Caius, ibi ego Caia	70	
Viðigal	203	
Velatim agere	259	
Velatos	235	
Venatio per as & libram	235	
aliud est Venilare, aliud pugnare	97	
Venus in tesseris quid	110	
Versis armis pugnare	97	
Vespæ & Vespillones qui, & unde dicti	70	
Vesper.	128	
Vestales Virgines	63	
Vestes Romanæ	145	
Veteranus	250	
Vexillationis unde & quare	254	
Vexillum unde	ibid.	
Vexillum Roseum	248	
Vexillum Cæruleum	ibid.	
Vicefimarium aurum	12	
Vicefimatio legionis	267	
Vidima unde dicta?	65	
Vidimam hostare	ibid.	
Vidimarii	67	
Vigilie	127	
Viminalis mons	7	
Vimineus Jupiter	ibid.	
Vindicatio quotuples	244	
Vindicias sumpto	24	
Vindi&a liberare	31	
Vinea quid?	255	
Virgini cadi	103, 266	
Virgula senaria	162	
Viriplaca Dei	72	
Visceratio	78	
Vitis centurionum	142	
Ulmea cœna	121	
Ultinum supplicium	113	
Umbilicus in libris quid	135	
Umbræ in conviviis quis	120	
	U. 11. 6.	

I N D E X.

<i>Uncia</i> quid	229	<i>Vulturii</i> pro talis	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Ungule</i>	196	<i>Uxor</i> unde	71
<i>Unum</i> pro omnibus	240, 241	<i>Uxor</i> { <small>usu</small>	
<i>Volumen</i> unde dictum	135	<i>confarreatio</i> ne	72
<i>Vota</i> nncupare	94	<i>coemptions</i> }	
<i>Vota</i> signare	<i>ibid.</i>		
<i>Voti</i> reus	95		X.
<i>Voti</i> vel voto damnatus	<i>ibid.</i>	<i>Eulachnus</i>	155
<i>Votivi</i> ludi	94		
<i>Vovere</i> ludos vel templa	<i>ibid.</i>		Z.
<i>Tornaria</i> quid	95	<i>Zona</i> quid	152
<i>Urina</i>	77	<i>Zonam</i> perdere	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Ut tu Dominus, ita ego</i> Domina	7	Solvere	<i>ibid.</i>

F I N I S.